



**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**



# **FAO Combatting IUU fishing through the PSMA and other international instruments**

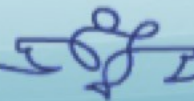
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**Fishing Operations and Technology Branch**

**Fisheries and Aquaculture Department**

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

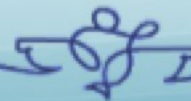




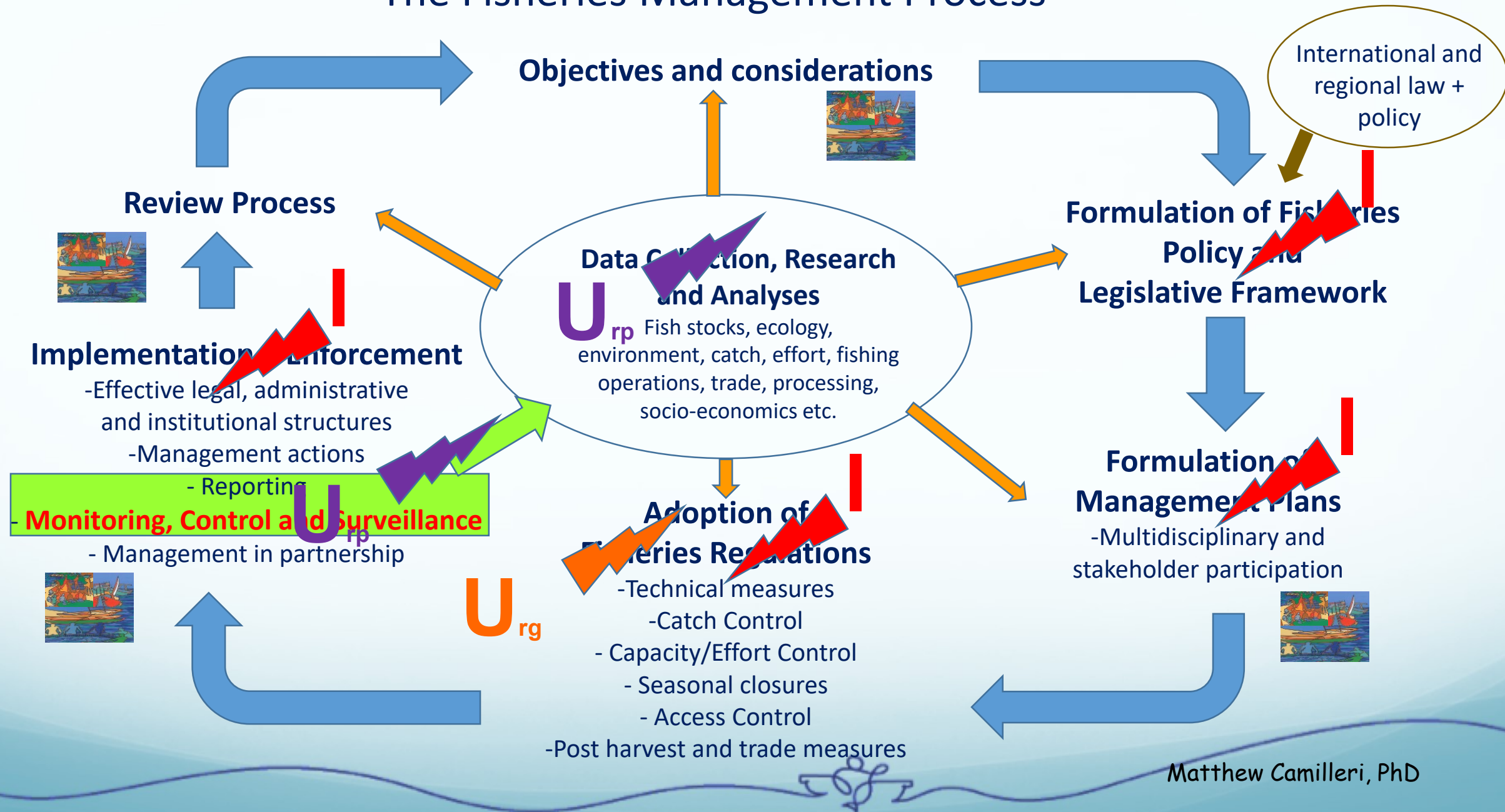
Sound fisheries management guarantees the  
long-term conservation and  
sustainable use of fisheries resources....  
....maintaining their quality, diversity and  
availability for present and future generations

This is achieved through:

- Actions by States, individually, in consultation with national stakeholders
- Bilateral / multilateral cooperation among States
- Efforts of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
- Contributions from relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations



# The Fisheries Management Process



# The definition of IUU fishing

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a broad term originally defined in 2001, within the context of the IPOA-IUU, and includes:

- *Fishing and fishing-related activities conducted in contravention of national, regional and international laws. (illegal)*
- *Non-reporting, misreporting or under-reporting of information on fishing operations and their catches in contravention national or international laws. (unreported)*
- *Fishing by “Stateless” vessels. (unregulated)*
- *Fishing in convention areas of RFMOs by non-party vessels in contravention RFMOs conservation and management rules. (unregulated)*
- *Fishing activities which are not regulated by States and cannot be easily monitored and accounted for in a manner inconsistent with State responsibilities under International Law. (unregulated)*
- *Fishing in areas or for fish stocks for which there are no conservation or management measures in a manner inconsistent with State responsibilities under International Law. (unregulated)*







# Combating IUU fishing

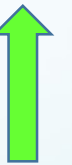
- Strong political will, sound legal framework and concerted action, including through RFMOs, by:
  - ✓ Flag States
  - ✓ Port States
  - ✓ Coastal States
  - ✓ Market States



- Capacity and resources to:

- ✓ Detect IUU fishing
- ✓ Enforce regulations
- ✓ Take action and prosecute

**MCS**





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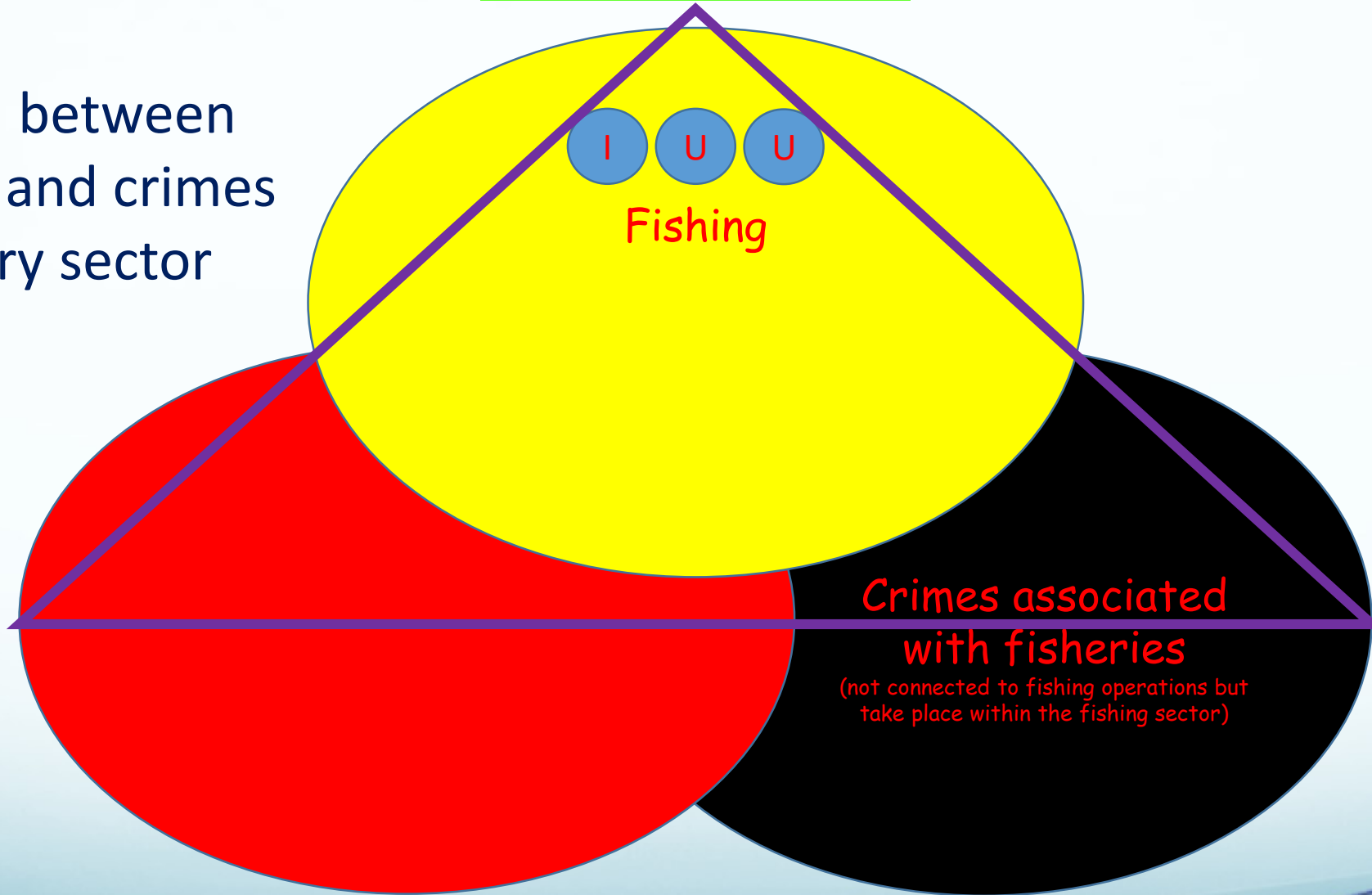
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS



Connection between  
IUU fishing and crimes  
in the fishery sector

## Fisheries MCS

Other  
Inspection /  
Control  
Schemes



Crime  
Surveillance /  
Control  
Schemes



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# International fisheries instruments and tools to combat IUU fishing



UNCLOS #

CA #

UN FSA #  
CCRF

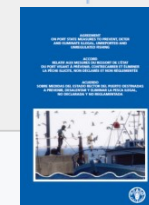
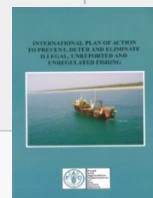
IPOA-IUU

Rome  
Declaration

PSMA #

VG-FSP

Global Record\*  
VG-CDS



1982

1993

1995

2001

2005

2009

2014

2017

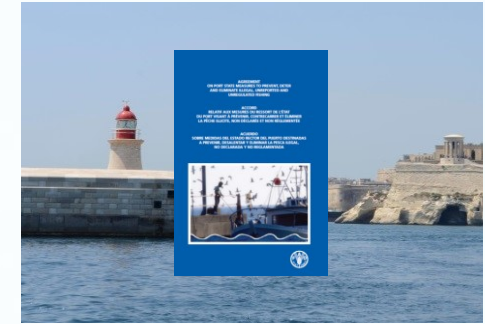
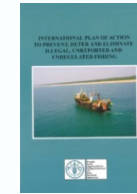
2018

## Flag State, Port State, Coastal State, Market State RESPONSIBILITIES

# Binding



# Port State Measures



- Port State measures are **potent and cost-effective** means to combat IUU fishing by preventing **foreign fishing vessels** engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catches, thereby reducing the incentive of such vessels to continue to operate and **blocking fishery products derived from IUU fishing from reaching national and international markets.**
- The 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures lays down a minimum set of standard procedures, measures and actions to be applied by Port States.
- The Agreement entered into force on 5th June 2016  
(30 days after deposit with FAO DG of the 25th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession)
- As at 25 April 2019, there are 60 Parties (including the EU) to the Agreement





# *Contents of the PSMA*

## **Part 1**

- Interpretation and application of the Agreement
- Fundamental international law, instruments and practices

## **Parts 2-4**

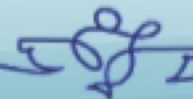
- Step-by-step requirements and procedures for vessels and port States, from the point of prior to entry into port of vessels
- Inspections and follow-up actions

## **Parts 5 and 6**

- Considerations regarding the role of flag States and the requirements of developing States

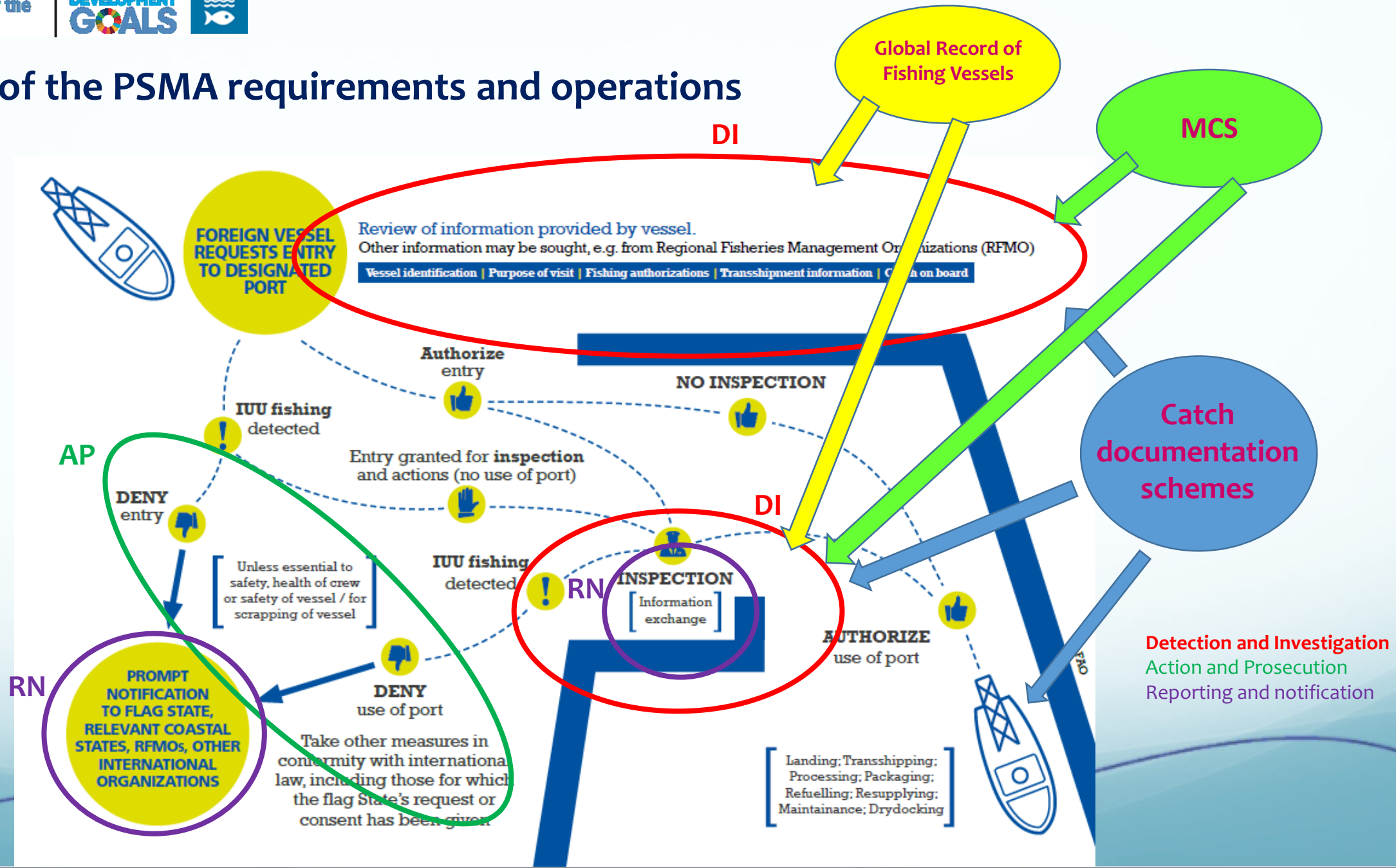
## **Parts 7-10**

- Dispute settlement, non-parties, monitoring, review and assessment of final provisions, including entry into force





# Overview of the PSMA requirements and operations





# Putting the PSMA into action

## Meeting of the Parties (MOP) to the PSMA

MOP 1: Oslo, Norway, 29-31 May 2017

**MOP 2: Santiago, Chile, 3-6 June 2019**

- Rules of procedure for the meetings of the Parties
- Global information exchange mechanism for the implementation of the PSMA
- Requirements of developing States – funding mechanisms
- Monitoring, review and assessment of implementation of the Agreement

## PSMA Open-Ended Technical Working Group on Information Exchange

1st meeting: London, United Kingdom, 16 – 18 April 2018

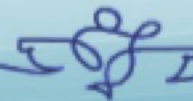
**2nd meeting: Seoul, Korea, 15-17 May 2019**

## PSMA Part 6 Working Group – Requirements of Developing States

1st meeting: Oslo, Norway, 1-2 June 2017

2nd meeting: Rome, Italy, 5 – 6 July 2018

**3rd meeting: Santiago, Chile, 7 June 2019**



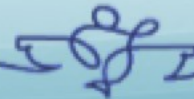


# Second Meeting of the Parties

Santiago, Chile, 3-6 June 2019

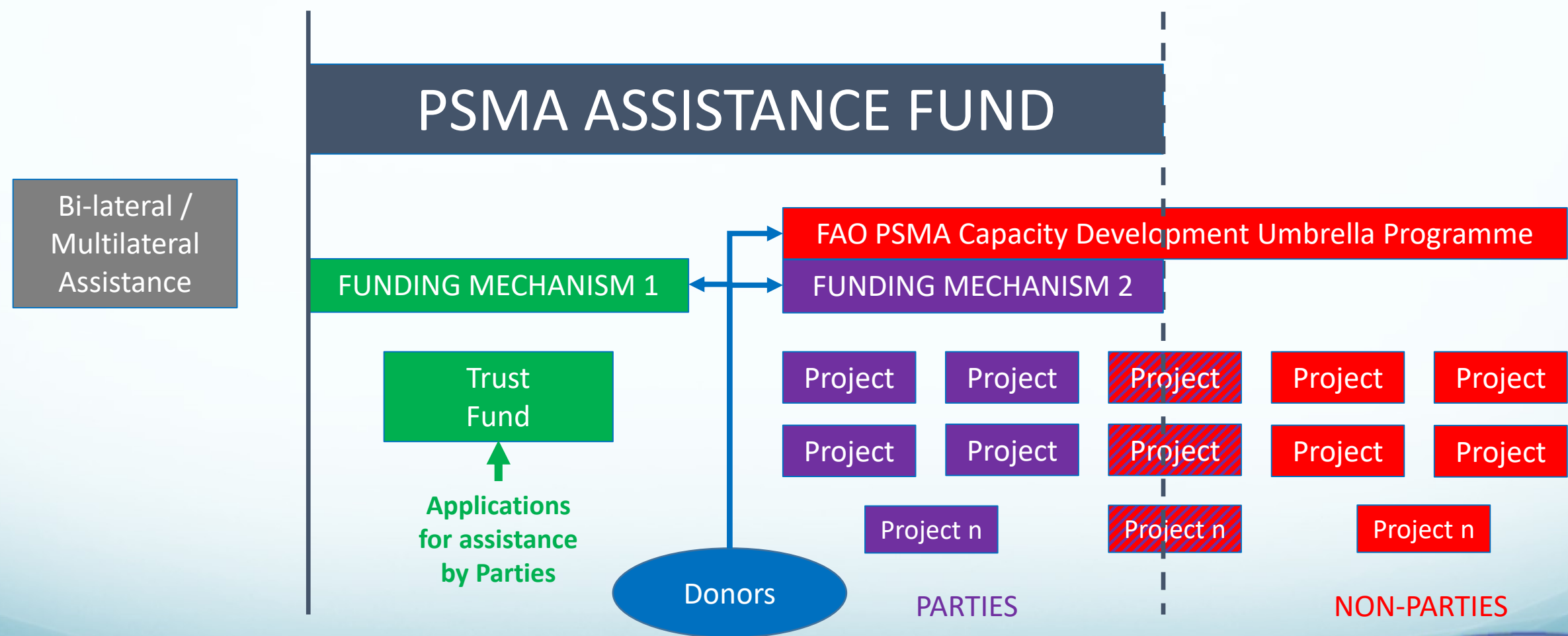


- Opening by the President of Chile, Excmo. Sr Don Sebastián Piñera
- Address by the Director General of FAO, Mr José Graziano da Silva
- Crucial decisions on the implementation of the Agreement
- Up to 300 delegates expected to attend from:
  - States Parties
  - Other FAO Members
  - RFMOs and other IGOs
  - NGOs
- The participation of up to 35 delegates from developing States Parties will be supported by FAO, through funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation





# PSMA Article 21: Capacity Development Assistance



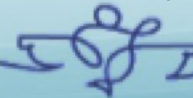


# FAO Global Capacity Development Umbrella Programme



- Technical Assistance in up to 40 countries (2017-2021)
- Assistance delivered on the basis of a needs assessment exercise – policy, legal, institutional and operational
- Support to implement the PSMA, improve flag State and coastal State performance and implement market measures (including CDS)
- Currently 10 projects (total of 15.5 million USD); donors – European Union, Iceland, Norway, Rep. Korea, Spain, Sweden and USA

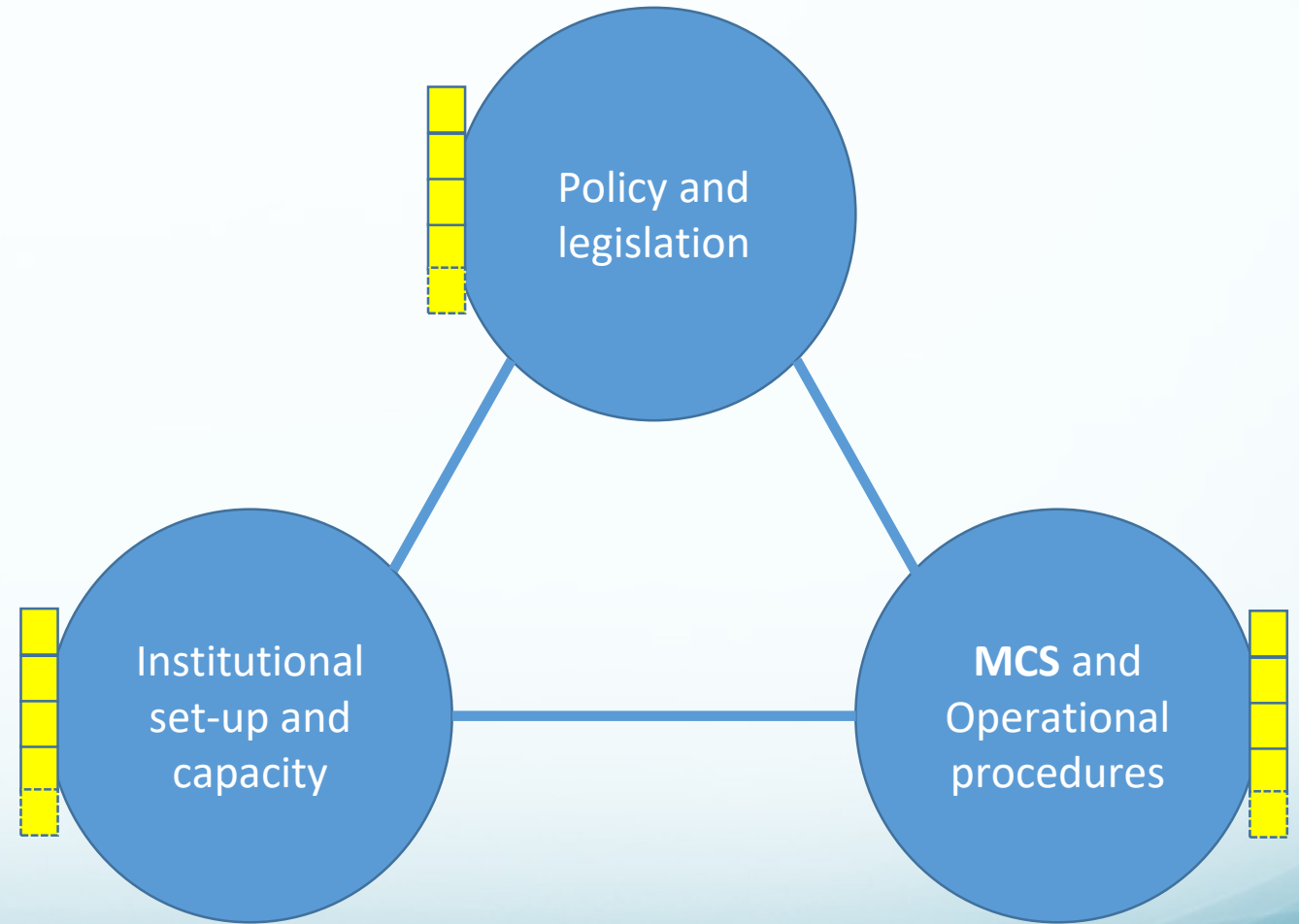
In 2017 technical assistance was provided through TCPs in 30 countries (1.5 million USD)





## Considering flag, port, coastal and market State responsibilities

For the PSMA and complementary instruments to be effective, States need to move ahead with developing implementation strategies, supported by sound policy, legal and institutional frameworks, as well as operational mechanisms sustained by sufficient human and financial resources



# Gaps assessment and formulation of Strategy/Road Map



## Legislation and Policy Review

Assistance  
revising law and  
regulations

Legal training  
courses

Prosecution  
training



## Review of Operations/MCS

TA drafting SOPs

TA MCS re-  
design

TA for FSP

Inspection/  
enforcement  
training courses

<http://www.fao.org/port-state-measures/capacity-development/overview/en/>





# FAO websites on combatting IUU fishing

## IUU Fishing


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

About FAO | In Action | Countries | Themes | Media | Publications | Statistics | Partnerships

Arabic | हिन्दी | English | Français | Pycckий | Español

### Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing

Background | International Framework | Regional Mechanisms | Tools & Initiatives | News & Events | Resources



Key points identified to assist Ghana's PSMA implementation after launch of several initiatives

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing remains one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystems due to its potent ability to undermine national and regional efforts to manage fisheries sustainably as well as its potential to harm marine biodiversity. IUU fishing takes advantage of corrupt administrations and exploits weak management regimes, in particular those of developing countries lacking the capacity and resources for effective monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS). IUU fishing is found in all types and dimensions of fisheries; it occurs both on the high seas and in areas within national jurisdiction. It concerns all aspects and stages of the capture and utilization of fish, and it may sometimes be associated with organized crime. Fisheries resources available to bona fide fishers are removed by IUU fishing, which can lead to the collapse of local fisheries, with small-scale fisheries in developing countries proving particularly vulnerable. Products derived from IUU fishing can find their way into overseas trade markets thus threatening local food supply. IUU fishing therefore threatens livelihoods, exacerbates poverty, and augments food insecurity.

**5 June 2018**  
International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

Did you know?

- IUU fishing represents up to 26 million tonnes of fish caught annually, valued at USD 10 to USD 23 billion
- IUU fishing occurs on the high seas and in other areas within national jurisdiction, especially affecting coastal rural populations in vulnerable areas
- IUU fishing may sometimes be associated with other crimes
- FAO is working closely with IMO, ILO and UNODC to counter IUU fishing and associated illicit activities

In depth

- PSMA
- Global Record
- Catch Documentation Schemes
- Joint Working Group on IUU Fishing

## PSMA


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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### Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

Background | Operational Resources | Meetings | Capacity Development | News and events | Resources



The IMO International Maritime Law Institute hosts the first FAO-IMLI International Fisheries Law Training Course

The Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) is the first binding international agreement to specifically target **illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing**. Its objective is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by preventing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catches. In this way, the PSMA reduces the incentive of such vessels to continue to operate while it also blocks fishery products derived from IUU fishing from reaching national and international markets. The effective implementation of the PSMA ultimately contributes to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources and marine ecosystems. The provisions of the PSMA apply to fishing vessels seeking entry into a designated port of a State which is different to their flag State.

Did you know?

- The PSMA entered into force in June 2016. By the first year and a half, more than a third of world countries were Parties to it.
- The PSMA applies to fishing vessels seeking entry into a port other than those of their own State.
- One in every five fish caught around the world every year is thought to originate from IUU fishing, valued at \$10 - \$23 billion annually. Implementing the PSMA is one of the most cost-effective means to curb IUU fishing.

In depth

- PSMA Parties
- Capacity Development

Latest

Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (as at May 2018)  
This document, continuously updated by the FAO's Legal Office, provides information about the Status of each Party to the PSMA. The document was last updated in May 2018. Access the document here. [...]

Events

04.07.2018  
Thirty-third session of the Committee of Fisheries (COFI)  
FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy

05.07.2018  
Second Meeting of the Port & State Working Group  
FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy

16.04.2018

## Global Record

Organizzazione delle Nazioni Unite per l'Alimentazione e l'Agricoltura

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### Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels

Background | Information Systems | Capacity Development | News & Events | Resources | Partners



Latin America is closing the net on IUU fishing

Welcome to the Global Record

The Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record) is a phased and collaborative global initiative to make available, in a rapid way, certified data from State authorities about vessels and vessel-related activities. The programme aims towards providing a single access point for information on vessels used for fishing and fishing-related activities with the primary objective being to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by enhancing transparency and traceability. The programme's long-term goals are to strengthen the fisheries sector in terms of management and its sustainability, to enhance food security and the livelihoods of populations depending on fisheries including rural coastal populations.

Did you know?

- Annually, the worth of fish caught by IUU fishing methods is estimated at US\$ 10 - US\$ 23 billion.
- Fishing vessels around the world have reached 4.6 million.
- IMO Numbers, which serve as Global Record UNIs, have now been allocated to more than 23 000 fishing vessels worldwide.

Related Links

- 1 Fisheries and Aquaculture
- 2 Port State Measures Agreement
- 3 Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance
- 4 Sustainable Development Goal 14

Contact us  
R-Global-Record@fao.org

Who is it for

- IUU Fishing
- Unique Vessel Identifier

Latest



Event

Fourth meeting of the Global Record Working Group



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS



***THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION***

