Iran (Islamic Republic of) National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2019

Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad
Iran Fisheries Organization

INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02, final scientific data for the previous year was 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 2019, final data for the 2018 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2019	**YES** **Submitted the 30 June 2019**
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 2019, preliminary data for the 2018 calendar year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2019). **REMINDER:** Final longline data for the previous year is due to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 Dec of the current year [e.g. for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2019, final data for the 2018 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2019).	**N/A**
If no ,please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions: ***We don't have any active industrial long-line vessel at present, but we have some of small artisanal gillnetter as a seasonal and temporal longliner to fish in coastal waters and final data for this type of vessels submitted the 30 June 2019.***	

Executive Summary

Iran (Islamic Republic of) fishing grounds in Northern and southern waters of the country are located in the Caspian Sea and Persian Gulf and Oman Sea. 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 and offshore waters. The long Iranian coastline about 193 port and landing places and about 143 thousand fishermen individuals which are directly engaged in fishing activities and more than 11 thousand fishing crafts consist of fishing boats, Dhows and vessels using different fisheries including: Gillnet, Purse seine Trolling, Trawl and Wire-trap which are engaged in fishing operation according to a time schedule during different fishing seasons in the coastal and offshore waters. Gillnet and purse seine are two main fishing methods used by Iranian vessels to target large pelagic species (especially tuna and tuna-like) in the IOTC area competency and also some of small boats used trolling in coastal fisheries.

The Catch quantity of large pelagic in Iran was 314000 Mt in 2018 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and around 275000Mt belongs to tuna and tuna-like fishes in the Indian Ocean areas. This amount of catch contains 70% (220000 Mt) of Tunas, 11.1% (35000 Mt) of Seerfish, 6.5% (21000Mt) of billfish, 0.9% (2900 Mt) different species of shark and 11.5% (36000 Mt) other species.

CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION

There are three categories of fisheries activities in Iran consist of the southern fishery, the northern fishery and inland fishery and aquaculture. Total aquatics production in 2018 was 1262000 Mt, which can be distributed as 58% (731000 Mt) of the total catch and production contributed to the country fishing activities in the southern water, about 3.3%(42000) of production from northern water (Caspian Sea) and 38.7%(489000) through inland water and aquaculture. Figure 1.1 shows the total catch and fish production in the country during 2014-2018.

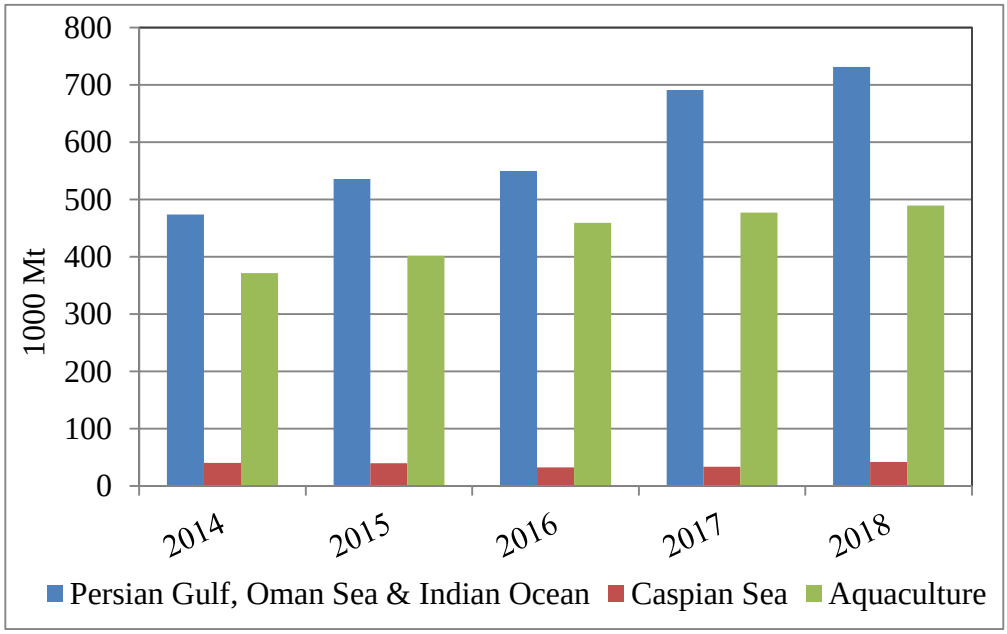


Figure1.1.Total Catch & production in the country

Total catch production in the southern waters in 2018 is equal to 731000 Mt which include large pelagic, small pelagic, demersal, shrimp and lantern fishes (Myctophids). Major catch is allocated to large pelagic with 314000Mt (43 % of total catch) in the coastal and offshore waters. Figure 1.2 Shows catch quantity of different aquatic species groups in the southern waters of Iran.

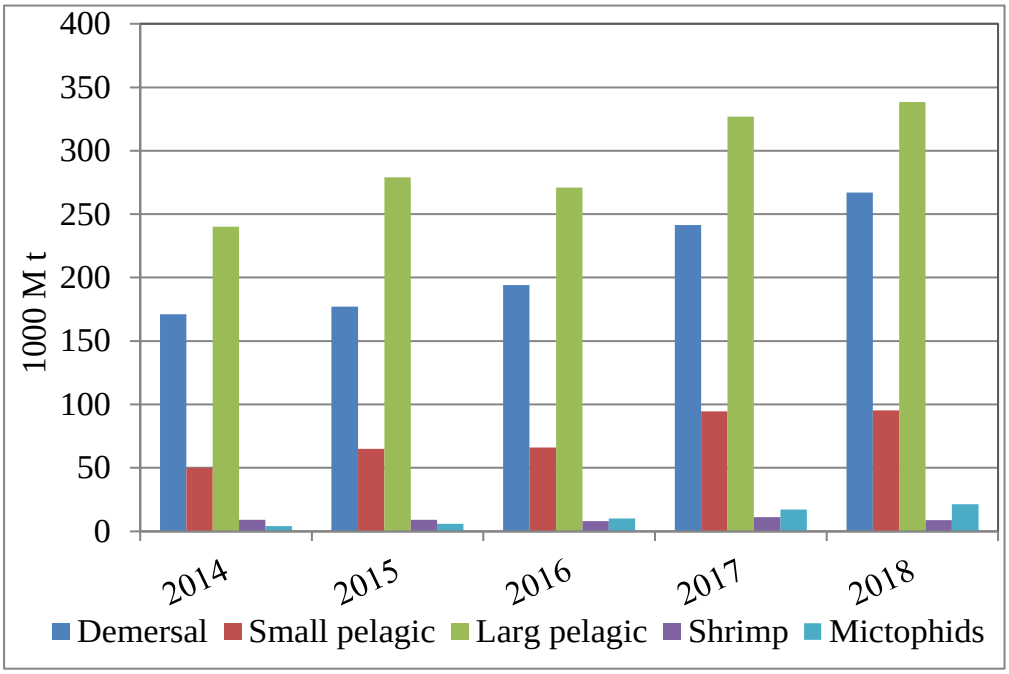


Figure1.2The catches quantity of different aquatic species groups

2. FLEET STRUCTURE

Iran Fisheries and exploitation of aquatic animals in the southern waters by around 5992 fishing crafts are engaged in large pelagic species in 2018, Of this total volume of vessels, about 1221 are active in Tuna and Tuna like fishing in the Oman Sea and offshore waters and rest of them are active in the coastal water. Those fishing crafts consist of 3168 were gillnet boats (less than 3 GT), 479 gillnet Dhows of less than 50 GT, 297 gillnet Dhows of 51-100 GT, 377 gillnet Dhows of more than 100 GT, 1645 Trolling boats of less than 3 GT, 324 coastal artisanal longline boats of less than 3 GT, 165 traditional longline Dhows of less than 50 GT, 14 traditional longline Dhows of 51-100 GT and 5 industrial Purse seiners. Table 2.1 shows the fishing fleet is disaggregated into the following (GT) categories.

GEAR GROUP	Capacity GT	No. of active Crafts by year				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Purse seine	500 - 1000	2	2	2	2	2
	1000 - 2000	5	5	5	5	5
Coastal Artisanal Longline*	< 3	0	0	300	324	324
	21 to 50	0	0	80	165	165
	101 up	0	0	14	14	14
Gillnet	< 3	3155	3630	3319	2758	3168
	3 - 20	271	266	258	239	226
	21 - 50	825	364	391	318	271
	51 - 100	480	181	171	316	297
	101 - up	275	293	283	326	377
Trolling	< 3	1914	2019	2190	1820	1645

Table 2.1: Number of active vessels which are operating in the IOTC area of competence, by gear type and size

*We don't have any specific active industrial longline vessel, but numbers of artisanal longline were encouraged extensionally to move to long line seasonal and temporal during a year. This number are not included in total crafts number.

3. CATCH AND EFFORT (BY SPECIES AND GEAR)

Table 3.1 and figure3.1 shows the total yearly catch by gear type and species reported for the all fleet. The Catch quantity of large pelagic in Iran was 314000 Mt in 2018 and around 275000 Mt belongs to tuna and tuna-like species in the coastal and offshore waters. Figure 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 showing the amount of catch for different fishing methods by species during five years. In 2018 annual catch for purse seine, gillnet, coastal artisanal longline and trolling was estimated 5200 Mt, 292000 Mt, 12000 Mt and 4700 Mt respectively. Gillnet with 92.2% of Catch is the dominant fishing gear followed by Traditional longline 4.3%, Purse seiners 1.9%, and around 1.6% comes from Trolling vessels. Table 3.2 shows the fishing effort for tuna and tuna like species by different vessel categories for the all fleet consist of purse seine, gillnetter and trolling during recent years.

In 2018, fishing effort for large pelagic species around one million days was carried out by all fishing craft, of which 734 thousand days was operated by Gillnet, 39 thousand days by seasonal and temporal longline and 224 thousand days done by trolling fisheries. Figure3.5 show that the highest gillnet fishing pressure occurs within the Islamic Republic of Iran's coastal water.

According to Iran national regulation, offshore fisheries baseline starts at 24 miles. While, defined offshore fisheries by IOTC is rather different from Iran and offshore fisheries starts from 200 miles. And this point makes some minor differences in statistical information.

GEAR GROUP	SPECIES	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Purse Seine	KAW	11	0	0	5	0
	LOT	140	814	50	1891	998
	SKJ	798	489	1202	2477	356
	YFT	4832	3842	3465	1764	3898
	BET	10	135	138	29	0
	COM	0	0	0	0	0
	SFA	0	0	0	0	0
	BLM	0	0	0	0	0
	Sharks	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	3	29	24	39	40
Total Purse Seine Catch		5794	5308	4879	6206	5292
Coastal_Artisanal_Longline	YFT	0	0	5760	8452	11974
	DOL	0	0	0	122	0
		0	0	5760	8574	11975
Gillnet	FRI	13265	10422	10238	10251	9135
	KAW	28936	27877	33677	38311	36006
	LOT	60771	57555	54596	56658	59503
	SKJ	38931	38232	37956	50822	49608
	YFT	41326	38412	35110	45551	42071
	BET	2259	2309	2931	3577	3700
	COM	21218	20617	20759	22529	23675
	GUT	6705	6997	7501	9326	9581
	SFA	11595	9693	7552	10405	10601
	BLM	6179	5958	4148	4974	5859
	Other Billfish	3681	3829	2884	3368	4012
	FAL	1293	1567	523	586	308
	SPN	49	63	20	22	12
	MAK	80	94	33	37	19
	CCW	554	499	409	272	239
	RHA	3302	2976	2447	1623	1430
	Other sharks	1855	1731	1306	904	764
	Other Species	10731	12292	13577	17819	36013
Total Gillnet Catch		281315	241121	235668	277035	292537
Trolling	FRI	228	233	6	14	45
	KAW	452	516	231	458	1105
	LOT	4672	1278	501	1665	667
	YFT	57	345	775	354	707
	COM	2420	2181	2922	1538	1519
	GUT	162	245	158	120	448
	SFA	3	53	257	48	3
	Sharks	0	205	59	180	195
	Others	7	68	0	0	0
Total Trolling Catch		8002	5122	4908	4378	4690
Total all Gear Catch		295110	251551	251215	296192	314494

Table.3.1 Annual catch by gear type and species (Mt)

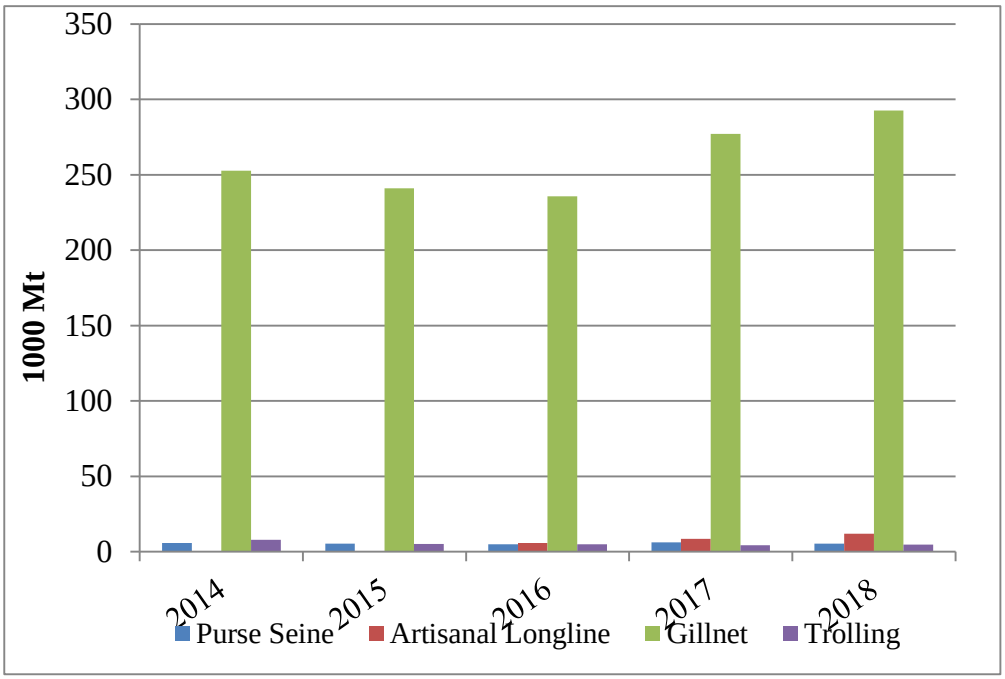


Figure 3.1- Annual Catch by Gear Type

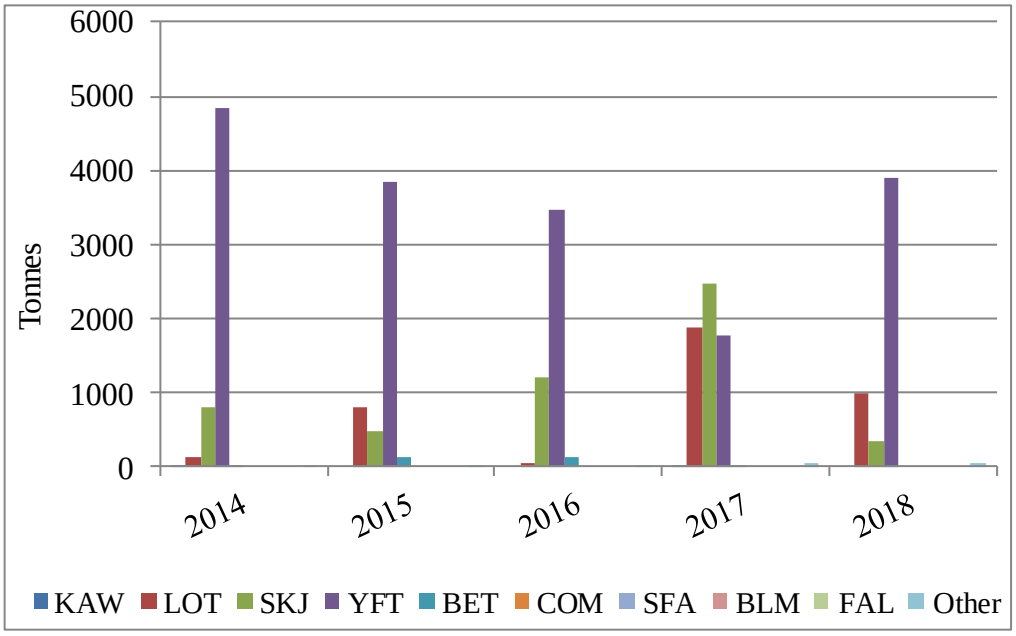


Figure3.2 Annual Catch of Purse Seiners by Species

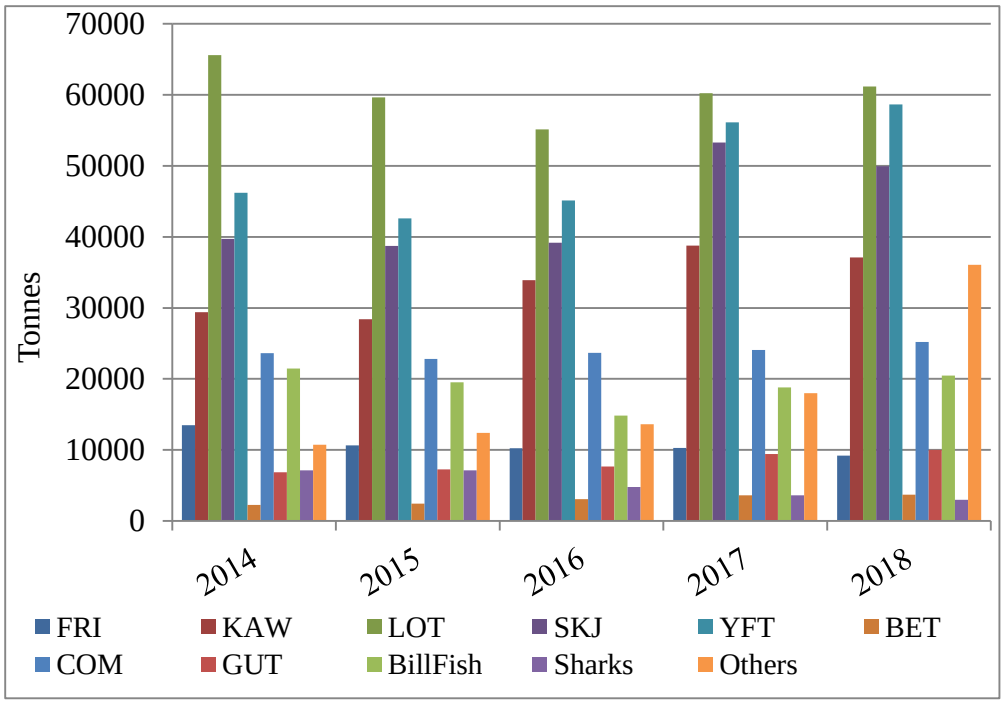


Figure3.3 Annual Catch of Gillnets by Species

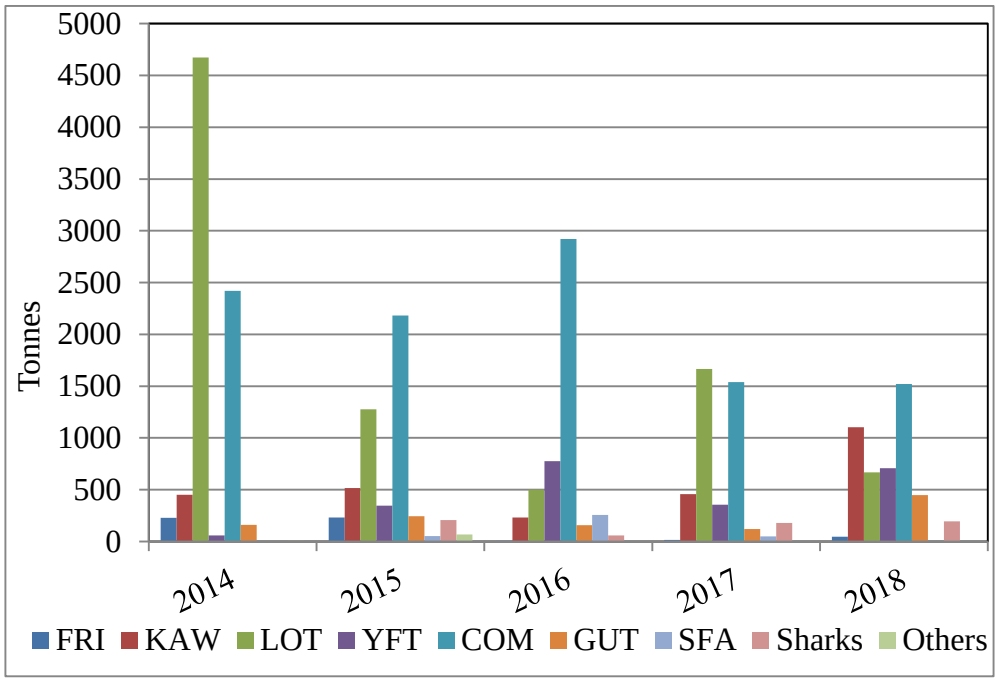


Figure3.4 Annual Catch of Trolling Method by Species

GEAR GROUP	Capacity GT	Fishing effort by gear(days)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Purse Seiners	1000 - 2000	1080	1005	1164	1085	715
Coastal Artisanal Longline	< 3	0	0	18000	19440	24300
	21 to 50	0	0	3200	6600	14025
	101 up	0	0	560	560	1190
Gillnet	< 3	476632	552367	487646	438046	516149
	3 - 20	44679	44374	41682	43035	44779
	21 - 50	137860	72121	74870	58114	51045
	51 - 100	84658	33749	30337	54873	52410
	101 - up	53020	51260	50530	59746	69535
Trolling	< 3	226770	254934	229190	229190	224708
Total all Gear fishing effort		1024699	1009810	937178	877940	998856

Table 3.2: Fishing effort by different types of vessel

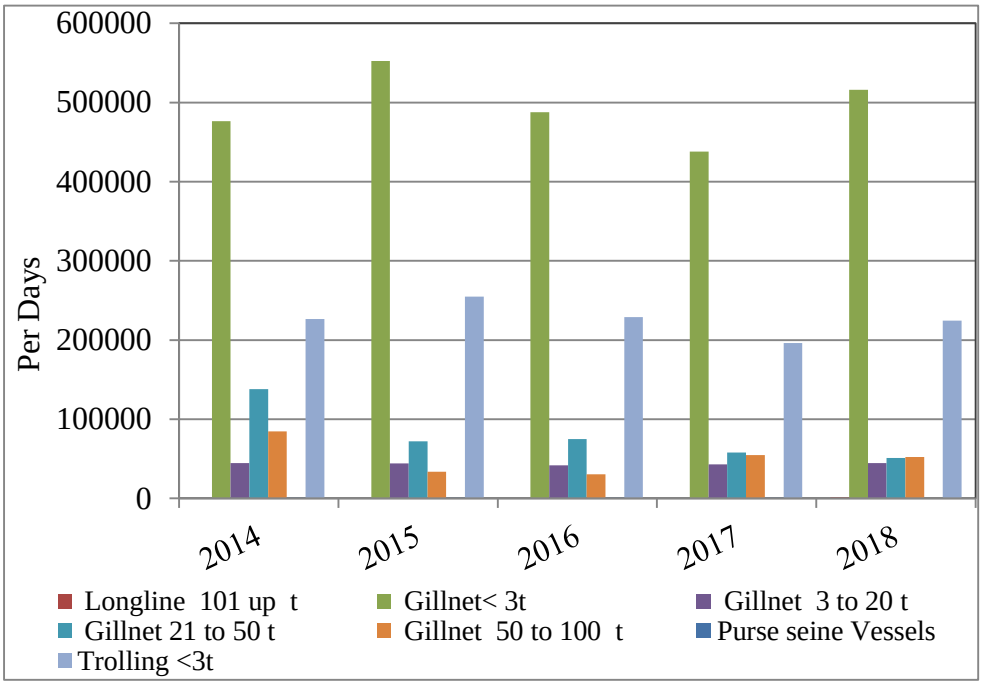
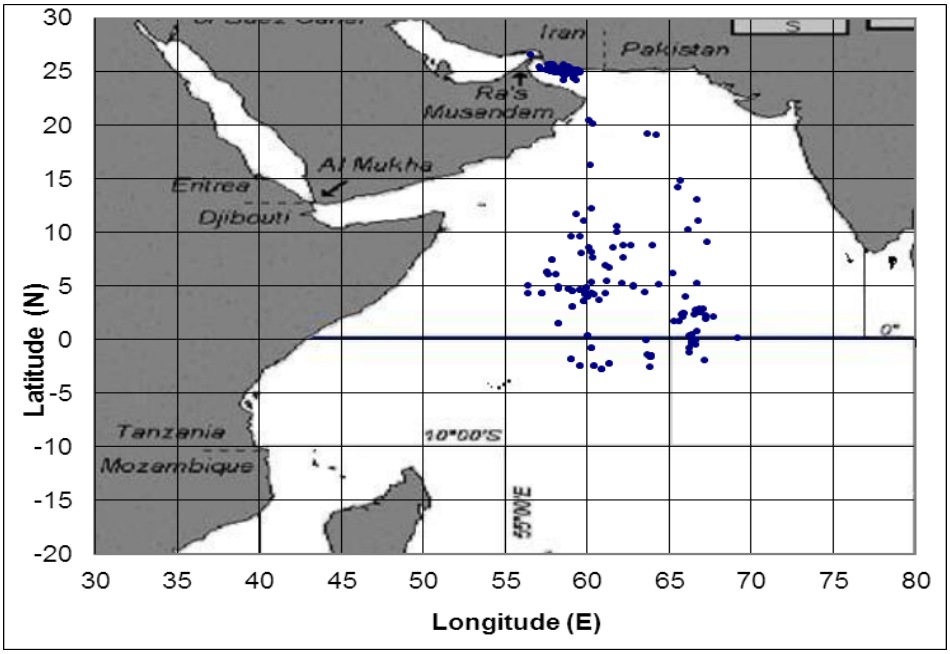
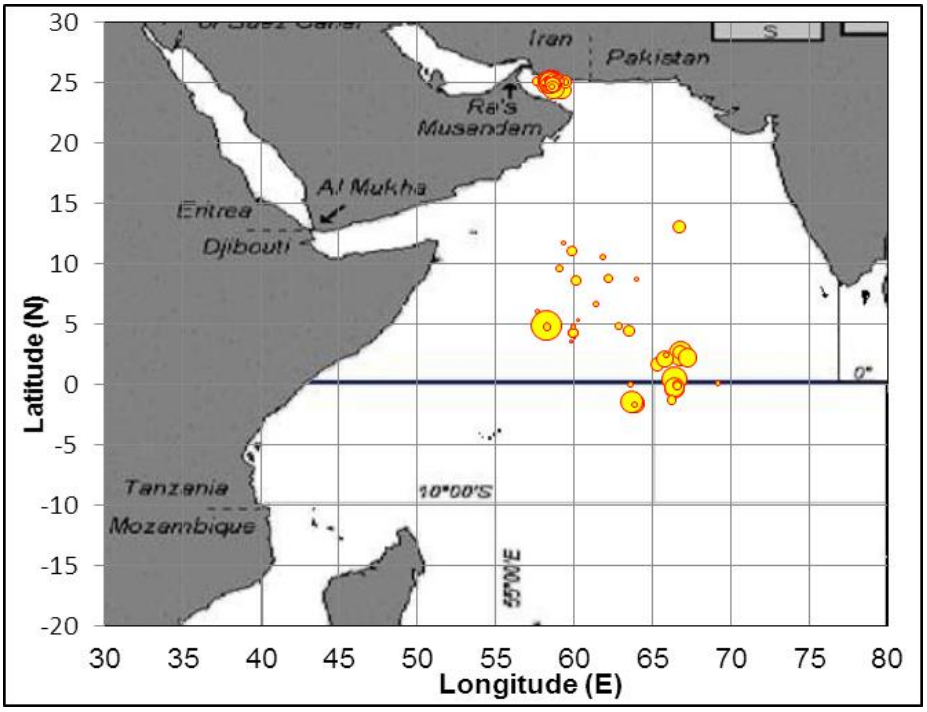


Figure3.5 Tuna and tuna like fishing effort by all fleet in 2018(fishing day)

Figure.3.6 shows the Distribution pattern of reported catch and efforts of Purse seine fleet for 2018



A) Effort



B) Catch

4. RECREATIONAL FISHERY

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

5. Ecosystem and by-catch issues

Base on Iran Fisheries Organization (IFO) current procedure, monitoring and control of fishing vessels and their catch are happening in fishing harbours and landing areas, by port based monitoring system. On this way our experts control all catch gears and devices, related standards and the vessel crews before starting sailing and in the end of each trip by focus on catch results, its composition and related by-catch.

IFO usually arranges some training workshops for the fishermen who are active in tuna and tuna like fisheries during the time when the vessels are landing in fishing harbours. Through this training system fishermen be familiar with IOTC regulations and resolution especially which were adopted related to ecosystem and By-catch issues. In addition IFO has tried to train experts for identification different species, especially sharks and turtles, where we have really need technical supports of IOTC. IFO also has distributed around 1000 translated IOTC species ID cards to Persian language and we hope they will be useful for fishermen and in-port observers. In addition, Iran has had close cooperation with IOTC secretariat through regular meetings, especially the meetings related with Observer scheme, because of interest of Iran for implementation of the Regional Observer Scheme, ROS pilot project according to Paragraph 6 of Res. 16/04 (just port observer). According to, Iran Fisheries organization regulations and Iran Environment supreme council Resolution No.380, Sharks catches completely banded and the fishermen only have permission to retain the sharks that are caught as by-catch in IOTC acceptable level (less than 5%).

5.1. Sharks

Base on IFO regulations we have never issued any licences for catch of different species of Sharks and fishermen only landed the Sharks which are caught as a By-catch. Also base

on Iranian religious believes more than 90% of Iranian people do not eat Sharks. In this case only some people who are living in south eastern part of Iran eat Sharks. Recognizing the importance of Sharks landing in whole body, all resolutions are translated and contents of them related with Sharks conservations are transferred during different level of meetings. Also we have tried to transfer these concepts to fishermen during training workshops. On this way there is close cooperation among Iran fisheries organization, Fisheries Unions, Environment organization and *NGOs.* Accordingly, we have not received any reports about total number of released/discarded of sharks, by species from national fleet in the IOTC area of competence because of on board observer lack. But IFO monitors and controls all the species during landing times in fishing harbours. According collected information the amount of Sharks species in 2018 reflected in figure 3.1. Although base on current IOTC resolutions, CPCs has not been mandated to have NPOA of Sharks, due to national regulation of countries is enough to conserve different sharks species, but in order to preparing NPOA of Sharks, Iran Fisheries Organization has used some information from different sources specially the printed guideline by FAO to prepare infrastructure of NPOA . So we expected Iran Sharks NPOA by end 2020. In order to complete it, we need cooperation of all the organization, fisheries union and cooperatives and all stockholders. Base on Statistical information total weight of sharks, by species, that retained by the national fleet in the IOTC area of competence has been recorded during 2014–2018 as table 3.1. It is obviously clear the total catch of different shark's species have had a decreasing trend. According to scientific assessment, this trend has two major visions. First, the stocks of different species of sharks showed a decreasing trend all over the world. Secondly, Iran national regulation severity, the penalties and sanctions that approve by courts and Iran fisheries organization which are really strict. So, there is no motivation for the fishermen to catch sharks, or other Haram species, because there is no market for them in Iran.

5.2. Seabirds

Base on IOTC 12/06 Resolution, reduction of Seabirds by-catch only distinguished for longline fisheries as a target gear and it is not applicable for other gears. Also base on our current fleet structure, we have not had any industrial longline active vessels, so it is not applicable for Iran. For more insurance, IFO has have tried to give more awareness and

explanation to fishermen about Seabirds importance and necessity of their conservation during different training workshops and meetings.

5.3. Marine Turtle

The main national strategy of Iran related to marine turtles is, conservation of different species of turtles, and this strategy practically implemented, because there is no use for turtles in Iran. Although, the Environment Organization is identified as a national competent authority for protection of Sea turtles by the government, but we intent to define a joint project with them regarding to survey on sea turtles and incident entanglement of them in fishermen nets. So for increasing of public awareness of fishermen, IFO has continued related training programs by hold of workshop, distribution of some brochures and posters. On this way the capacity of NGOs were used and around 50 fishermen are trained on their vessels by cooperation of NGOs. Although environment organization have had some projects about the biology of turtles, but both organizations intent to develop a joint project related with fisheries activities.

5.4. Other ecologically related species (e.g. marine mammals, whale sharks)

Base on national laws and Iran Fisheries Organization regulations, catch of Mammals or any other sensitive and endangered species, are forbidden and if any fishermen catch accidentally any Mammals, Turtles, Sharks or any other sensitive spices, they should release them safely and rapidly. In the other hand if our inspectors or fishery guard (fisheries/ Environment Guard or Police) find any endangered species on board, the owner and captain of the vessel are introduced to court and also punish by fishery infraction investigation commission which are defined and active in different cities and provinces and has the authority to stopped fish up to three months. According to IFO regulations, the offices have never issued any licences for catch of different species of Mammals or Sharks and fishermen try to release all entangled Mammals or endangered species and only Sharks are seen as a By-catch in landing places. Also base on Iranian religious believes more than 90% of people do not eat Sharks or any mammals. On this way we have not received any reports about total number of Mammals or different species of sharks, by species which are released/discarded by the national fleet in the IOTC area of competence.

As we mentioned before, we have not received any reports in detail about incidental catch of different species of seabirds, marine turtles and marine mammals because of on board observers' lack. On this way, lack of on board acceptable accommodation space and facilities, is the main problem for implementation observer scheme. So, it is not possible to record important events by species, gears and positions (timeline) for the national fleets. In order to implementation effective observer program on ports, Iran has joint to the IOTC ROS pilot project which has developed according to IOTC 16/04 Resolution. Also we just started to establish a net through the virtual networks on Mobile phone a few months ago. So, we have received some news, Pictures or movies about safe releasing of these species, where most of them received from Iranian territorial waters. Also there are some NGOs which are active in working with local people and fishermen. They normally focused on training of these people and making improvement in public awareness.

6. National data collection and processing system

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

In recent years, Iran has started to complete the logbooks for the industrial purse seiners, and we hope to extent to other artisanal fleets in future, according to the Iranian fisheries regulations which adopted in 2018, that will cover 10% of the high seas vessels.

6.2. Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

As we reported before, Iran Fisheries Organization has started the implementation of satellite base vessel monitoring system (VMS) and IFO hope the artisanal fishermen will have enough cooperation in implementation of the system. For further information, VMS has been installed on board for industrial vessels, including tuna purse seiner.

6.3. Observer program

Iran Fisheries Organization has not developed Observer programme yet, but as we mentioned before, on this way, lack of suitable accommodation space for observers is the

main problem. So it is not possible to record exact events by species and gear for the national fleet, in the IOTC area of competence. In order to implementation effective observer program on ports we have joint with IOTC ROS pilot project which has developed according to IOTC Resolution 16/04. So our data and information are collected by monitoring in fishing harbours and landing places and showing spatial distribution of observer coverage on map is not possible. On this way IFO has continued its port state controls by current observers and we hope by implementation of joint project with IOTC, we will start our port observer plan effectively.

6.4. Port sampling program

6.4.1. Catch Data sampling

Catch and effort and biological data of the coastal and offshore large pelagic fishery are collected at the 43 out of 63 fish landing sites Consist of 10 landing sites in KHOZESTAN Province, 8 landing in BUSHEHR Province, 20 landing sites in HORMOZGAN Province and 5 landing sites SISTAN-BLUCHESTAN Province in the alongside the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea coastlines, and port samplers stay on landing sites during disembarkation time of fish and they collect the data and fill out the forms. Also Biometry of fish for collecting length/weight frequency data is done during landing time. Catch and Effort data were collected in all the above sites by stratified random sampling by the samplers, in this way, 10% of total fishing crafts for different vessel classes of fishing dhows and boats are picked out randomly and their fishing data will be registered. Landing surveys are undertaken to obtain data on catches in the artisanal fisheries.

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. In each landing site, there is one enumerator who is responsible to collect data. All of the operations are fulfilled by Iran Fisheries Organization fish statistic Software called AMAR Software. In addition 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 center 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 13 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*),
12. Grouper(serranidae),
13. Emperor(lethrinidae),

The length and weight frequency of species has been recorded from 2001. Sampling in southern waters carried out in 16 landing centers consist of, Choebdeh and Hendijan in Khozestan Province, Daylam, Dayer, Jofreh & Bandargah in Bushehr Province, Jask, Javad'el'aemeh, Salakh, Bostaneh , Kong & Kohestak in Hormozgan Province, Ramin, Pozm, Beris & Pasabandar in Sistan & Bluchestan Province.

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. Size frequency data reported to IOTC per fleet,

year, gear, type of school, monthly and 5° square areas for purse seine fishery. For oceanic gillnet fishery a pilot plan is in progress and gradually all Iranian gillnetters in high seas will be equipped with logbook system and vessel position can be derived via logbooks. The species for which the size data is reported include 6 tuna species comprised of: YFT, SKJ, BET, KAW, COM & LOT at 16 landing places.

As an overview, collection of information as port sampling is one of the regular monitoring that has implemented many years ago for all fishing activities and it would be a part of ROS pilot project of IOTC for making more progress on it. On this way Iran offered its interest to join the project. On this way IFO expect beside of making a progress in our monitoring and data collection system, we select as a pilot for learning other countries for port sampling methods.

Size Data recorded in the IOTC Database						
GEAR GROUP	SPECIES	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Gillnet	FRI	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	KAW	6,036	13,765	14,678	26,088	32,721
	LOT	11,174	18,116	21,889	19,449	30,985
	SKJ	10,857	19,574	23,410	30,577	24,177
	YFT	11,261	22,161	26,287	25,885	16,684
	BET	630	724	888	2,639	1,782
	COM	18,283	21,087	29,315	39,753	37,591
Total Gillnet Length Frequency		**58,241**	**95,427**	**116,467**	**144,391**	**143,940**
Purse seine	KAW	0	0	0	0	0
	LOT	0	1,158	125	0	0
	SKJ	1,010	416	797	1,576	2,152
	YFT	3,682	1,892	4,333	1,923	6,995
	BET	523	629	560	716	708
Total Purse seine Length Frequency		**5,215**	**4,095**	**5,815**	**4,215**	**9,855**
Trolling/ Hand & Line	COM	2,808	4,416	2,511	980	335
	LOT	1,289	0	0	0	0
	FT(by Coastal_LL_Metho	1,289	0	0	0	9,813
	FT(by Hook & Line_Metho	0	0	0	18,457	3,371
Total Trolling/ Hand & Line Length Frequency		**5,386**	**4,416**	**2,511**	**19,437**	**13,519**
Total Length Frequency		**68,842**	**103,938**	**124,793**	**168,043**	**167,314**

Mean Length Data recorded in the IOTC Database						
GEAR GROUP	SPECIES GROUP	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Gillnet	FRI	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	KAW	53.2	56.2	56.1	50.7	53.0
	LOT	62.0	60.8	69.3	64.1	61.5
	SKJ	61.7	58.5	56.8	56.4	54.7
	YFT	82.4	80.8	84.3	93.4	84.0
	BET	82.0	79.0	81.5	85.8	86.2
	COM	84.0	89.0	91.5	88.8	84.8
Purse seine	FRI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	KAW	0.0	72.6	48.2	0.0	0.0
	LOT	49.8	49.9	53.4	55.1	53.6
	SKJ	99.3	113.4	90.2	97.9	110.0
	YFT	77.4	75.9	74.3	78.3	79.5
Trolling/ Hand & Line	COM	86.0	84.1	87.1	110.3	119.1
	LOT	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	FT(by Coastal_LL_Metho	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.5
	FT(by Hook & Line_Metho	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.8	108.1

Table.6.1. Number of Tuna and Tuna like species that their length are measured by gear types

7. National Research Program

Abstract

Longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*), skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and yellowfin tuna were studied from 2017-20 in the Oman Sea. Catches of longtail tuna in the Indian Ocean now exceed catches of principle commercial target species, such as albacore and bigeye tunas. Length frequency data of three species are collected in the landing sites of the studied areas. This study provides a review of fishery information to provide researchers, fishery managers and policy makers with the most current information from which to begin to guide future stock assessment and the development of conservation and management measures for tuna species.

Catch data included fishing effort, spatial and temporal data are collected in the area to estimate CPUE of tuna species. The final report will be written in 2020.

Table 8. Summery table of national program including dates

Project Title	Period	Countries Involve	Budget	Funding Source	Objective	Short Description
Population dynamics of important tuna species (*Thunnus albacares, Katsowonus pelamis and Thunnus tonggol*) and determination of spatial and temporal distribution of the artisanal fisheries in the Oman Sea	2017-2020	Iran	12500US$	IFSRI	1-Estimation of population dynamic parameters of three species. 2- Estimation CPUE trend of three species.	

8. Implementation of Scientific Committee Recommendations and Resolutions of the IOTC relevant to the SC. [Mandatory]

Table 9. Scientific requirements contained in Resolutions of the Commission, adopted between 2011 and 2018

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
11/04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 9	Partially adopted before (Port Observing). Related report has sent before to the secretariat.
12/04	On the conservation of marine turtles	Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10	Training fishermen Translated current resolutions and distributed among fishermen, there is no interest for their catch because of no market. Related report has sent before to the secretariat.
12/06	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries.	Paragraphs 3–7	Not Applicable, related report has sent before to the secretariat.
12/09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 4–8	Shark fishing is prohibited in the Iranian fleets. IFO training of fishermen to releasing of sharks based on current resolutions, and monitoring in landing places. Ratify a regulation by Environment organization to punish fishermen who catch any Cetacean, Sharks with big Penalties.
13/04	On the conservation of cetaceans	Paragraphs 7– 9	Training fishermen Translated current resolutions and distributed among fishermen, there is no interest for their catch because of no market. Big penalties and sanctions approved for offenders, related report has sent before to the secretariat.
13/05	On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)	Paragraphs 7– 9	Training fishermen Translated current resolutions and distributed among fishermen, there is no interest for their catch because of no market. Big penalties and sanctions approved for offenders, related report has sent before to the secretariat.
13/06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries	Paragraph 5–6	Training fishermen Translated current resolutions and distributed among fishermen, there is no interest for their catch because of no market. Big penalties and sanctions approved for offenders, related report has sent before to the secretariat.
15/01	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1–10	Catch and efforts by gears and vessel types are recorded and reported monthly.
15/02	Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs)	Paragraphs 1–7	According to the Res. Iran submitted -Total catch data, -Catch by gear and effort data, - Size (Biometry) data, But, Only Iran dose not submitted,

			- Timelines and position of data,
17/05	On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Paragraphs 6, 9, 11	Training fishermen Translated current resolutions and distributed among fishermen, there is no interest for their catch because of no market. Related report has sent before to the secretariat. In total in 2017 the amount of sharks that are caught during tuna fisheries is around 1.2% of total catch.
18/02	On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 2-5	We have never received any report about blue shark. In fact according to scientific researches Persian Gulf and Oman Sea are not a habitants for blue shark.
18/05	On management measures for the conservation of the Billfishes: Striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish	Paragraphs 7 - 11	Catch by gear and efforts submitted, but size and timeline (position) did not report.
18/07	On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC	Paragraphs 1, 4	Related report has sent before to the secretariat.