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Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
Commission des Thons de l'Océan Indien
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Iran (Islamic Republic of) National Report to the scientific committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2013

INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

In accordance with IOTC Resolution 10/02, final scientific data for the previous year was provided to the Secretariat by 30 June of the current year, **for all fleets other than longline** [*e.g.* for a National report submitted to the Secretariat in 2013, final data for the 2013 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2013)	**YES** **06 August 2012**
In accordance with IOTC Resolution 10/02, provisional **longline data** for the previous year was provided to the Secretariat by 30 June of the current year (*e.g.* for a National report submitted to the Secretariat in 2013, preliminary data for the 2012 calendar year was provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2013). **REMINDER:** Final longline data for the previous year is due to the Secretariat by 30 Dec of the current year [*e.g.* for a National report submitted to the Secretariat in 2013, final data for the 2012 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2013	**N/A**
If no ,please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions: ***We don't have any active longliner vessel at present ,we have got one longliner but it is not active yet***	

Executive Summary

Fishery for tuna and tuna-like species is a major component in large pelagic fisheries in Iran and one of the most important activities in the Persian Gulf & Oman Sea are located between the longitude of 48° 30' North to 61° 25' East. There are 4 coastal provinces in that areas about 11 thousand vessels consist of fishing boat, dhows and vessel which are engaged in fishing in the coastal and offshore waters. There are three fishing methods targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area which includes gillnet and purse seiner and also some of small boat used trolling in coastal fisheries.

Iran has taken various actions to implement the Scientific Committee recommendations and IOTC Resolutions. One of them national actions to improve data collection system for Tuna fishery during 2012 .we have implemented for Iranian industrial purse seiners and artisanal gillnets modification of logbook template to meet mandatory minimum statistic requirement, particularly with regards to data recording of vessel position in IOTC area for target species, By-catch, and discard. It is noteworthy to say that in 2012 by-catch composition for gillnet fisheries were studied and some species of sharks and Billfish were identified, recorded in our data base and reported to the IOTC Secretariat.

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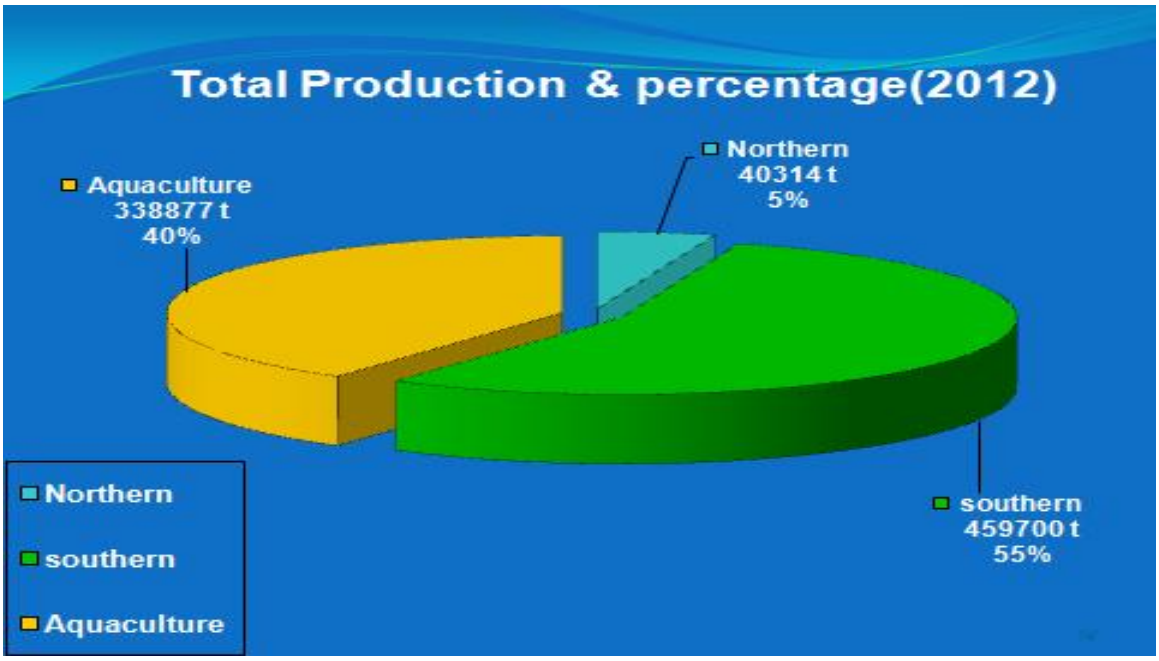
1. BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION

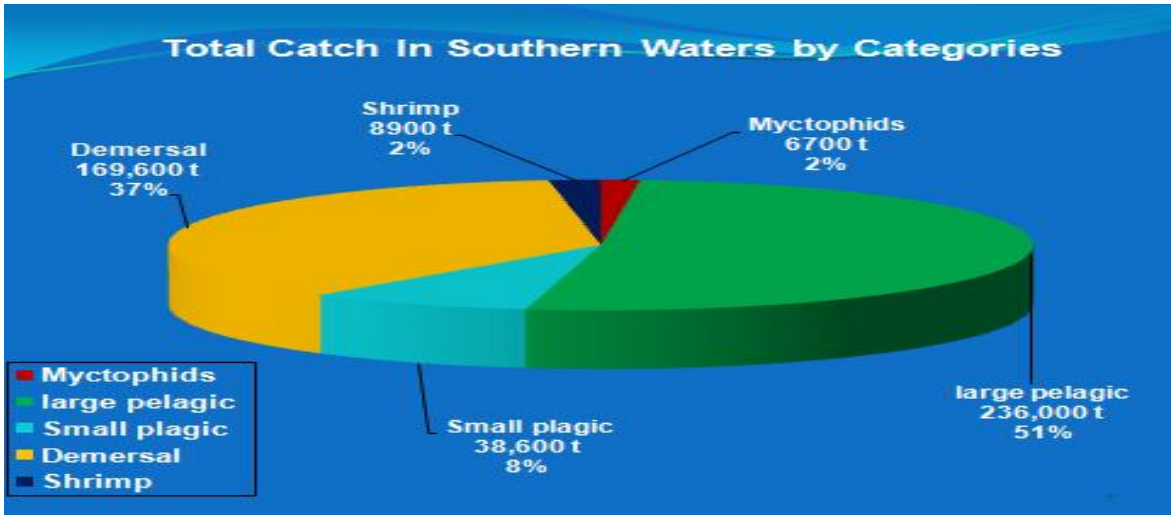
Iran tuna fishery is contributed Coastal and offshore fishery.The total catch and production in the country during the year 2012 about 840000 t, which can be distributed as 55% of the total catch and production contributed to the country fishing activities in the Persian Gulf, Oman Sea and offshore waters, about 5% of production from northern water (Caspian Sea) and 40% through inland water.

Figure1.1. Annual total fish catch & production for 2012



The main fishing grounds for tuna and tuna-like species in southern of the country are located in the coastal sectors of Persian Gulf and Oman Sea and total volume of production in the coastal and offshore waters in 2012 around 460,000 t, which consist of large pelagic 236,000 t, Small Pelagic 38,600 t, Demersal species 168,000 t, Shrimp 8900 t and Myctophids 6700 t. Figure1.2 Shows catch quantity of different aquatic species groups.

Figure1.2 catche quantity of different aquatic species groups



2. *FLEET STRUCTURE*

Total numbers of fishing fleet are approximately about 11000 of which about 6700 fishing crafts are engaged in tuna and tuna- like species activities in 2012. Those fishing craft consist of 4 industrial purse- seiners and 7520 fishing boats and 3135 Artisanal vessels (Dhows) and GRT of purse seiners is up to1000 t and GRT of Gillnetters ranges from less than 3 t to more than 100 t. Gillnet and purse seine are two main fishing gear for catching tuna and tuna-like Species in the IOTC area competency and also some of small boats used trolling in coastal fisheries. There size ranges and number if vessels descriptions are given in Table2.1.

Table 2.1 Number of vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence, by gear type and size, for the history of the fleet (2008-2012)

GEAR	GRT	No. of vessels by year				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of Active Purse Seiners	1000-2000	7	6	5	5	4
Gillnet	<3	3974	3828	3444	3444	3784
	3-20	761	753	702	702	282
	20-50	730	667	911	911	1021
	51-100	669	534	580	580	527
	>101	208	278	283	283	329
Trolling		417	426	634	634	810

3. CATCH AND EFFORT (BY SPECIES AND GEAR)

Table 2.1 and figure2.1 shows the total yearly catch by gear type and species reported for the all fleet. The Catch quantity of tuna and tuna-like species in 2012 was equal to 207 thousand tonnes, of which 134 thousand tonnes belongs to coastal waters and the rest (73 thousand tonnes) belongs to off-shore fishery.Figure 1.2 shows the total catch recorded by the purse seine fleet during 2012 is estimated at 5154 t, The amount of catch for purse-seiners showed an ascending trend in 2012 comparing to 2011. The amount of catch for different fishing methods of purse seine, Gillnet and trolling was estimated 5154 t, 215,551t and 5169, respectively.

Table 2.2 shows the fishing effort by different vessel categories (fishing days) for the all fleet consist of purse seine, gillnetter and trolling. In 2012, for tuna and tuna-like catches around 1,071,000 days fishing efforts was Carried out, of which 945,000 days was operated by Gillnet, 981 days by purse seine and 125,000 days done by trolling fisheries.

Figure.2.1 and 2.2 shows the distribution of effort and catch reported by all purse-seine fleet for 2012 compared with that of 2011. As it can be seen from the diagram, in both years, catch and effort distribution are mainly between latitude 25 North and 5 South.

Table2.1. Annual catch by gear type and species (tonns)

Gear Group	Species Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Purse Seine	Kawakawa	-	-	-	24	162
	Longtail tuna	1205	994	220	2280	2074
	Skipjack tuna	1489	1159	628	1336	1621
	Yellowfin tuna	2141	1693	2529	876	1103
	Bigeye tuna	23	0	0	105	161
	Others	-	-	-	-	34
Total Purse Seine catch		4858	3846	3377	4621	5154
Gill net	Frigate tuna	7164	5178	6172	5969	8175
	Kawakawa	20439	17827	16336	22208	71242
	Longtail tuna	31186	46486	63762	78080	25430
	Skipjack tuna	42411	45404	21657	16137	25430
	Yellowfin tuna	17085	20585	28522	27647	33834
	Bigeye tuna	-	-	-	-	1483
	N- Barred Spanish mackerel	9975	7279	10556	14248	14980
	Indo-Pacific King mackerel	4026	2633	3106	3801	5127
	Billfish	5634	7976	9209	8866	11297
	Sharks	-	-	-	-	6736
	Common Dolphin fish	-	-	-	-	1804
	Others	-	-	-	-	9458
Total Gillnet catch		137920	153368	159320	176956	215551
Trolling	Frigate tuna	--	-	-	-	35
	Kawakawa	-	-	-	-	76
	Longtail tuna	229	239	469	523	2884
	Yellowfin tuna	256	318	434	277	28
	N.- Barred Spanish mackerel	317	412	361	546	1461
	Indo-Pacific King mackerel	52	36	64	99	371
	Indo-Ppacific Sailfish	-	-	-	-	18
	Sharks	-	-	-	-	295
Total Trolling catch		854	1005	1294	1522	5169

Table2.2. Fishing effort by different vessel categories (days)

Gear	Capacity GRT	Fishing effort by gear(days)				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Purse seine	1000-2000	728	675	880	450	981
Gillnet	<2	520594	486156	501402	515372	557434
	3-20	115672	118974	113740	100809	43303
	21-50	118990	116058	165640	176132	195643
	51-100	90984	81168	83754	82637	91293
	>101	34528	50040	38810	45020	57662
Total fishing effort (Gillnet)		880768	852396	903346	919970	945335
Trolling	Non-mechanized	54627	54102	96822	139161	125446

Figure2.1. Annual Catch by Gear Type

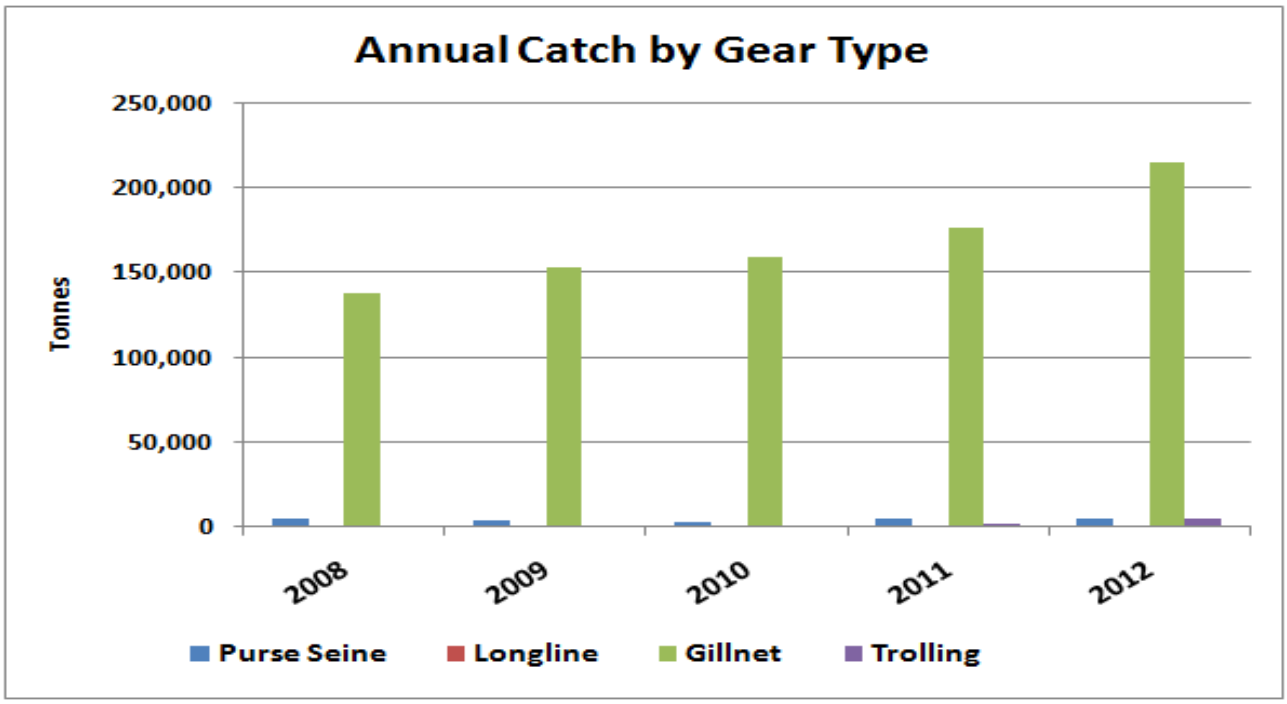


Figure2.2. Annual Catch of Purse Seiners by Species

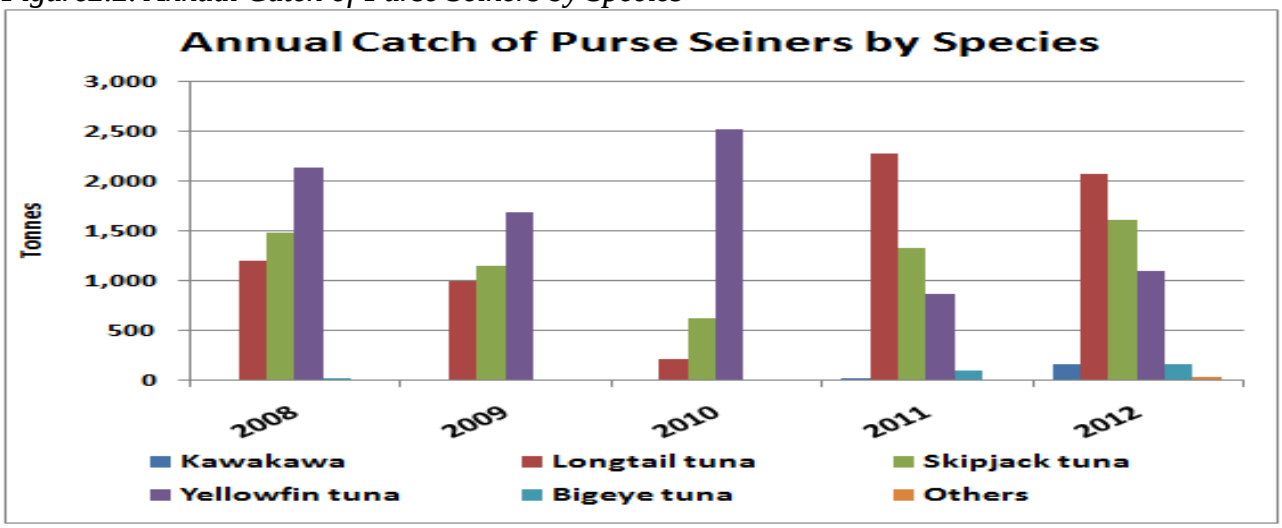


Figure2.3. Annual Catch of Gillnets by Species

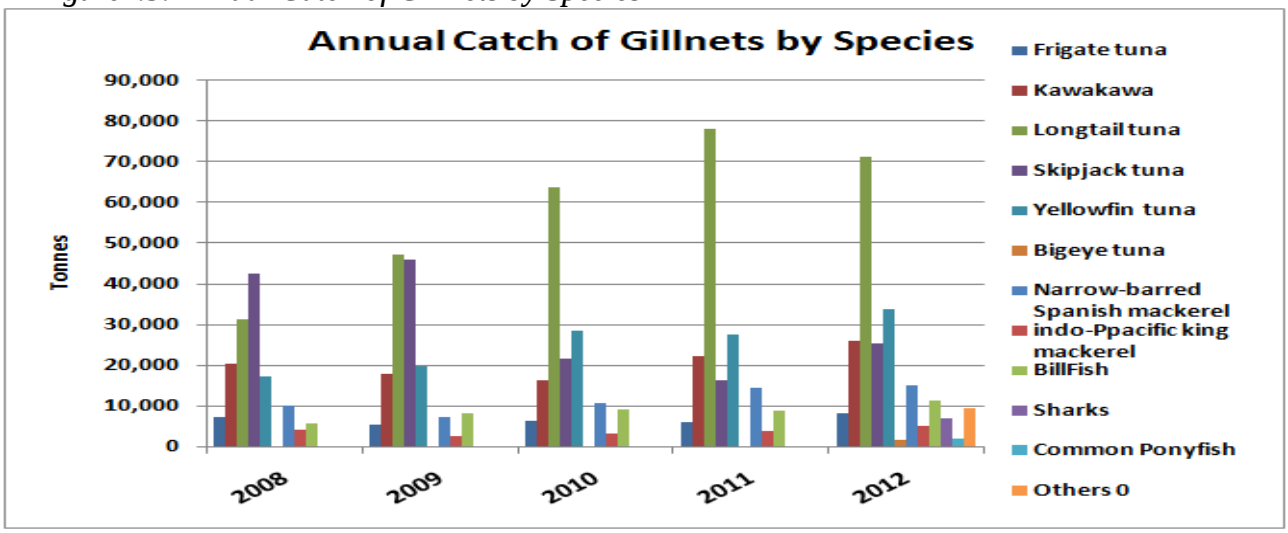


Figure2.4. Annual Catch of Trolling Method by Species

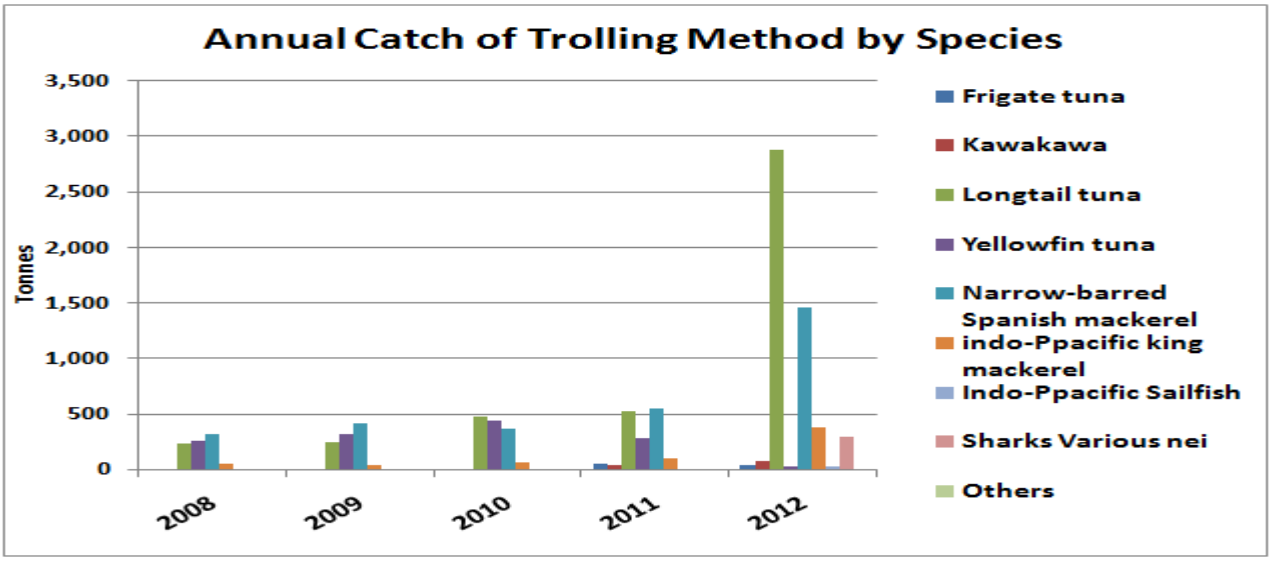


Figure 2.5.Distribution pattern of reported efforts (Purse seiners)

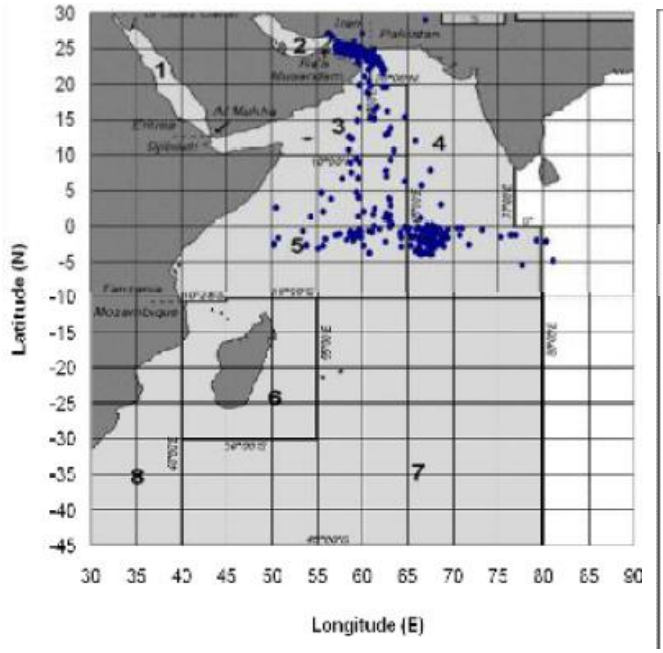


Figure 2.5.Distribution pattern of reported efforts for 2012

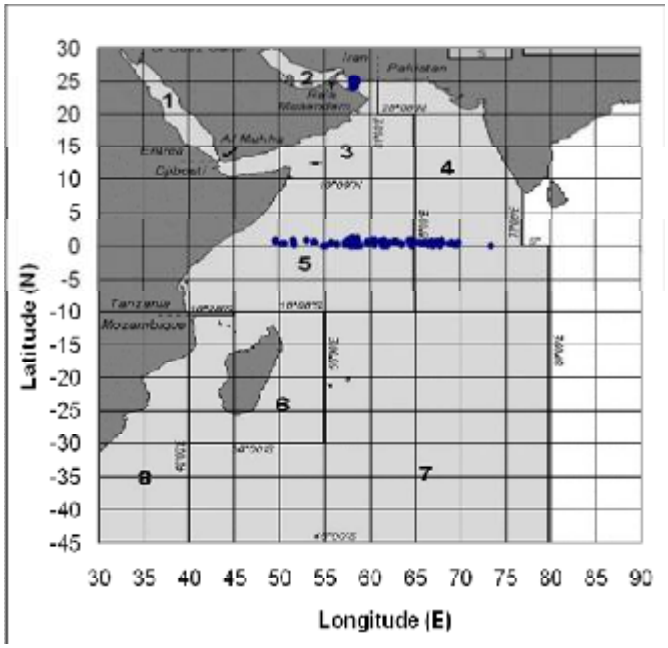


Figure 2.6.Distribution pattern of reported catches for 2011(Purse seiners)

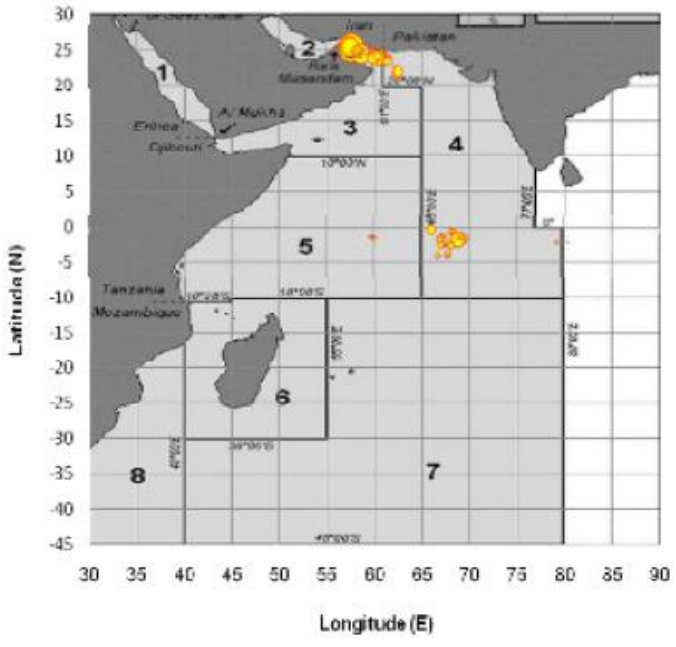
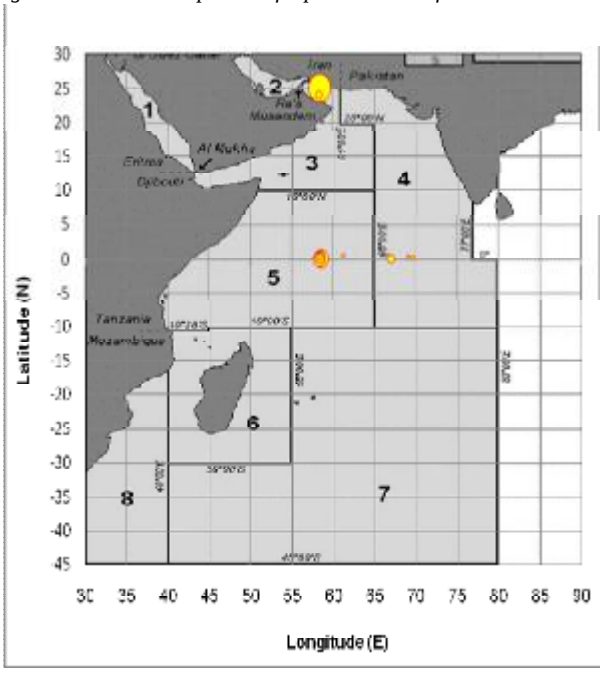


Figure 2.6.Distribution pattern of reported catches for 2012



4. RECREATIONAL FISHERY

We don't have any recreational fishing operation in our water for tuna and tuna-like species.

5. ECOSYSTEM AND BYCATCH ISSUES

Base on Resolution 12/12 use of large-scale driftnets with more than 2.5 Km in length on the high seas in the IOTC area was prohibited. So during a management plan all Iranian gill nets devices are controlled during a port state measure in the fishing harbors and if the fishery inspectors find any infraction, the activities of the vessels will faced with interruption base on special commission decision in fisheries organization. This point reported through the IOTC-2013-WPEB09 in La Reunion Island and it briefly reflected in the paragraph 61 of the report as a below:

The WPEB COMMENDED the efforts by the I.R. Iran to assess the levels of bycatch, landed and discarded, by it's gillnet fleet, through the use of port samplers and logbooks. The total length of gillnets used, consist of 90 m panels which are usually combined up to 2.5 kms, and have a stretched mesh size of 16 cm.

During an extension services program, Iran Fisheries Organization (IFO) has prepared some training courses and extension brochures and posters regarding to bycatch reduction of marine mammals, sea birds and turtles and IFO is going to do this individually for sharks. Also we have tried to train some crews of fishing vessels to prepare our information requirements base on IOTC regulations via observer reports.

Base on Our country regulations the national authority organization for protection of under threatened and sensitive species is Department of Environment (DOE). During past years the organization has developed and implemented some projects, training courses, brochures and posters related to the group of species like marine mammals, Sea turtles, sharks and etc. In addition we have four marine protected areas in coastal line of Persian Gulf and Oman Sea. Also in order training fishermen, Iran Fisheries Organization printed some colorful posters and brochures and tried to learn how they release entangled species from the net gill nets and pure seines. The activity was presented during IOTC-2011-WPEB07 in Maldives

5.1. Sharks

a) It is noteworthy that Iran has no selective methods for Sharks catch and in fact landing of sharks in fishing harbors is an infraction and fishermen are punished if they land any sharks or other protected species. In addition base on religious legislations most of the Iranians (90%) do not eat sharks and sharks only sales in special markets. For these, the interests of fishermen for catch and landing of this group of fish are very low.

b) Iran Fisheries Organization has not adapted a national plan of action up to now. But it is under developing.

c) Base on article 9 Part B of national gillnet fishing regulation which was also highlighted in circular dated July 15, 2011, catching Thresher shark is banned and in case of incidental catch they must be released to sea immediately after catch in the sea. This issue has been formally announced to all Cooperatives on Jan, 2011 to consider and respect.

d) Also Base on received information, there are some problems on identification of species. So I.R.Iran recommend to capacity building for gill net fisheries and allocation funds by IOTC or other competence authorities for technical and financial assistance of the region by developing a regional plan to train the related experts and implement some researches to monitor gill net fishing activities bycatch and discard. On this way some project accepted by the IOTC-2013-WPEB09 in La Reunion Island and they need to approve by scientific committee.

Table 5.1- weight of Sharks catch per ton in 2012

Silky Sharks	Hammer head Sh.	Mako Shark	Oceanic whitetip	Whitecheek Shark	Spottail Sharks	Milk Shark	Other Sharks	Total
2560	128	128	192	354	707	2122	841	7032

5.2. Seabirds

Regarding to take necessary steps about seabird's bycatch reduction, based on resolution No.10/06, Iran has no active long line vessel in the tuna catch; therefore there is no potential for seabird bycatch by Iranian vessels. Also IFO has never received any reports regarding to seabirds bycatch because of gillnet fisheries by Iranian fishermen.

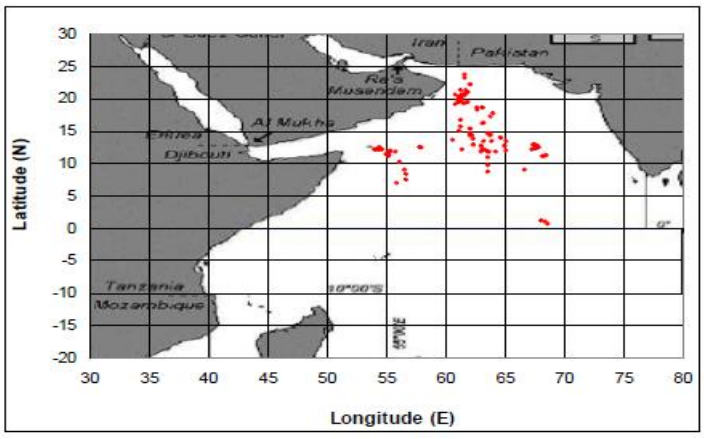
5.3. Marine Turtle

Based on received information from logbooks and some observer reports in 2012 we have never received any reports related Seabirds. During a joint project between DOE and IFO we are going to have a survey in shore line to assess turtle mortality and identify cause of them and evaluation fisheries impacts in 2014. Also some joint projects have done between DOE and CMS (Dougles J.Hykle).

5.4. Other ecologically related species

Based on Iran 2012 report to secretariat we have never received any reports related Seabirds, Marine turtles or Marine Mammals and Whales. Also according to pilot project results, which had obtained where reflected in the paper (presented during IOTC-2013-WPEB09 in La Reunion Island).

Figure 5.1 Shows spatial distribution of 10 vessels catches places. The period of study was from 10 October 2012 to the end of December 2012. There is no information by species (Seabirds, Marine mammals and turtles).



6. National data collection and processing system

6.1. ***Logbook program was implemented for Iranian artisanal gillnets and industrial purse seiners as follows:***

We have implemented logbook program for gillnet fishery and planning to distribute approximately 400 logbooks between different kinds of fishing vessels. In 2011 for the first time a number of 50 logbooks distributed among gillnet fishing vessels as a pilot plan in the Sistan-Bluchestan provinces and received some completed logbooks from fishermen. There are some mistakes during filling the forms by captain of vessels. For this problem Iran Fisheries Organization reviewed the logbook in 2012 and designed a new Template in compliance with IOTC regulation and implemented the training courses for gillnet fishery to train fishermen on how to collect and fill out the logbooks, identify and report by-catch and discards species specifically for those fishermen operating in IOTC area of competence.

We have implemented logbook program for Industrial purse seine fishery and designed a new logbook template according to IOTC Resolutions and it was submitted for all active purse seine in 2012 and they started to record the data in new logbook format.

6.2. Vessel Monitoring System

Regarding to Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Iran has some experiences from 2006. In order to develop these experiences in 2010 we started a study to choose the best available system in our country. According to the study results and our country condition we equipped all the vessels to Off-line VMS device in 2013. We have had some delay in our plan because of financial problems but we hope by preparing special software for analyzing data we prepare valuable information about cruise of Iranian vessels in 2014.

6.3. Observer programme

Base on 2010 observer reports the coverage of the program on board has been low but in landing places the coverage of control is near to 10%. Regarding on board observer program there are some financial and administrative problems which Iran has tried to solve them. Also Iran has expected to receive technical and financial supports from regional and international organizations such as FAO, IOTC and etc to solving current deficiency.

During IOTC-2012-WPEB08 some developing and coastal CPCs with large fleets are experiencing difficulties in developing their national observer program, as part of the ROS as specified in Resolution 11/04 *on a Regional Observer Scheme*, due to a number of factors including financial and human resource constraints. It was recommended by Iran which is reflected in paragraphs 24-25-26 of IOTC-2012-WPEB08 as follows.

A. Countries with less than 500 vessels the observer coverage will be 5%

B. Countries with 500 to 1000 vessels the observer coverage will be 3%

C. Countries with more than 1000 vessels the observer coverage will be 1%

Unfortunately the 15th Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee did not approve Iran recommendation and the problems existence up to now.

Iran believes that the recommended quantity of observer coverage will cover all the related aspects and does not put the country under financial pressures. But the other suggestion for solving the problem is, placing some observers in landing places for monitoring the vessels in fishing harbors. We hope 16th Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee will approve the recommended projects by IOTC-2013-WPEB09 meeting and we will find a solution by receiving technical advice from IOTC.

On this way the main problem for implementation of observer plan is the condition of Iran artisanal fishing vessels. As we know these vessels are not enough large and have not the minimum requirements for accommodation of observers as a ship officer which has defined in related resolutions. According to current situation most of IFO monitoring plans has focused on port state controls and logbooks of vessels.

6.4. Port sampling programme

6.4.1. Catch Data sampling

Port sampling was carried out for small-scale fisheries. In this way, 10% of fishing vessels are randomly selected and the sample data are raised to all active fishing vessels and total catches are maintained by vessel categories, gear types and species composition, landing site and each month. All of the operations are fulfilled by Iran Fisheries Organization fish statistic Software called AMAR Software.

Considering these points for each landing center, 43 out of 63 were selected and can be used to raise information to other landing sites. In each landing site, there is one enumerator who is responsible to collect data.

Note: The Data collection software is called AMAR, Which developed for the compilation, processing and reporting of statistics. AMAR is based on DELPHI and sqlserver2008, the database for fisheries catch and effort statistics is available since 1997. At the moment the software is changing to **C#** and under web. The modification of the software is in its final stage. We hope during the period of 6 months, the software passes its trail procedure and we came operational.

The size of artisanal vessels:

The capacity of vessels is measured in GRT and they are classified in four categories for sampling purposes consist of:

1-vessels less than 3 tones (fishing boats)

2-vessels between 3 to 20 tones

3-vessels between 21 to 50 tones

4-vessels >50 tones

52 categories of species/families are identified in the landings of artisanal vessels. Further classified as Demersal, Large pelagic, Small pelagic and Shrimp categories. 9 species of Tuna and Tuna-like species are identified in the large pelagic category landing surveys are undertaken to obtain data on catches in the artisanal fisheries. Control of fishing license and Questionnaire carry out by the Head of fishery Statistical Unit in the relevant port.

This kind of control will then be carried out in Province centre through computer. Afterwards this will be processed in Data Center in Tehran. Cross Check by total census in one or two landing site will then be undertaken.

6.4.2. Size data sampling

There are 11 important commercial species in Iranian southern waters which their size frequency data will be compiled. The species comprised of:

1. Narrow-barred spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus Commerson*),
2. Tigertooth croaker (*Otolithes ruber*),
3. Silver pomfret (*Pampus argenteus*),
4. Black pomfret (*Parastromateus niger*),
5. Javelin grunter (*Pomadasys kaakan*),
6. Longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*),
7. Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*).
8. Fourfinger threadfin (*Eleutheronema tetradactylum*),
9. Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacores*),
10. Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*),
11. Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*),

The length and weight frequency of species has been recorded from 2001. Sampling in southern waters carried out in 13 landing centers consist of: Choebdeh and Hendijan in Khozestan Province, Daylam, Dayer, Jofreh & Bandargah in Bushehr Province, Jask, Javad'el'aemeh, Salakh , Kong & Kohestak in Hormozgan Province, - Ramin, Pozm & Pasabandar in Sistan & Bluchestan Province.

At each landing center there are fish measuring board and precise Balance (scales). A number of biometry equipment has been provided thanks to the IOTC-OFCF project and disseminated among the nominated landing centers and size data compilation is in progress.

Port samplers are all trained on how to measure different fishes. Fishing vessels catches were irregular for all species, but biometry carried out on-board from time to time to get precise data. Raw data will be processed in some statistical Softwares like SPSS, Excel, MiniTab and FiSat. The output results are in the form of some indicators which show the present status of fish exploitation.

There is biometry software to input the size frequency data in a data bank. Data entry interface for length frequency is available; it just needs to be connected to the AMAR Software as integrated software. For strengthened tuna size sampling, we added two more landing centers in Sistan & Bluchestan Province (Ramin & Pasabandar Ports) to compile Tuna size frequency data by gillnet fishery.

Table.6.1 Length of Frequency of Tuna species by Gear

Gear Group	Species Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Purse Seine	Kawakawa	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Longtail tuna	3686	2315	NIL	2358	2822
	Skipjack tuna	1,300	359	484	424	964
	Yellowfin tuna	2318	2113	1220	727	424
	Bigeye tuna	NIL	NIL	NIL	442	424
Total Purse Seine catch		7304	4787	1704	4371	4071
Gill net	Frigate tuna	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Kawakawa	5237	10944	8255	7545	20299
	Longtail tuna	9779	14576	12802	12232	25481
	Skipjack tuna	NIL	NIL	97	5156	3761
	Yellowfin tuna	NIL	NIL	NIL	1215	4070
	Bigeye tuna	0	0	0	0	655
	Narrow- Barred Spanish mackerel	13286	18060	11019	14807	20907
Total Gillnet catch		28302	43580	32173	40955	75173
Trolling	Narrow- Barred Spanish Mackerel	-	-	-	-	821
TOTAL		35606	48367	33877	45326	81065

7. National Research Program

Research activities according to tunas & tuna-like species are carried out in every five years program. The latest one was started from 2011 and final draft report was written in Persian language in 2013 but not published yet.

Sampling was done from the current fishery nets at the landing places in the Bushehr and Khuzestan waters (Persian Gulf).

Fork length frequencies of narrow-barred Spanish mackerel, *Scomberomorus commerson* were collected from the commercial catch between October 2011 and September 2012. During 5 periods in October, December, March, April and July 20-40 specimens were also purchased from the fishermen at several landing sites to investigate and recording of data for feeding and reproductive conditions.

The results are as follow:

Fork length (FL) of 2093 fishes were selected at random from landings were recorded to the nearest cm. The smallest of fish was observed 17cm FL and the biggest was 152cm FL. The mean size of fork length frequency was observed from maximum108cm (±SD 24) in February to minimum 29.4cm (±SD 5.5) in September.

Based on the growth curve analysis, growth parameters, K and $L\infty$ were estimated 0.5 $year^{-1}$ and 148cm respectively.

Instantaneous total mortality (Z) was 0.97 $year^{-1}$. The estimate of M was 0.56 $year^{-1}$ and thus, the estimates of were 0.41 $year^{-1}$. This translates to an exploitation rate (F/Z) of 0.42 $year^{-1}$.

Target (F_{opt}) and limit (Flimit) biological reference points were calculated 0.28 $year^{-1}$ and 0.37 $year^{-1}$ respectively.

The size at capture at a probability of 0.25 (L_{25}), 0.5 ($L_{.5}$) and 0.75 ($L_{.75}$) was 46.3cm, 55cm and 60.2cm respectively.

T_{max} calculated to 6 years.

Estimate length-weight relationship: a: 0.019 b=2.79

Reproductive maturity stages were assessed macroscopically using a five element scheme based on gonad size, appearance and histological.

Matured females were observed mostly between Aprils to July. On July, most fishes were in ripped and spent stages indicating the end of the spawning season.

The result of GSI activity in 153 male and female fish indicated the highest reproductive activity from April to July with the peak of July.

Length at first maturity estimated as: 86.3 cm

Sardines are the major prey of *S. commerson*. Pony fishes, Haltbeak and Indian mackerel were observed in the stomach content. These preys can be assumed as a secondary or accidental food items. Liver Somatic Index (LSI) was maximum in April and minimum in July.

The present study results shows that the highest of catch rate is done in 1 and 2 years olds of fish. Although exploitation rate have not indicated over fishing but F_{opt} and F_{limit} rates are less than fishing mortality that shows overexploitation was happened.

Changes of the mesh size in gillnet of 9 cm and the size of the nets should be considered. Banning of the king mackerel catch in the June and July that is the spawning peak period can be assisted to the brood stocks.

Table: summery table of national program including dates

Project title	**period**	**Countries involved**	**Budget total**	**Funding source**	**objectives**
Evaluation of the large plagic fishes (Scomberidae family) for optimum exploitation level in Bushehr procince waters (Persian Gulf)	2011-2012	IRAN	-	-	Determine biological aspect and stock assessment

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE IOTC RELEVANT TO THE SC

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
5/05	Concerning the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Paragraphs 1–12	*In 2012, by catch composition for gillnet fisheries were studied and some species of sharks where identified, recorded in our data base and reported to the IOTC Secretariat.* *But Sharks bycaught are treated for use, except thresher sharks.* *We recommend IOTC to publish ID card for Billfish & Sharks in Persian language.*
10/02	Mandatory statistical requirements for IOTC members and cooperating non contracting parties	Paragraphs 1-7	*-All data of 2012 submitted by 06 August 2013* 1. *Improving data collection system for Big eye tuna, Sharks, Billfish including species identification* 2. *Iran Fisheries Organization implemented the training courses for port samplers in this way Identification cards for billfish, sharks and big eye was Translated in Persian language and disseminated among port samplers and fishermen to identify different species* 3. *Amending Database to generate reports for the IOTC* 4. *Amending database to provide required reports for SHILAT and other national and international entities.* 5. *Extending database capabilities to enhance Reporting (partially done)* 6. *Report of catch by geographic area* 7. *Reporting catch and effort and size data according to grid 5° area, month strata and geographic area* 8. *Improving Size frequency data on purse seine and gillnet fisheries for big eye tuna and long tail tuna.* *10.We recommend IOTC to publish ID card for Billfish & Sharks in Persian language*

10/06	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries. **Reminder**: Resolution 12/06 will supersede Resolution 10/06 on 1 July 2014	Paragraphs 3-7	*Iran has no active long line vessel in the tuna catch; therefore there is no potential for seabird bycatch by Iranian vessels.*
11/04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraphs 9	*Base on 2010 observer reports the coverage of the program on board has been low but in landing places the coverage of control is near to 10%. Regarding on-board observer program there are some problem which Iran has tried to solve them. Also Iran has expected a technical and financial supports for solving this problem.*
13/03	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1-11	*Implementing logbook program on purse seine and gillnet fisheries* *Incorporate logbooks in database (it's ongoing)*
12/04	On the conservation of marine turtles	Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10	*Base on Our country regulations the national authority organization for protection of under threatened and sensitive species is Department of Environment (DOE). During past years the organization has developed and implemented some projects, training courses, brochures and posters related to the group of species like marine mammals, Sea turtles, sharks and etc.*
12/09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 4-9	*Base on article 9 Part B of national gillnet fishing regulation which was also highlighted in circular dated July 15, 2011, catching Thresher shark is banned and in case of incidental catch they must be released to sea immediately after catch in the sea. This issue has been formally announced to all Cooperatives on Jan, 2011 to consider and respect. There have not any reports or evidence about thresher shark catch.*