The Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and with reference to their note verbale ref. AE/2013/CASE21/5/ENG, dated 03 June 2013, wishes to forward the enclosed cable in English, containing the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s answers to questions submitted to the Tribunal, as requested in the said note.

The Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the assurances of its sincere consideration.

New York, 08 November 2013

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
New York

: MariaV
Law of the Sea:
Answer of Q 1:
Due to the non-existence of any ships belong to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, working in the Territorial waters for another country and raising the Saudi flag, there is no any procedure in this regard and in case of occurring this in the future if the ships practiced its activity in the own Territorial waters of any other country, the Flag country has the right to apply fines and penalties laid down in the local laws.

Answer of Q 2:
The Flag country does not bear the responsibility of illegal cases of fishing, which are not be informed and not regulated by the ships raising its flag. We see that every country shall practice its rights to punish any ship raising its flag and violate the international regulations which limit the illegal fishing and apply the suitable fines against the ones who are practicing this work in order to limit it.

Answer of Q 3:
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia sees that the owners and captains of the ships shall bear the consequences of the violations not the countries or the associations, after clarifying the laws and controls of the coastal countries.

Answer of Q 4:
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia sees that each country take the necessary measures to activate its laws and regulations to ensure the sustainability of fish stocks, limit the depletion processes and conduct the surveys and the studies to determine the types crossing its common borders and estimate the fish stocks between the neighboring countries as part of a joint agreements, and taking the necessary measures including checking the ships and its inspection and capturing them and raising judicial suits against them within the biennial agreements with the neighboring countries.