



# International Association of Ports and Harbors (IAPH)

7<sup>th</sup> Floor, South Tower New Pier Takeshiba  
1-16-1 Kaigan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0022, Japan  
Tel: +81-3-5403-2770 Fax: +81-3-5403-7651  
E-mail: [info@iaphworldports.org](mailto:info@iaphworldports.org) Web site: <http://www.iaphworldports.org>

## **Resolution on Piracy Adopted on May 9, 2013 at the 28th IAPH World Ports Conference in Los Angeles, USA**

---

NOTING that it was reported by IMB<sup>i</sup> that the total of piracy incidents in the world had decreased in 2012 due to a steady decline in the Eastern Africa waters, especially Off-Somalia waters, however pirate attacks in other areas such as the Gulf of Guinea in Western African Waters have increased in recent years,

RECOGNIZING that the reduction of piracy incidents in Off-Somalia Waters resulted from the international efforts for eradicating pirate acts including ceaseless naval operations<sup>ii</sup> of escorting and patrolling in high risk waters by US, NATO, EU and other nations based on UN Security Council Resolutions,

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that the use of Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP) on board ships in high risk areas is considered to have taken considerable effects to deter possible pirate attacks, which was based on the IMO's relevant guidelines<sup>iii</sup> for interested parties on the use of PCASP to counter off-Somalia piracy,

BEING AWARE that according to the IMB report on "The Human Cost of Somali Piracy, 2011", many seafarers still under detention of pirates are suffering as their hostages<sup>iv</sup>,

BEARING IN MIND that IAPH as the voice of world ports adopted resolutions on Piracy at the Savannah Mid-term Ports Conference in 2010 and at the Busan World Ports Conference in 2011 aiming to support seafarers and stakeholders in the maritime industry,

On a proposal duly seconded, it is unanimously resolved that

1. IAPH appreciates efforts and effects of naval forces operations in high risk waters and urges States to further upgrade deployed naval forces to ensure safe navigation of vessels in the areas.
2. IAPH urges States with major ports in and around high risk areas as well as States whose ports are transited by ships carrying PCASP, to establish the relevant policies or rules on treatment of PCASP on board ships, especially focusing on embarkation or disembarkation of PCASP and their fire arms and equipment in their ports.
3. IAPH invites ports to adopt a practical attitude with regard to permanent and non-permanent means of deterrence and protection on board vessels.

---

<sup>i</sup> The ICC International Maritime Bureau

<sup>ii</sup> -European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) Somalia Operation "Atalanta"

-North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Operation "Ocean Shield"

-Combined Task Force 151

-Individual State's naval operations

<sup>iii</sup> Interim recommendations or guidelines regarding the use of privately contracted armed security



Since 1955

# International Association of Ports and Harbors (IAPH)

7<sup>th</sup> Floor, South Tower New Pier Takeshiba

1-16-1 Kaigan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0022, Japan

Tel: +81-3-5403-2770

Fax: +81-3-5403-7651

E-mail: [info@iaphworldports.org](mailto:info@iaphworldports.org)

Web site: <http://www.iaphworldports.org>

---

personnel (PCASP) on board ships in the high risk area;

-for port and coastal states

-to ship owners, ship operators and ship managers

-for flag states

-to private maritime security companies providing PCASP

<sup>iv</sup> 3,863 seafarers were assaulted and 555 seafarers were taken hostage in 2011, which makes a total of 1,200 seafarers being held captive at the end of 2011, including 645 since 2010.