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## **AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING**

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The Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing was approved by the FAO Conference at its Thirty-sixth Session (Rome, 18-23 November 2009) under paragraph 1 of Article XIV of the FAO Constitution, through Resolution No 12/2009 dated 22 November 2009. The Agreement was registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 26 January 2017 under No. I-54133.

The Agreement was open for signature at FAO from 22 November 2009 until 21 November 2010, by all States and regional economic integration organizations. Pursuant to Article 26, the Agreement is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatories. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval are to be deposited with the Director-General of FAO, the depositary of the Agreement.

Pursuant to Article 27, the Agreement is open for accession by any State or regional economic integration organization that did not sign it. Instruments of accession are to be deposited with the Director-General of FAO.

Pursuant to Article 29, the Agreement entered into force thirty days after the date of deposit with the Director-General of FAO of the twenty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. This number was reached on 6 May 2016 and the Agreement thus entered into force on 5 June 2016.

As at December 2018, instruments to adhere to the Agreement had been deposited by 56 States and one Member Organization (EU), as listed below.

Further information on signature and deposit of instruments is provided below:

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Acceptance</b>	<b>Approval</b>	<b>Accession</b>
Albania					7 Apr 2017
Angola	22 Nov 2009				
Australia	27 Apr 2010	20 Jul 2015			
Bahamas					7 Oct 2016
Barbados					2 Feb 2016
Benin	28 Sep 2010				
Brazil	22 Nov 2009				
Cabo Verde					23 Jun 2016
Canada	19 Nov 2010				
Chile	22 Nov 2009	28 Aug 2012			
Costa Rica					4 Dec 2015
Cuba					25 Mar 2016
Djibouti					27 Nov 2017

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Acceptance</b>	<b>Approval</b>	<b>Accession</b>
Denmark <sup>1</sup>					28 Nov 2017
Dominica					6 May 2016
European Union – Member Organization	22 Nov 2009			7 Jul 2011	
France	19 Nov 2010			11 Jul 2016	
Gabon	26 Apr 2010		15 Nov 2013		
Gambia					29 Jul 2016
Ghana	28 Oct 2010	29 Nov 2016			
Grenada					17 Jun 2016
Guinea					3 Jun 2016
Guyana					7 Mar 2016
Iceland	22 Nov 2009	16 Jun 2015			
Indonesia	22 Nov 2009	23 Jun 2016			
Japan					19 May 2017
Kenya	19 Nov 2010	23 Aug 2017			
Libya					5 Nov 2018
Madagascar					27 Mar 2017
Maldives					16 Mar 2017
Mauritania					23 Jan 2017
Mauritius					31 Aug 2015
Montenegro					17 May 2017
Mozambique	4 Nov 2010	19 Aug 2014			
Myanmar					22 Nov 2010
Namibia					18 Jul 2017
New Zealand	15 Dec 2009	21 Feb 2014			
Norway	22 Nov 2009	20 Jul 2011			
Oman					1 Aug 2013
Palau					30 Nov 2015
Panama					21 Nov 2016
Peru	3 Mar 2010	27 Sep 2017			
Philippines					26 Apr 2018
Republic of Korea					14 Jan 2016
Russian Federation	29 Apr 2010				
Samoa	22 Nov 2009				
Saint Kitts and Nevis					9 Dec 2015

<sup>1</sup> In respect of Greenland and the Faroe Islands (Associate Member).

Participant	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance	Approval	Accession
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					23 Jun 2016
Sao Tome and Principe					22 Nov 2016
Senegal					23 Mar 2017
Seychelles					19 Jun 2013
Sierra Leone	23 Nov 2009	17 Sep 2018			
Somalia					9 Nov 2015
South Africa					16 Feb 2016
Sri Lanka					20 Jan 2011
Sudan					12 May 2016
Thailand					6 May 2016
Togo					2 Dec 2016
Tonga					6 May 2016
Turkey	9 Nov 2010	30 Mar 2018			
United States of America	22 Nov 2009	26 Feb 2016			
Uruguay	22 Nov 2009	28 Feb 2013			
Vanuatu					6 May 2016

## Declarations

### Chile (declaration made upon ratification of the Agreement):

*“The Republic of Chile, pursuant to Article 31 of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing:*

- 1. Reaffirms that, in accordance with Article 1, sub-paragraph e), of the Agreement “illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing” refers to the activities set out in paragraph 3 of the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing.*
- 2. Reaffirms the exercise of its sovereignty over the ports located in its territory in accordance with International Law, including the right to deny entry thereto or to adopt more stringent measures than those provided for in the Agreement and agreed upon, among others, in Articles 4 and 9.*
- 3. In the exercise of this sovereignty, it issued Supreme Decree No. 123 of 3 May 2004 (Diario Oficial of 23 August 2004), which was subsequently amended by Supreme Decree No. 329 of 30 December 2009 (Diario Oficial of 30 January 2010), both from the Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction, which stipulate:*

*“Without prejudice to the laws regulating landing, the national policy concerning the regular use of the country’s marine terminals for logistics operations, resupplying and repairs by foreign-flagged fishing vessels that fish in adjacent high seas assumes:*

a) That the flag State of the vessels undertaking fishing activities exercise effective jurisdiction, enabling it to effectively assume its responsibilities with regard to said vessels.

b) That the said State cooperate with Chile, as a coastal country, in the conservation of the transzonal and highly migratory stocks of the adjacent high seas, when such species are common or associated with those existing in Chile's Exclusive Economic Zone.

c) That this cooperation be expressed in the negotiation, adoption, and application of conservation measures compatible with those applied to the same resources in the marine areas under national jurisdiction.

d) That the vessels undertaking this fishing activity permanently use, within and outside Chile's Exclusive Economic Zone, a satellite positioner compatible with and connected to the Chilean system, as and when required by the regulations or provisions of the competent national authorities.

e) That these vessels be subjected to the same controls and inspections required of national vessels, in accordance with international practice and the recommendations of international conservation and fisheries organisations, maritime security, and marine environmental protection, to which Chile is Party.

When the fishing vessels indicated in the first paragraph use other vessels to provide them with services such as logistical support, provisioning, or preparation for fishing, including the transport of people, transshipment or transportation of aquatic resources or products thereof, fuel, fishing gear, materials, or any other supplies, access to ports and port services for the vessels providing such services will be granted insofar as the fishing vessels meet the requirements stated previously in paragraphs a), b), c), d), and e).”

### **Saint Kitts and Nevis (declaration made upon accession to the Agreement)**

*Declaration by the Federation of Saint Christopher (St. Kitts) and Nevis, pursuant to Article 31 of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.*

*Saint Christopher and Nevis:*

- 1. Fully supports the implementation of all international fisheries instruments developed through the United Nations System that have as a goal the prevention, deterrence and elimination of IUU fishing;*
- 2. Values the objective and application of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures, but states that, as a Small Island Developing State, the number of port calls by foreign fishing vessels is negligible;*
- 3. Acknowledges its role as a flag State under Article 20 of the FAO Agreement vis-à-vis vessels registered in Saint Christopher and Nevis and fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction;*

4. *Calls on other parties to cooperate, as described under Article 21 of the FAO Agreement concerning the requirements of developing States, in order to strengthen existing capacity of Saint Christopher and Nevis to implement the Agreement;*
5. *Is in the process of harmonizing its fisheries legislation with the provisions of the FAO Agreement;*
6. *Does not modify or exclude or modify the legal effect of the provisions of the FAO Agreement, but calls attention to the limited application of the FAO Agreement to the small-scales fisheries sector of Saint Christopher and Nevis and the goodwill and bona fides with which Saint Christopher and Nevis is nonetheless proceeding to become party to the Agreement, implement its terms as applicable and to the extent possible, and ultimately contribute to sub-regional, regional and global efforts to combat IUU fishing.*

#### **Grenada (declaration made upon accession to the Agreement)**

*“Declaration by the Government of Grenada, pursuant to Article 31 of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing*

*Grenada:*

1. *Fully supports the implementation of all international fisheries instruments developed through the United Nations System that have as a goal the prevention, deterrence and elimination of IUU fishing;*
2. *Values the objective and application of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures, but states that, as a Small Island Developing State, the number of port calls by foreign fishing vessels is small;*
3. *Acknowledges its roles as a flag State under Article 20 of the FAO Agreement vis-à-vis vessels registered in Grenada and fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction;*
4. *Calls on the other parties and the FAO to cooperate, as described under Article 21 of the FAO Agreement concerning the requirements of developing States and particularly Small Islands Developing States, in order to build adequate capacity to implement the Agreement;*
5. *Calls specifically on other parties and the FAO to technically assist in 2016 with the amendment of Grenada’s Fisheries Act to incorporate port state measures and to enhance the capacity of port managers, inspectors and enforcement and legal personnel to adequately implement the Agreement;*
6. *Does not modify or exclude or modify the legal effect of the provisions of the FAO Agreement, but calls attention to the limited application of the FAO Agreement to the small-scale fisheries sector of Grenada and the goodwill and bona fides with which Grenada is nonetheless proceeding to become party to the FAO Agreement, implement its terms as applicable and to the extent possible, and ultimately contribute to sub-regional, regional and global efforts to combat IUU fishing.”*

## **The Commonwealth of The Bahamas (declaration made upon accession to the Agreement)**

*The Commonwealth of The Bahamas, pursuant to Article 31 of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing:*

- 1. Reaffirms that in accordance with Article 1, sub-paragraph e) of the FAO Agreement, “illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing” refers to the activities set out in paragraph 3 of the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;*
- 2. Reaffirms the exercise of its sovereignty over the ports located in its territory, in accordance with International Law, including the right to deny entry thereto;*
- 3. Values the objective and application of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures, but states that the number of port calls by foreign fishing vessels is negligible;*
- 4. Calls on the other parties and the FAO to cooperate, as described under Article 21 of the FAO Agreement concerning the requirements of developing States, in order to strengthen the existing capacity of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas to implement the Agreement;*
- 5. Is in the process of harmonizing its fisheries legislation with the provisions of the FAO Agreement;*
- 6. Does not exclude or modify the legal effect of the provisions of the FAO Agreement but calls attention to the limited application of the FAO Agreement to the small-scale fisheries sector on the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and the goodwill and bona fides with which the Commonwealth of The Bahamas is nonetheless proceeding to become party to the FAO Agreement and to implement its terms as applicable and to the extent possible.”*