Sultanate of Oman National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2021

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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 2021, final data for the 2020 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2021)	YES 12/08/2021
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 2021, preliminary data for the 2020 calendar year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2021). **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 2021, final data for the 2020 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2021).	YES 12/08/2021
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:	

Executive Summary

The total production of the Omani fishery sector in 2020 reached a total of 840,000 Tons. Artisanal fisheries contributes 94% of the total fish landings compared to 5% from the industrial fishing sector. The coastal fleet contributed with only 1% of the total landings by four thousand tons.
The fisheries sector provides direct employment for 61000 fishermen plus the working force in the related sectors.

Tuna species considered as highly valuable products for Omani consumers, have experienced significant increases in the total annual production with about 118000 ton. Artisanal and coastal fleets have, however, increased slightly in the number of vessels and fishermen.
Fleet structure can be known from the big landing from the artisanal sector with small fiberglass skifs and dhaows.

1. BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION [MANDATORY]

The coastline of Oman extends to about 3165 km on three different water bodies: Arabian Sea, Sea of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. The rich marine biodiversity and productive ecosystems with valuable fishery stocks are the main characteristics of this coastline. The total production of the fishery sector in 2020 was around 839,000 tons with a total value of 326 million OMR.

Concerning Tuna and Tuna- like species, they have all shown considerable increase during the period 2009-2012. However, the tuna fishery has shown a slight decrease from 2012 to 2014, followed by a significant increase after 2015 for four years. The year 2020 showed double Tuna landings compared to 2019.

The Omani national fleet consists of three different segments: Artisanal, Costal and Industrial fleets:

- Artisanal fleet: There are two types of fishing units: Dhows (wooden or fiberglass vessels) and Fiberglass boats.
- Costal fleet: the total number of vessels in 2020 was 220 vessels, with a high concentration in the Arabian Sea, and precisely from Ras AL Had in Al Sharqiya to Dhofar.
- Industrial fleet: consists of vessels undertaking large pelagic fishing activities and its contributions reached 5% of the total fishery production in 2020.

2. **FLEET STRUCTURE**

i)- Artisanal fishery

Table 1a: Number of units of artisanal fleet operation in- shore waters.

Years		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Units	Dhows	704	698	711	694	684	688	681	688	687	688
	Fiberglass	18031	19245	20631	21616	22237	22720	23232	23726	24177	24349
Gear Type		LL, HL. N, BSN and T									

ii)- Coastal fishery

Table 1b: Number of costal vessels from 2011 – 2020

Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Vessels	49	56	96	93	129	140	144	150	175	220
Gear Type	LL, HL. N, GL									

iii)- Industrial fishery

Table 1c: Number of vessels operating in Oman EEZ and IOTC area of competence from 2011 – 2020

Years		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Vessels	Long liners	10	8	5	3	1	1	1	1	3	6
	*Trawlers	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	*Small pelagic PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2
	*Mid Water Trawls (small pelagic)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Gear Type		LL, TR , PS									
Size of Vessels		OAL: Above 30 m – 4 long liner below 24m									

* working exclusively inside the territorial waters.

Table 1: Number of vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence, by gear type and size

Years		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Vessels	Long liners >24m	1	1	1	1	2
	Long liners <24m	0	0	0	0	2

3. CATCH AND EFFORT

3.1 Tuna catch series by segment:

Table 2a. Artisanal Annual catches (mt) by species from 2011 – 2020

Artisanal Fleet										
Species	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Yellowfin Tuna	1948	5501	7736	7178	14947	20848	19292	28419	36735	68578
Long tail Tuna	10217	14274	12972	11158	13954	14540	20893	16611	14650	27206
Kawakawa	3113	4597	4315	4034	4900	5553	7818	9499	6684	8128
Striped Bonito	562	488	307	1140	4541	4572	1692	2192	1068	1487
Frigate Tuna	1577	944	1014	395	684	1078	1184	2186	1119	2450
Skipjack	22	94	8	23	16	216	55	206	102	90
Other Tunas	2027	198	231	290	1616	390	1109	1032	1410	9083
Sailfish	2660	3338	3041	1047	2249	1754	1622	1847	1470	2647
King fish	3369	5612	4175	4970	3984	7007	3333	2594	2090	5906
Sharks	7009	5341	7283	6473	6738	7507	4965	8285	4772	6068
Total	25494	40387	41082	36708	53629	63465	61963	72871	37038	131643

Table 2b. Coastal Fleet Catches (mt) in 2020.

Costal Fleet	
Species	**2020**
Yellowfin Tuna	30
Longtail Tuna	23
Kawakawa	13
Striped Bonito	7
Frigate Tuna	7
Skipjack	346
Other Tunas	305
Sailfish	8
Kingfish	7
Sharks	254
Total	1000

Table 2c. Industrial Fleet Annual Catches (mt) By Species from 2011- 2020.

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yellowfin Tuna	73	78	30	27.8	1	6	110	177	297	207
Longtail Tuna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kawakawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Striped Bonito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frigate Tuna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skipjack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tunas	0	1027	291	449.1	4	8	179	127	190	54
Sailfish	202	170	72	0	2	8	10	17	15	3
Kingfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharks	23	2	0	6.8	0	0	4	11	14	1
Total	298	1277	393	483.7	7	22	303	332	516	265

3.2 Estimated Fishing Effort:

Table 2d. Estimated Fishing Effort for Artisanal Fleet During 2020

Boat – Fishing Gear	Parameters	Total
FG (HL + TL)	Number of Boats	4431
	Estimated Effort	40526
	CPUE (Kg)	1099
	Estimated Catch (Ton)	3837
FG (NET)	Number of Boats	3830
	Estimated Effort	41088
	CPUE (Kg)	2916
	Estimated Catch (Ton)	9679
BEACH SEINE NET	Number of Boats	827
	Estimated Effort	8502
	CPUE (Kg)	27342
	Estimated Catch (Ton)	19754
LAUNCH – FT	Number of Boats	439
	Estimated Effort	4441
	CPUE (Kg)	1975
	Estimated Catch (Ton)	703

LAUNCH – LINE – TL	Number of Boats	161
	Estimated Effort	1871
	CPUE (Kg)	590
	Estimated Catch (Ton)	106

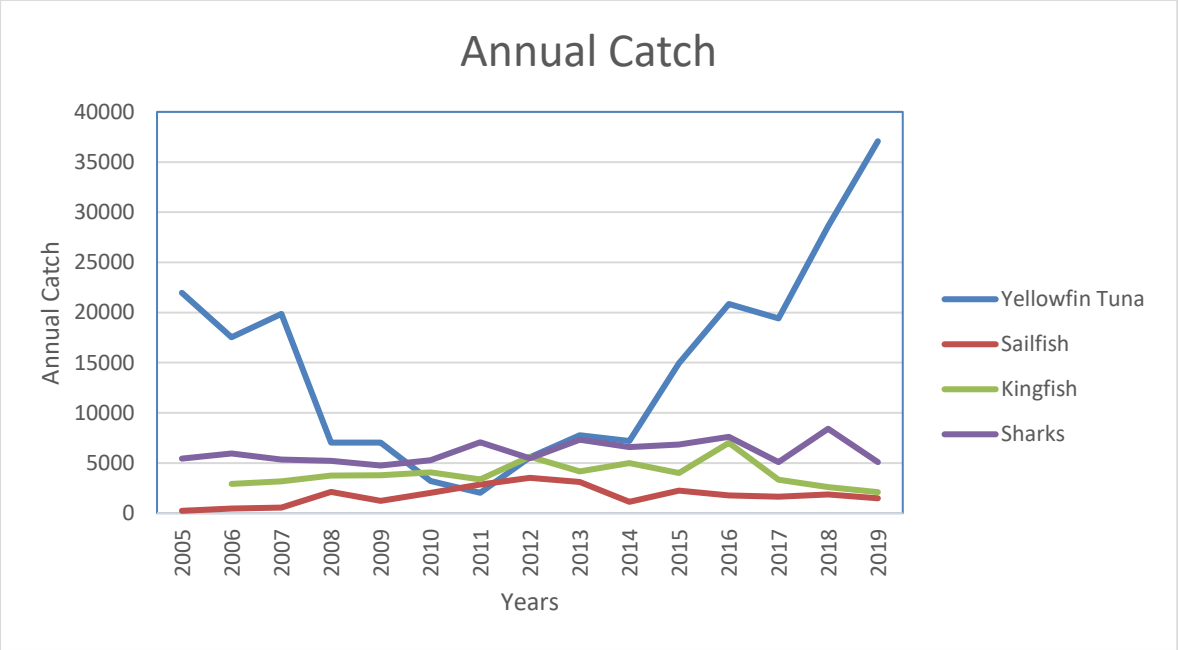
Table 2e. Estimated Effort of Coastal Vessels in 2020.

Landing (mt)	Number of Vessels	Season Duration	Catch/ Vessel/ Year (mt)	Catch/ Vessel/ Day (mt)	Catch/ Fishing/ Day
4289	131	12	33	0.6	-

Table 2f. Estimated Effort of Industrial Fishing Activity from 2011 – 2020.

Long liners						
Years	Landing (mt)	No. of Vessels	Vessel – day number	Season Duration (month)	Catch/ Vessel - Year (mt)	Catch/ Vessel - Day (mt)
2011	1400	10	1139	12	140	1.23
2012	1292	8	896	12	162	1.44
2013	398	5	423	10	80	0.94
2014	590.1	3	464	12	197	1.27
2015	210	1	70	4	210	3.00
2016	163	1	131	7	163	1.32
2017	398	1	231	10	398	1.89
2018	413	1	125	8	413	3.30
2019	20055	4	351	12	5014	14.3
2020	41363	8	366	12	5170	14.1

Figure 1. Historical annual catch for the national fleet, by gear and primary species, for the IOTC area of competence for the entire history of the fishery



It is to be retained from this historical catch series that while the catches can be considered as relatively stable for sailfish, kingfish and sharks, the tuna species have experienced a sharp decrease between 2005 and 2008 and an important increase from 2014 to 2020. The yellowfin tuna fishery has experienced a continuous decrease between 2008 and 2014, followed by a noticeable increase from up to 2020. The yellowfin tuna fishery seems to come back to its previous flourishing periods.

3.4. Tuna catch Distribution maps:

The Artisanal fleet is so far not equipped with any monitoring system. The only segment monitored by VMS is the coastal and industrial fleets. Since the artisanal segment represents 99.7% of the tuna fishing activity, it is therefore of no interest to map the distribution of the catch and effort pertaining only to industrial activities.

4. RECREATIONAL FISHERY

There is insignificant recreational fishery for tuna and tuna like species in Oman.

5. ECOSYSTEM AND BYCATCH ISSUES

5.1 Sharks

The fishing activities of Sharks are limited to a small fraction of artisanal fleet all over the coastline, estimated to be at 10% of the small-scale fishing fleet. This fraction of fishermen is considered as targeting the shark resources while the rest of the artisanal fleet (90%) is getting sharks only as by-catch of the tuna fishing activities.

5.1.1. NPOA sharks

The Sultanate of Oman is currently in the process of adopting the NPOA-sharks, which aims to set a management scheme for these resources, with the perspective to ensure their conservation and sustainable exploitation.

5.1.2. Sharks finning regulation

Article16 of the bylaw of protection of marine organisms and living aquatic resources

a) Its not allowed to throw any part of sharks back into the sea or on beach.
b) Its forbidden to cut fins and shark tail from the body. Its also not allowed to export or sell pieces of shark without a permit from the authorities.

5.1.3. Blue shark

No project implemented yet

Table 3: Total catch of sharks by the Industrial fleet in the IOTC area from 2011-2020.

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SHA* SPHY**	23	2	0	6.8	0	6	4	11	14	1

*SHA, Carcharinidae shark species.
**SPHY, Sphyrnidae shark species.

5.2 Seabirds

All fishing vessels were asked to use different way to reduce seabirds bycatch.

5.3 Marine Turtles

Environment Society of Oman (ESO) has just finished a project in this field and its final report is under review. This study will help the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries incorporate in its legislation sound conservation measures for the protection of these creatures. All fishing vessels were asked to use means for turtles catch reduction and to submit turtles bycatch data. No data received.

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

There is an ongoing project on humpback whale in the Arabian sea.

6. NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEMS

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

A primary logsheet has been established and is ready for use. This logbook system records daily information for each trip delivering three documents (copies): One goes for the vessel, the second goes for the port authority and the last for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

6.2. Vessel Monitoring System

Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) was implemented in Oman in 2001. It was introduced at that time only for industrial fishery. The real challenge faced with the VMS implementation is the impossibility to get real time data. The data received by the department is currently 4 hours afterwards. Due to the developments in the fisheries sector, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is planning to install a new tracking system that covers all the fishing fleet including the small outboard motor-powered fishing skiffs (artisanal fleet). For this purpose, the sultanate of Oman, with the collaboration of FAO, launched the project (Vessel Monitoring Systems) to install a new tracking system to improve its efficiency and integrate other departments and authorities. The project is the selection process of the offers received.

6.3. Observer scheme

The Ministry has initiated an observer scheme to monitor the landings through this program. It is, however, the objective of this Ministry to make a special focus on the industrial fleet and especially onboard the vessels targeting tuna species within the IOTC convention area. To date, no onboard observer scheme has yet been implemented in Oman. However, and with the implementation of its national FDP, Oman is working on the development of the resources capacities to ensure the monitoring of this activity. Furthermore, a port sampling system has been established and its implementation is being developed.

6.4. Port sampling programme

This program was launched since 1985 through a joint Omani – American committee via a specialized company named Shemonix. This company trained several officers from the statistical fishery section in order to improve the efficiency of the data collectors and sampling programme. The data collected in PSP included artisanal fishery, industrial fishery, fish export & import and companies
The data collection system has been reviewed and improved since then, and it is considered that the Ministry has an adequate system for the small-scale fishery while further improvement of the data collection system is still needed for coastal and artisanal (dhows) fleets. Plus that all industrial fishing vessels have port sampling program.

Number of vessel trips or vessels active monitored, by species and gear]
All industrial fishing vessel are monitored and have port sampling coverage

6.5. Unloading/Transhipment of flag vessels

According to the law of Sultanate of Oman, transshipment is prohibited at sea but the vessels operating within IOTC convention area are monitored, in conformity with the IOTC regulations.

Transhipments at sea in IOTC area 2020.

IOTC Species	Transhipment at sea (kg)
Albacore	
Yellowfin	163261
Skipjack	
Bigeye	80064

Table 9. Quantities by species and gear landed in ports located in the IOTC area of competence
No landing at ports during2020

Table 10. Quantities by species and gear transhipped in ports located in the IOTC area of competence
No transhipment in ports during2020

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

Not yet implemented as this fish is not targeted by fisheries

6.7. Gillnet observer coverage and monitoring

Under study.

6.8 Sampling plans for mobulid rays

Not yet implemented as this fish is not targeted by fisheries

7. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS [Desirable]

Project title	Period	Countries involved	Budget total	Funding source	Objectives	Short description
Establishment of a national plan for the management of shark fisheries	From 1/9/2014 To 30/8/2016	Oman	170. 000 Omani Rials	General Directorate for the development of fishery resources	1-keep up with the recommendations of international conventions aimed at the development of national plans, including shark fishery management plan. 2-develop a national plan for the management of shark fisheries in the Omani waters include targets international plan for the management of shark fisheries arising from FAO and suitability with	undertaken a comprehensive study on the shark fisheries in the Sultanate. This study consists of the review of previous studies and reports on sharks and gather data and available information with other partners (Sultan Qaboos University, Marine Research Centre…). The project intends, after the review of

					the local conditions of exploitation 3-Propose legislation and implementing regulations to crystallize the recommendations of the National Plan and the proposed incorporation into the ongoing work by the legislation for the management of shark fisheries 4-Upgrading and rehabilitation of national staff working in the management of fisheries	the existing studies and field trips in the main fishing ports of the country, to develop a national plan for the conservation and management of the shark fishery in the Sultanate. The NPOA is completed and is in the process of adoption by national authorities.
Management of the Exploited Coastal Tuna Fisheries Resources of the Sultanate of Oman	From 2011 to 2014	Oman	231,500 OMR	Agriculture and Fisheries Development Fund	1-To generate additional information on the biology and stock characteristics of some coastal tuna species. 2-To relate the possible oceanographic features for inter-annual variations in tuna catches of traditional fisheries. 3-To gather data on socio-economic aspects of coastal tuna fishers.	This project is still ongoing. Phase I was started in collecting data and samples on tuna species.

Assessment of Shark Population Movements, Delineations and Breeding Grounds in the Sultanate of Oman	From 2009 to 2011	Oman	100,000 Omani Rials	Agriculture and Fisheries Development Fund	1-determine population movements and delineations by initiating a tagging programmer in Omani waters. 2- explore the possible need for individual stock management/international cooperation. 3-Survey Oman's environments to identifying elasmobranch birthing and nursery grounds.	Elasmobranch is in serious decline in many areas of the world, including Indian Ocean. Recommendations by FAO to collect basic fishery data and implement management plans have been heeded by the Sultanate of Oman, and lead to the undertaking of a project to assess the status and utilization of Oman's elasmobranch resources. However, the management recommendations arising from this project will be of limited value without understanding the migratory behaviour of the shark populations in Omani waters. It is therefore proposed that a follow-up project be initiated to address this issue and allow more effective management of this

						important marine resource.
Survey of the Demersal Fish Stocks of the Arabian Gulf and Sea of Oman	From 2007 to 2011	GCC countries	646,914 OMR	GCC countries companies, banks and investors	The main objective was to assess the status of stocks of demersal fish species in the western region of the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.	Under the supervision of the General Secretariat of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research initiated this project by 5 cruises collecting biological and biomass density data along the 6 countries(GCC). Accompanying temperature, salinity and dissolved O2 data were collected. Finally, all data were analysed and the project outcomes were already submitted for the parties involved.

Biological & Dynamic survey for the Small Pelagic Fishery which is Economically Important in the Omani Waters	From 2007 to 2011	Oman		154 154, 154,300 OMR 300 OMR ,300 OMR	Agriculture and Fisheries Development Fund	1-Evaluate the stock of the small pelagic fishery in Omani waters. 2-Study the biological characteristics for the small pelagic and the environmental ecosystem that live on.	The project targeted 3 species of small pelagic. All data required for these species were collected and analysed. Finally, recommendations were advised.

7.1. National research programs on blue shark

No research

7.2. National research programs on Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish

No research

7.3. National research programs on sharks

Project title	Period	Countries involved	Budget total	Funding source	Objectives	Short description
Establishment of a national plan for the management of shark fisheries	From 1/9/2014 To 30/8/2016	Oman	170.000 Omani Rials	General Directorate for the development of fishery resources	1-keep up with the recommendations of international conventions aimed at the development of national plans, including shark fishery management plan. 2-develop a national plan for the management of shark fisheries in the Omani waters include targets international plan for the management of shark fisheries arising from FAO and	undertaken a comprehensive study on the shark fisheries in the Sultanate. This study consists of the review of previous studies and reports on sharks and gather data and available information with other partners (Sultan Qaboos University, Marine Research Centre…). The project intends,

					suitability with the local conditions of exploitation 3-Propose legislation and implementing regulations to crystallize the recommendations of the National Plan and the proposed incorporation into the ongoing work by the legislation for the management of shark fisheries 4-Upgrading and rehabilitation of national staff working in the management of fisheries	after the review of the existing studies and field trips in the main fishing ports of the country, to develop a national plan for the conservation and management of the shark fishery in the Sultanate. The NPOA is completed and is in the process of adoption by national authorities.
Assessment of Shark Population Movements, Delineations and Breeding Grounds in the Sultanate of Oman	From 2009 to 2011	Oman	100,000 Omani Rials	Agriculture and Fisheries Development Fund	1-determine population movements and delineations by initiating a tagging programmer in Omani waters. 2- explore the possible need for individual stock management/international cooperation. 3-Survey Oman's environments to identifying elasmobranch birthing and nursery grounds.	Elasmobranch is in serious decline in many areas of the world, including Indian Ocean. Recommendations by FAO to collect basic fishery data and implement management plans have been heeded by the Sultanate of Oman, and lead to the undertaking of a project to assess the status and utilization of Oman's elasmobranch resources. However, the

						management recommendations arising from this project will be of limited value without understanding the migratory behaviour of the shark populations in Omani waters. It is therefore proposed that a follow-up project be initiated to address this issue and allow more effective management of this important marine resource.

7.4. National research programs on oceanic whitetip sharks
Included in the shark project

7.5. National research programs on marine turtles
Working with an NGO regarding marine turtles programs

7.6. National research programs on thresher sharks
To be studied in the shark project

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

Table 9. Scientific requirements contained in Resolutions of the Commission, adopted between 2012 and 2020.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
11/04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 9	The Ministry has initiated an observer scheme to monitor the landings through this program. It is, however, the objective of this Ministry to make a special focus on the industrial fleet and especially onboard the vessels targeting tuna species within the IOTC convention area. To date, no onboard observer scheme has yet been implemented

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
			in Oman. However, a port sampling system has been established.
12/04	On the conservation of marine turtles	Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10	Under progress, and it will be included in the new proposed law.
12/06	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries.	Paragraphs 3–7	Oman will make these requirements, mandatory in the new proposed law for commercial fishing vessels
12/09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 4–8	Requirements introduced in the NPOA – sharks.
13/04	On the conservation of cetaceans	Paragraphs 7– 9	Fishing for cetaceans is prohibited according to the Sultanate Law of Marine fishing and living aquatic resources protection law and its executive regulations
13/05	On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)	Paragraphs 7– 9	This type of shark is of no interest to fishermen and never gets caught as no purse seines are deployed in Omani waters.
13/06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries	Paragraph 5–6	Sultanate of Oman is in the process of adopting a NPOA-sharks, which will incorporate the relevant requirements under this Plan. Furthermore, the law prohibits discard of any part of sharks and cutting the fins. Furthermore, the official authorities took the necessary actions to inform the vessels owners about the resolution content and they were instructed to fully comply with.
15/01	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1–10	Ongoing, the data gathering system is progressing to accommodate the updated requirements.
15/02	Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs)	Paragraphs 1–7	Under implementation, and the statistical data had been reported.
17/05	On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Paragraphs 6, 9, 11	It is prohibited to cut the sharks fins by the fishermen, unless they are authorized to do so by the competent authorities. There is also an on-going scientific research program on sharks and hope to get some good results regarding the suitable fishing gears to reduce the by catch of sharks.
18/02	On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 2-5	It is prohibited to cut the sharks fins by the fishermen, unless they are authorized to do so by the competent authorities. There is also an on-going scientific research program on sharks and hope to get some good results regarding the suitable fishing gears to reduce the by catch of sharks.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
18/05	On management measures for the conservation of the Billfishes: Striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish	Paragraphs 7 – 11	These species are not reported in our fishery, as they rarely get caught by our fleets.
18/07	On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC	Paragraphs 1, 4	Oman is working progressively to enhance the data collecting system.
19/01	On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence	Paragraph 22	Not yet implemented
19/03	On the Conservation of Mobulid Rays Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence	Paragraph 11	To be included in the new law

9. LITERATURE CITED [Mandatory]

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- Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI), 2010. fourth meeting of the working group of fisheries management, Trends and Emerging Issues of the Gulf Fisheries: A regional Perspective.
- Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI), 2010. fourth meeting of the working group on fisheries management, report of the FAO/ RECOFI Workshop on Fishery Stock Indicators and Stock Status, Tehran/Iran, 26-29 July (2009).
- Establishment of A National Plan for Management of Shark Fisheries
- Project of Vessel Monitoring System in Oman