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RESEARCH ARTICLES

Collecting and Integrating National Laws and Regulations on Construction in Coastal Areas

Recopilación e integración de leyes y reglamentos nacionales sobre construcción en zonas costeras

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Summary

Instructions for designing coastal structures in order to create coordination and uniformity in the criteria for designing, constructing, supervising and executing coastal structures and projects subject to that instruction, as well as observing the principles, methods and technologies appropriate to the applied equipment and compatible with the conditions and requirements. So present study aimed to collecting and integrating national laws and regulations on construction in coastal areas was performed. Descriptive and analytical method is a suitable method for the present study. The study method in the research is library method and is a tool for collecting information from valid domestic and foreign sources.Also, the publication has been tried to be compiled in such a way that due to the limited access to the texts of standards and regulations and in order to expand the culture of technical knowledge and transfer it to the design and implementation factors of projects, the content of applicable instructions and technical criteria to be available to users as much as possible. Compilation of comprehensive instructions for designing coastal structures with all its positive features seems necessary to design specific instructions for Iran in accordance with environmental conditions. However, in the current situation where other guidelines are used as a basis, it is necessary for the academic education system to move in this direction and identify the shortcomings and deficiencies of this foreign guideline and rewrite it based on local characteristics.

Keywords: national laws, regulations, construction, coastal areas, environmental conditions

Resumen

Instrucciones para el diseño de estructuras costeras con el fin de generar coordinación y uniformidad en los criterios de diseño, construcción, supervisión y ejecución de estructuras y proyectos costeros sujetos a dicha instrucción, así como observar los principios, métodos y tecnologías adecuados a los equipos aplicados y compatibles con las condiciones y requisitos. Por lo que se realizó el presente estudio destinado a recopilar e integrar las leyes y normativas nacionales sobre construcción en zonas costeras. El método descriptivo y analítico es un método adecuado para el presente estudio. El método de estudio en la investigación es el método de biblioteca y es una herramienta para recopilar información de fuentes válidas nacionales y extranjeras. Asimismo, se ha intentado que la publicación sea compilada de tal manera que debido al acceso limitado a los textos de normas y reglamentos y con el fin de expandir la cultura del conocimiento técnico y transferirlo a los factores de diseño e implementación de proyectos, la el contenido de las instrucciones aplicables y los criterios técnicos para que estén disponibles para los usuarios tanto como sea posible. La compilación de instrucciones completas para diseñar estructuras costeras con todas sus características positivas parece necesaria para diseñar instrucciones específicas para Irán de acuerdo con las condiciones ambientales. Sin embargo, en la situación actual donde se toman como base otras pautas, es necesario que el sistema educativo académico avance en esta dirección e identifique las falencias y deficiencias de esta pauta extranjera y la reescriba en función de las características locales.

Palabras clave: leyes nacionales, regulaciones, construcción, áreas costeras, condiciones ambientales.

Introduction

Coastal areas account for nearly 50 percent of the world's population, and are affected by both sea and land ecology. Due to their natural and human characteristics, these areas have always faced threats and dangers such as floods, landslides, tides, sloping movements and wind hazards. Due to the casualties of natural disasters, domestic publications briefly mention construction cases, but do not mention the maintenance and durability of residential buildings in harsh coastal environments (Chen and Pearson, 2015). The coastal areas of the country are developed areas that, as a bridge and interaction with other countries in the world, facilitate the internal and external relations of the country's economy and while helping to create regional balances, use the geographical and regional location of the country, sustainable use. From resources, capabilities and environmental protection, they ensure the security of inland areas through water borders and generally act as a symbol of the country's development (Sunyowati et al., 2016). Instructions for designing coastal structures in order to create coordination and uniformity in the criteria of design, construction, supervision and execution of coastal structures and projects subject to that instruction, as well as observing the principles, methods and technologies appropriate to the applied equipment and compatible with the conditions and requirements, the country has been prepared and compiled and in addition to using the feedback received from publications No. 300, instructions and technical texts provided with the new methods and standards and other national regulations to be harmonized and in cases where national criteria and standards such as existing do not use valid international standards. Also, the publication has been tried to be compiled in such a way that due to the limited access to the texts of standards and regulations and in order to expand the culture of technical knowledge and transfer it to the design and implementation factors of projects, the content of applicable instructions and technical criteria to be available to users as much as possible (Liu and Xing, 2019). Coastal areas account for nearly 50 percent of the world's population, and are affected by both sea and land ecology. Due to their natural and human characteristics, these areas have always faced threats and dangers such as floods, landslides, tides, sloping movements and wind hazards. Due to the casualties of natural disasters, domestic publications have briefly mentioned construction cases, but the maintenance and durability of residential buildings in harsh coastal environments have not been mentioned (He, 2018). The coasts of each country are of great political, military, social and economic importance. Unfortunately, in our country, despite having very long beaches (more than 2 km), development and protection have been less considered and this God-given blessing has not been used optimally (Huang, 2018). According to the existing laws, the Ports and Maritime Organization is obliged to prevent unauthorized construction in navigable seas and rivers or the operation of facilities and equipment without a license from this organization through the competent legal authorities. Therefore, all applicants, both real and legal, are required to obtain the necessary permits before proceeding for construction and operation through the "Marine Structures Licensing Committee". It should be noted that in order to properly document and monitor coastal construction, a "comprehensive system of coastal management and monitoring of the country" has been launched (Ministry of Environmental Protection China, 2017). One of the most important achievements of the Ports and Maritime Organization in the field of monitoring constructions in coastal provinces is the establishment of coordination and joint cooperation of the executive organs of the province with each other regarding the problems of coastal areas and facilitating and accelerating dealing with unlicensed constructions. Organization of Ports and Maritime Affairs (as a reference for issuing construction permits at sea) and the liberation of coastal areas for public use, for example, in recent years, dozens of lawsuits related to the illegal occupation of the coast have been processed in the courts of the coastal provinces of the country, and so far more than 10 cases of these unauthorized structures have been demolished and some of them are in the process of processing by judicial authorities (Research group, 2013).

In the present study, after reviewing the global experiences regarding the establishment of integrated management and the issues and problems that different countries have faced, the challenges of establishing integrated management on the coast of the country are examined.

Research background

The growing problems of sensitive coastal areas around the world over the past few decades have drawn the attention of international organizations to the turmoil in these valuable areas. This attention in the last years of the last century led to the recommendation of establishing a multi-sectoral and comprehensive management system under the title of integrated coastal management. Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which has been in place in some countries since 1965, became a joint global action under the final document of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, as it is now in most countries. Have a coastline that experience of integrated coastal management has begun at the local, regional or national (Zheng, 2019).

Challenges that can be predicted in the direction of achieving integrated management in the coastal areas of the country are sometimes similar to the challenges that other countries have faced, including the inefficiency of the integrated management structure, low level of technical knowledge of the experts involved. He noted the lack of adequate funding and funding, the unpreparedness of local stakeholders, legal problems, and the inefficiency of integrated coastal management projects. However, there are other challenges that are indigenous and relate to the specific characteristics of each country (Liu and Xing, 2019).

In 2014, Behnoud, in his dissertation, conducted a study to identify the origin of sediments and estimate the rate of sediment transfer parallel to the coast in a less developed coastal part of Sistan and Baluchestan province. He found that the issue of sedimentation and sediment production in coastal areas and its effects on coastal-marine ecosystems is important because it is one of the measures currently being considered in the preparation of development and construction plans in coastal areas. It can be reviewed during the completion and correction of incorrect trends and problems of designs, is the issue of the amount of sediment. He concluded that about 97% by weight of the sediments were CCA-type. Also, using satellite images, it was determined that after the construction of the docks, their western shores were subject to erosion and protrusion of the sea, if In the eastern shores of the piers, sedimentation is evident (Behnoud , 2014).

Yousefi and Kordvani (2014) conducted a study to determine the current efficiency of the Caspian Sea and the new lands and geomorphological hazards caused by fluctuations in the water level of the Caspian Sea with a view to the progress of human construction in Babolsar. From the results of this study, the fluctuation of the Caspian Sea water level during the last 176 years (instrument registration period) was 3.75 meters and the severe rise was about 2.53 meters, which is about 302 square kilometers of coastal lands in Mazandaran province and About 1.40 square kilometers of the coast of Babolsar city has been submerged, which shows the inefficiency of the Caspian Sea coast. The coastline of different countries of the world is determined based on climatic and natural conditions from 50 meters to 2000 meters. The width of the Caspian Sea is 60 meters from the last point of water development, the results of this study show that the rising water level of the Caspian Sea, has caused the shoreline to advance between 50 to 100 meters and practically the law of sea privacy. Caspian and the newly developed lands lose their scientific and technical efficiency (Yousefi and Kordvani, 2014).

Hosseinzadeh et al (2016) conducted a study to investigate the role of geomorphological indicators in the construction of Mahmudabad coastal region. The city of Mahmudabad was used. Following this discussion, within the primary and secondary vertical barrier lands, the coast vulnerability index based on 5 parameters of height, slope, landform geomorphology, land use and distance from the road was implemented in two sub-indices of natural and human origin. According to the final coastal vulnerability map, high and very high vulnerability classes comprise 21.6% of land with a height of less than -23.5 m (Hosseinzadeh and Khakpour, 2016).

In Servati and Naaemi (2017) paper, it conducted a study to study the changes in the coastline of the southeastern shores of the Caspian Sea during the period 2008-2017 achieving sustainable development. Findings indicate that the coastline has advanced towards the sea in

most parts during the two periods under study, i.e. from 1987 to 2001 and from 2001 to 2015, and has been eroded only in the eastern parts of Amirabad and Sadra (Neka) ports. The highest shoreline progress and retreat from 2001-1987 were 450 and 68 meters, respectively. These values during 2001-2015 were equal to 311 and 112 meters, respectively. Also, in total, the amount of sedimentation and erosion done on the shores of the region from 1987-2015 was about 5.69 square kilometers and 0.53 square kilometers (Servati and Naaemi, 2017).

Methodology

Descriptive and analytical method is a suitable method for the present study. The study method in the research is library method and is a tool for collecting information from valid domestic and foreign sources. In the present study, using library studies from print sources in the field of the present subject, including books, pamphlets, articles, journals, dissertations in universities, the Internet, dictionaries, cultures, research papers , The Internet, etc., which have provided information on the subject under discussion. In this way, first the existing sources, both internal and external, in the field of the subject in question have been collected, and then the article has been written by studying and taking notes from the reference sources. According to the documentary method of research and referring to written works and also using databases, after collecting the necessary information in the research literature section, content analysis method to analyze all the existing aspects of the discussion, to answer Pay attention to research questions.

Results

Study of laws and classification of seas, lakes, wetlands and estuaries

Review of the coastal laws of the country

These laws are related in some way, ie the law of equitable distribution of water on the seabed and lakes and wetlands is dependent on the law of coastal lands and the decision of the Supreme Council of Architecture and Urban Planning due to the ineffectiveness of the law of coastal lands on the sea. It has been approved and Article 63 of the Fourth Development Plan Law for review and delimitation, which the law has declared 60 meters, as well as the liberation of beaches with emphasis on the Caspian Sea has been approved. The following are briefly discussed in the light of the objectives of this guide (Azimi, 2013).

Coastal and Developed Land Law

This law designates new lands only for the Caspian Sea, while coastal lands are designated for the Oman Sea, the Persian Gulf and Lake Urmia. Paying attention to the issue of new lands in the case of lakes due to large fluctuations to show the scope of natural activity of these water areas is one of the strengths of this law. Also, the determination of coastal lands for the high seas seems appropriate due to the absence of periodic fluctuations. However, the legislature has set a contractual boundary for coastal lands with a certain distance from the water zone, in which some natural phenomena related to water zones and environmental sensitive points may be located outside this distance. This law also defines the boundaries for the Caspian and Urmia lakes, the Oman Sea and the Persian Gulf. This boundary is for the lakes as a horizontal distance (sixty meters) from the level of a temporal origin and for the Oman Sea and the Persian Gulf as a horizontal distance. Sixty meters) from the last point of fashion is considered. In the case of the Caspian Sea, the mentioned area is located in most of the developed lands, which is considered as a bed of this water zone and has led to the ineffectiveness of this law, especially in the recent developments of the Caspian Sea (Azimi, 2013). The law also stipulates that the necessary proposals for other lakes and wetlands in the country should be submitted by the

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (now the Ministry of Jihad Agriculture) and approved by the Cabinet, which was not achieved before 2008. But according to the proposal No. 2795/0202 / M dated 14/08/2006 of the Ministry of Jihad Agriculture and based on Note (2) of Article (2) of the same law, the executive by-law of the said note was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers No. 3379 / T36256 dated Received 19/01/1387. In this decree, the width of wetlands (with the exception of swamps and natural ponds) is an area with a width of 150 meters, which is determined immediately after the bed limit (Azimi, 2013).

Law on Fair Distribution of Water

In Article (Sunyowati et al., 2016) of this law, the bed of natural streams and canals and the bed of swamps and natural ponds are at the disposal of the government and also coastal lands and new lands in case of non-rehabilitation before the approval of the law on land reclamation in the government of the Islamic Republic Iran is in the hands of the government. From the provisions of this law, coastal lands and new lands may be considered synonymous with the bed or the scope of natural activities of water areas. This issue can be considered in explaining the bed boundaries and the boundaries of water zones (Azimi, 2013).

Resolution of the Supreme Council of Architecture and Urban Planning

Considering the progress of the Caspian Sea during the last two decades and the inefficiency of the Coastal Land Law in terms of definitions of privacy and new lands and in order to prepare criteria for the use of lands at risk, this resolution was approved by the Supreme Council of Architecture and Urban Planning (Approved 07/05/1991). In this decree, two levels (-24) and (-22) meters are considered for coastal uses. At levels lower than (- 24) meters, light and portable constructions are allowed. Therefore, according to this decree, the scope of action of the natural activity of this water zone up to the mentioned level has been considered. This issue can also be considered in preparing the criteria for determining the bed and privacy of the Caspian Sea (Azimi, 2013).

Law of the Fourth Development Plan, Article 63

In this article, the government is obliged to formulate a comprehensive plan for organizing the coast by the end of the first year of the fourth plan, with the priority of the Caspian Sea, which includes necessary measures such as determining and liberating the territory, establishing integrated coastal management, etc. In the following note of this article, it is stipulated that the government should organize all government ministries and institutions in such a way that by the end of the program, (60) meters of sea area will be withdrawn 100%. As can be seen, the determination and release of privacy is one of the important issues in this legal article. Also, the executive by-law of this law has been approved by the Honorable Council of Ministers under No. 51722 / T36410 dated 06/04/2007. In Article (He, 2018) of this by-law, the Ministry of Interior is obliged to implement mechanisms and strategies for complete liberalization of legal privacy determine the beaches with the cooperation of the relevant agencies. This by-law has also been prepared and approved by the Honorable Council of Ministers, No. 114355 / T40102 dated 04/06/2009 (Azimi, 2013).

Review of experiences of determining the bed and coastal area of other countries

Coastal regulations of different countries of the world are prepared based on the climatic and natural conditions of the water areas of each region and are different according to the methods of exploiting coastal lands and their coastal management plans. On the other hand, due to the tsunami (2004) in Southeast Asia and the extensive economic and social damage caused by it, the issue of observance of safety zones and the establishment of warning systems on the agenda of countries in the region and relevant international organizations. For this reason, it seems that in the future we will see wider changes in the issues of determining the bed and privacy of water areas, especially for the oceans and open seas. However, a review of the experiences of different countries shows that the seabed is based on the highest water level in astronomical fashion, hurricane breaks and periodic changes in water level are considered, while the area is completely conventional and each country has a different width based on Coastal land uses and environmental activity are the criteria. (Table 1) Shoreline and coastal areas show a number of countries (Ministry of Natural Resources (2017).

Table 1

Bottom and sea areas in different countries (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2017)

Country	Sea bed limit	Limit (meter)
Finland	Average water line	50 to 200
Greece	The border of the highest winter waves	50
Lithuania	Highest tidal waves	300
Norway	Highest water height	100
Portugal	The highest sign of water in astronomical fashion	500
Spain	The highest astronomical fashion	100 to 200
Sweden	The highest sign of water	100 to 300
United Kingdom	The highest sign of water	-
United States (California)	Flexible for states (highest sea fashion sign)	Flexible for states 4/ 914 (equivalent to 1000 yards)
India	The highest astronomical fashion	100 to 500
Sri Lanka	The highest sign of water	100 to 200 Newly 300 to 700

Indonesia	The highest sign of water	2000 (post-tsunami proposal)

In general, the study of the laws of the countries shows that the highest limit of hydrodynamic phenomena is usually used to determine the bed, which can be mainly called the highest winter waves, the highest astronomical mode limit and the highest water sign. Various widths from 50 to 1000 meters have been proposed, which after the 2004 tsunami in Indonesia, the proposed range was about 2000 meters. On the other hand, in our country, according to the law of coastal lands and the development of the seabed (Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman), the last point of fashion has been used as an indicator and the area has been determined from this point by 60 meters. The pattern is the same as in many countries. However, in the case of lakes (Caspian and Urmia) to determine the bed and boundary, the level of the lake at a specific time source has been cited and sufficient, which can lead to some ambiguity and inefficiency. However, despite these shortcomings, in general, the framework and model of coastal and emerging land law can be suggested as a suitable model along with amendments and revisions (Ministry of Natural Resources, 2017).

Documents for the development of instructions for coastal structures

The Ports and Maritime Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to play the role of guardian in the country's seas and provide the requirements for performing its sovereign duties, especially paragraph 22 of Article 3 of Chapter 2 of the By-Laws, Description of Duties Has considered coastal areas as an underlying necessity. This organization, as a body that is in close contact with the community of consulting engineers in this field and is also responsible for granting licenses to this department, in view of previous actions and due to the lack of a binding and up-to-date instructions, in In the winter of 2008, the preparation and compilation of guidelines for the design of marine structures was put on the agenda (CPC Central Committee And State Council, 2018).

It is worth mentioning that the application of the term design of coastal structures means that the purpose of the Ports and Maritime Organization, according to its mission and inspired by the title of the organization, is to prepare and compile design criteria and instructions in a single instruction and in all fields. And cases related to port complexes and their equipment, which, of course, because port complexes are composed of several sections, so in the first step and in the framework of the first stage, port coastal structures and related equipment in the form of this complex, is considered (CPC Central Committee And State Council, 2018).

The spirit of a design instruction

Usually, the spirit of building design instructions is to provide simple and practical criteria in the form of a number of rules and instructions that, while simple and efficient, with sufficient scientific support and experience, can provide a predictable and permissible safety range for building behavior under different incoming forces (Zhang and Xue, 2012).

In a logical framework and according to the appropriate and necessary safety margin, provide a set of general and detailed policies and guidelines and general lines of movement for the designer, so that the design is safe and reliable and the designer does not deal with a large number of parameters and only by considering a few major and influential variables, with an acceptable degree of accuracy and at an appropriate level of safety, be able to design a structure defined in the field of application of the instructions (Zhong, 2013).

Although ease of use is one of the most important features in the development of a design instruction, but in no case should safety be sacrificed for this simplicity of application. Of course, it is also important to note that if lowering the level of safety weakens a guideline, excessive conservatism can instead lead to economically unjustifiable guidelines. It is obvious that knowing the structure and philosophy of an instruction, its scope of application, its

weaknesses and strengths, and the issues behind its seemingly simple instructions, make better use of the instruction in question (Chang et al., 2013).

General structure of a building design guide

In order to use more effectively and better understand the contents of an instruction, in general, any design instruction, whether in its original text or in its appendix, as well as in the interpretation of the instruction, should be clearly and clearly, objectives, principles, scope of application and others. State your limitations. Among these, the issues related to the goals and scope of application is extremely important.

There are three main areas in the design of coastal structures that are:

1- Loading section

2- Structural behavior study section

3- The section related to analysis methods

The criteria of each instruction for each of the three sections above must be precisely known, and in principle, lack of knowledge of the scope and limitations of each instruction can lead to unintended consequences in a blindly designed design, although this The design is based on an advanced or rigorous instruction (Luo et al., 2013).

The accuracy of the criteria in each of the three main parts of a design instruction depends, first of all, on the assumptions made. The number of these hypotheses and the interaction of these three phases are quite complex and non-linear, which in practice ads to the difficulty of the accuracy of the estimates expected to obtain the design criteria in the form of simple target instructions. Today, due to the recent issue, there are a very limited number of valid maritime regulations and instructions in the world that have been able to relatively overcome the problems ahead and provide related instructions by using advanced methods and of course costly field and laboratory (Lv et al., 2011).

Basic requirements of a coastal structures design guide

Geographical and climatic conditions of countries with valid guidelines for the design of coastal structures that have a long coastline on the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, due to their coastal needs, always pay special attention to the technical affairs of ports and coastal protection. Due to their maritime antiquity, instructions have been prepared in the form of technical criteria and have been presented throughout history in accordance with industrial conditions. Prices have been updated.

If we pay attention to the details of the evolutionary process of these guidelines, especially during the last two decades, it will be observed that a significant number of experts in the form of various expert groups in highly specialized fields related to the design of ports and coastal structures and using one of the most advanced laboratory and field equipment and facilities, as well as significant software and hardware arrangements, have been involved in presenting and analyzing their research results in the form of reports and research and specialized articles in hundreds of conferences and workshops. Finally, after ensuring the correctness of the scientific principles, the results of the work have been compiled and published in the form of rules and technical instructions in a set of instructions.

It is worth mentioning that the last category, ie ensuring the correctness of the obtained results and adapting them to the real conditions is one of the most important and complex steps in compiling a guideline for the design of coastal structures because the factors and parameters involved in each of the technical criteria is very numerous and diverse.

Therefore, proper planning for the implementation of the process of preparing and compiling a complete instruction, especially in the field of design of coastal structures requires huge investment in the use of specialized manpower and technical facilities and equipment, and of course significant financial resources over a long period of time. A brief look at the current situation of the country from the perspective of specialized needs to achieve the goal of developing guidelines for the design of coastal structures indicates the initial attention and activity to achieve the problem, but time constraints prevent the current trend to continue in the classical way to achieve the goal.

The vastness of the sea coast on the one hand and the need for different port complexes on the other hand, necessitates the existence of a valid technical reference containing the necessary rules and instructions for the design and implementation of various coastal structures in the shortest possible time. With a rational approach to the mentioned need for access to a valid and quality instruction in a very short time, there is no choice but to choose another existing and valid instruction as a basis for maximum compliance with Iranian engineering conditions.

Discussion

If there is a brief overview of the justifications in the previous sections and the special and necessary features of a favorable code of design of coastal structures as well as the spirit of its design criteria from the point of view of coherence and also their accuracy through costly tests and the long field and laboratory should be reconsidered and in addition to these cases, the special conditions of the country to access such regulations in the short term will be evaluated, it will be considered that such a thing is not very possible. Reconsider the principles and necessity of choosing a basic regulation in the difficult conditions mentioned above and examines the effect of the time parameter of access to such a set of rules (instructions) that were clearly explored in the previous sections, except for the shortcut solution a single bylaw, called the Basic Regulations and the By-Laws, leaves no other solution.

If the concepts of the previous contents are properly evaluated and understood, it will be observed that according to the current situation in the design and implementation of marine structures in the form of port complexes required by the country and in principle cases related to the design of coastal structures should be in the short term. With a fast process, the desired goal was achieved, which is to have a coherent set of criteria for the design of offshore structures and its equipment. In this regard, and according to the technical requirements mentioned as the basic concepts of an instruction, a way other than reviewing some valid regulations in the field of design of coastal structures and finally selecting one of them as the main framework for the design of coastal structures in Iran. There is not left. Of course, it should be mentioned again that this method is the best way to achieve the goal in such cases and in fact, considering all aspects of the matter, and in most countries of the world, the same method has been used. Of course, in the medium and long term planning, if necessary and in accordance with the technical and development conditions of the country, other methods can be considered to change the method and improve it.

As mentioned before, today there are some valid bylaws and instructions in the field of design of coastal structures among the technical societies of the world, among which are related to the United States, Britain, Germany and Japan according to history and records. Their experiments are receiving more attention in the maritime industry. In the following, an attempt is made to briefly describe and conclude the outlines of the influential factors in the process of reviewing and selecting an appropriate instruction and in the framework of the objectives of the Ports and Maritime Organization plan.

Conclusion

By accepting the above logical conclusion that even in many other similar cases, both in Iran and even in many other countries, the same conclusion has been obtained and by examining the

strengths and weaknesses of the bylaws and maritime instructions, the details are presented. It was presented in the final part, Japan Marine Structures and Equipment Regulations, 2002 edition, was selected as the basis for Iran's coastal structures design guidelines. Obviously, most of the rules and regulations of this instruction, which are technical and design principles, can be cited by designers exactly and without any problems, and of course in some exceptional cases related to climatic conditions and characteristics such as wave hydrodynamics and zoning. Also, the standard criteria are related to consumable concretes and steels, in accordance with the facilities and time, in order to adapt the conditions to the current situation on the coasts of Iran, the necessary action has been taken and has been included in the text of the instructions. Of course, the full realization of this will lead to its own difficulties, and in the future, a great effort must be made to use all potential capabilities in solving these problems by those in charge.

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