



FONDS INTERNATIONAL
D'INDEMNISATION DE 1992
POUR LES DOMMAGES
DUS À LA POLLUTION
PAR LES HYDROCARBURES

92FUND/Circ.33
26 avril 2002

**Application de la Convention de 1992 portant création du Fonds
à la zone économique exclusive ou à une zone désignée en vertu de l'article 3a)ii)
de la Convention de 1992 portant création du Fonds**

À ce jour, 24 États ont soumis des informations sur l'établissement d'une zone économique exclusive ou d'une zone déterminée en application de l'article 3a)ii) de la Convention de 1992 portant création du Fonds, comme suit:

Allemagne	Espagne	Irlande	Norvège
Australie	Fidji	Italie	Nouvelle-Zélande
Bahamas	Finlande	Jamaïque	Royaume-Uni
Belgique	France	Lettonie	Suède
Canada	Grenade	Maurice	Tunisie
Danemark	Îles Marshall	Mexique	Uruguay

Comme l'en avait chargé l'Assemblée à sa 5ème session, tenue en octobre 2000 (document 92FUND/A.5/28, paragraphe 22.11), l'Administrateur diffuse de temps à autre une circulaire faisant le point des informations communiquées par les États Membres.

Il convient de noter que, par mégarde, l'Italie ne figurait pas dans la liste donnée dans la circulaire 92FUND/Circ.30. L'on notera la déclaration conjointe de l'Espagne, de la France et de l'Italie, qui faisait l'objet du document 92FUND/A.5/18/1 et qui est jointe à la présente circulaire.

Depuis la diffusion de la circulaire 92FUND/Circ.30 en novembre 2001, les Fidji ont fait une déclaration, laquelle est jointe à la présente circulaire.

* * *

ESPAGNE, FRANCE et ITALIE

Hand Register and
relation with 19/9/00
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Ambassade de France
en Grande Bretagne
58 Knightsbridge,
London SW1X 7JT

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10695

Tel: 020 7-201 1000

L'Ambassade de France présente ses compliments au Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale et a l'honneur de se référer à l'article 3 (a) (ii) du protocole de 1992 amendant la convention internationale de 1969 sur la responsabilité civile en cas de dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures et à l'article 4 (a) (ii) du protocole de 1992 amendant la convention internationale de 1971 sur l'établissement d'un fonds international d'indemnisation pour les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures.

L'Ambassade de France a l'honneur de transmettre, ci-joint, une déclaration conjointe signée par les représentants de l'Italie, de l'Espagne et de la France, faite conformément au protocole désigné J.

L'Ambassade de France saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale l'assurance de sa très haute considération.

Londres, le 28 SEP 2000

Monsieur William o'NEIL
Secrétaire Général de
l'Organisation Maritime Internationale
4, Albert Embankment
London SE1 7SR

31/0

30 SEP 2000	
SG	<input type="checkbox"/> no action
EPB	<input type="checkbox"/> action
ABB	<input type="checkbox"/> action or answered
CA	<input type="checkbox"/> not being

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DECLARATION FAITE CONFORMEMENT A L'ARTICLE 3 (a) (ii) DU PROTOCOLE DE 1992 MODIFIANT LA CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE DE 1969 SUR LA RESPONSABILITE CIVILE POUR LES DOMMAGES DUS A LA POLLUTION PAR LES HYDROCARBURES ET A L'ARTICLE 4 (a) (ii) DU PROTOCOLE DE 1992 MODIFIANT LA CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE DE 1971 PORTANT CREATION D'UN FONDS INTERNATIONAL D'INDEMNISATION POUR LES DOMMAGES DUS A LA POLLUTION PAR LES HYDROCARBURES.

Étant donnée la configuration singulière du bassin méditerranéen, caractérisée par la proximité de plusieurs États côtiers riverains de la mer Méditerranée, chacun de ces États, qui est Partie contractante au Protocole de 1992 modifiant la Convention internationale de 1969 sur la responsabilité civile pour les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures et au Protocole de 1992 modifiant la Convention internationale de 1971 portant création d'un Fonds international d'indemnisation pour les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures, est en droit de demander l'indemnisation des dommages par pollution tels que définis dans ces conventions, y compris le manque à gagner, le coût des mesures raisonnables de remise en état qui ont été effectivement prises ou qui le seront, le coût des mesures de sauvegarde et les autres préjudices ou dommages causés par ces mesures de sauvegarde. Toute demande d'indemnisation peut être faite pour tout dommage par pollution survenu à l'intérieur de la limite des 200 milles marins depuis les lignes de base à partir desquelles est mesurée la largeur de la mer territoriale.

Rien dans la présente Déclaration faite aux fins de l'application de l'article 3 a) ii) du Protocole de 1992 modifiant la Convention internationale de 1969 sur la responsabilité civile pour les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures et de l'article 4 a) ii) du Protocole de 1992 modifiant la Convention internationale de 1971 portant création d'un Fonds international d'indemnisation pour les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures, ne saurait préjuger des différends présents ou futurs et des opinions juridiques de toute Partie à la présente Déclaration concernant le droit de la mer et la nature et l'étendue de la juridiction des États côtiers et des États du pavillon.

DECLARATION MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ART.3 (a) (ii) OF THE 1992 PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1969, AND ART.4 (a) (ii) OF THE 1992 PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1971.

Given the peculiar geographical configuration of the Mediterranean area, namely the vicinity of several coastal States boarding the Mediterranean sea, any such a State, which is a Contracting State of the 1992 Protocol to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969, and of the 1992 Protocol to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971, is entitled to claim pollution damage as defined in the Conventions, including loss of profit, the costs of reasonable measures of reinstatement actually undertaken or to be undertaken and the costs of preventive measures and further loss or damage caused by preventive measures. Any claim for compensation may be made in respect of any pollution damage occurred within the limit of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

Nothing in this Declaration made for the purpose of the application of art.3 (a) (ii) of the 1992 Protocol to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969, and art.4 (a) (ii) of the 1992 Protocol to amend the International Convention on the establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971, shall prejudice the present or future disputes and legal views of any Party to this Declaration, concerning the law of the sea and the nature and extent of coastal and flag State jurisdiction.

DECLARACIÓN HECHA DE CONFORMIDAD CON LO PRESCRITO EN EL ARTÍCULO 3) a) ii) DEL PROTOCOLO DE 1992 QUE ENMIENDA EL CONVENIO INTERNACIONAL SOBRE RESPONSABILIDAD CIVIL NACIDA DE DAÑOS DEBIDOS A CONTAMINACIÓN POR HIDROCARBUROS, 1969, Y EN EL ARTÍCULO 4 a) ii) DEL PROTOCOLO DE 1992 QUE ENMIENDA EL CONVENIO INTERNACIONAL SOBRE LA CONSTITUCIÓN DE UN FONDO INTERNACIONAL DE INDEMNIZACIÓN DE DAÑOS DEBIDOS A CONTAMINACIÓN POR HIDROCARBUROS, 1971.

Dada la singular configuración de la cuenca mediterránea, caracterizada por la proximidad de varios Estados ribereños del Mediterráneo, cada uno de dichos Estados, que sea Parte Contratante del Protocolo de 1992 que enmienda el Convenio internacional sobre responsabilidad civil nacida de daños debidos a contaminación por hidrocarburos, 1969, y del Protocolo de 1992 que enmienda el Convenio internacional sobre la constitución de un fondo internacional de indemnización de daños debidos a contaminación por hidrocarburos, 1971, tiene derecho a reclamar indemnización de daños ocasionados por contaminación según se definen éstos en los convenios, con la inclusión de la pérdida de beneficios, el coste de las medidas razonables de restauración efectivamente tomadas o que vayan a tomarse, y el costo de las medidas preventivas y las pérdidas o los daños ulteriormente ocasionados por tales medidas. Podrá promoverse cualquier reclamación de indemnización de daños ocasionados por contaminación que se hayan producido dentro del límite de 200 millas marinas contadas desde las líneas de base a partir de las cuales se mide la anchura del mar territorial.

Nada de lo indicado en la presente Declaración hecha a los efectos de aplicar lo prescrito en el artículo 3 a) ii) del Protocolo de 1992 que enmienda el Convenio internacional sobre responsabilidad civil nacida de daños debidos a contaminación por hidrocarburos, 1969, y en el artículo 4 a) ii) del Protocolo de 1992 que enmienda el Convenio internacional sobre la constitución de un fondo internacional de indemnización de daños debidos a contaminación por hidrocarburos, 1971, prejuzgará las controversias presentes o futuras ni las opiniones jurídicas de cualquier Parte en esta Declaración en relación con el derecho del mar y la naturaleza y la extensión de la jurisdicción de los Estados ribereños y de los Estados del pabellón.

Londres, 27 septembre 2000

London, 27 September 2000

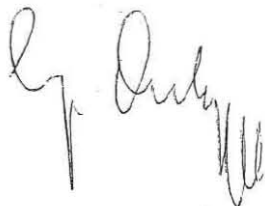
Londres, a 27 de septiembre de 2000

Pour la France
For France
Por Francia



S.E. Monsieur Daniel Bernard
Ambassadeur de France
auprès du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne
et d'Irlande du Nord

Pour l'Italie
For Italy
Por Italia



L'AMBASCIATORE D'ITALIA

Pour l'Espagne
For Spain
Por España

Tamarón
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FIDJI



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25/722/2

23 April 2002

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Telefax: 44 20 7592 7111

Dear Mans

Re: Application of 1992 Fund Convention to EEZ

In accordance with article 3(a)(ii) of the 1992 FUND CONVENTION, Fiji submits herewith copies of the LAWS OF FIJI Chapter 158A, MARINE SPACES ACT of 21 April 1978.

The Act covers 'territorial sea,' 'archipelagic waters,' 'exclusive economic zone eez,' 'internal waters.'

Yours sincerely

W Salu

Director of Fiji Islands Maritime Safety Administration

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COMMENTS	

Director of Marine



LAWS OF FIJI

CHAPTER 158A

MARINE SPACES

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(Authorised by the Governor-General of Fiji in terms of the Interpretation Act, 1967 to
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CHAPTER 158A

MARINE SPACES

Acts Nos. 18 of 1977, 15 of 1978

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE DEMARCATION OF THE MARINE SPACES APPERTAINING TO FIJI, DECLARING THE RIGHTS OF FIJI IN RELATION THERETO; TO REGULATE THE EXPLOITATION OF THE RESOURCES THEREOF AND OTHER ACTIVITIES THEREIN AND TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE REGULATION OF FISHING

[21st April, 1978]

PART I—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Marine Spaces Act.

Interpretation

- 2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
- “archipelagic waters” means the archipelagic water of Fiji, as defined in section 4;
- “baseline” means the line from which the width of the territorial sea is measured;
- “conservation and management” includes all rules, regulations, methods and measures which are—
- (a) required to rebuild, restore or maintain, or which are useful in rebuilding, restoring or maintaining, any fishery resource or the marine environment; and
 - (b) designed to assure that—
 - (i) a supply of food and other products may be taken, and that recreational benefits may be obtained, on a continuing basis;
 - (ii) irreversible or long-term adverse effects on fishery resources or the marine environment are avoided; and
 - (iii) there will be a multiplicity of options available with respect to future uses of these resources;
- “exclusive economic zone” means the exclusive zone of Fiji as defined in section 6;
- “Fiji archipelago” means all islands forming part of Fiji, other than the Island of Rotuma and its Dependencies and the island of Ceva-i-Ra;
- “Fiji fisheries waters” means all waters appertaining to Fiji and includes all internal waters, archipelagic waters, territorial seas and all waters within the exclusive economic zone;

- "Fiji fishing vessel" means any fishing vessel which is registered in Fiji or the operations of which are based on a place in Fiji and which is wholly owned by, or is under exclusive charter to, a natural person who is a resident of, or a company incorporated in, Fiji;
- "fish" includes all forms of aquatic animal life except sedentary species as described in paragraph (b) of the definition of "natural resources" in section 2 of the Continental Shelf Act; (Cap. 149.)
- "fishery" means any one or more stocks of fish and plant which can be treated as a unit for the purposes of conservation and management and which are identified on the basis of geographical, scientific, technical, recreational and economic characteristics, and includes any fishing for any such stocks; (Amended by 15 of 1978, s. 2)
- "fishery resource" means any fishery, any stock of fish, any species of fish and any habitat of fish;
- "fishing" means the catching, taking or harvesting of fish, including any operations at sea in support of, or in preparation for, any such activity;
- "fishing vessel" means any boat, craft, ship or other vessel which is used for, equipped to be used for, or of a type normally used for—
- (a) fishing; or
 - (b) aiding or assisting any other boat, craft, ship or vessel at sea in the performance of any activity relating to fishing, including, but not limited to, preparation, processing, refrigeration, storage, supply or transportation;
- "foreign fishing vessel" means any fishing vessel other than a Fiji fishing vessel;
- "internal waters" means the internal waters of Fiji, as defined in section 3;
- "island" means a naturally formed area of land which is surrounded by and above water at mean high-water spring tides;
- "licensee" means the holder of a licence issued under the provisions of section 14;
- "low-water line" means the line of low water at mean low-water spring tides as depicted on the largest scale nautical chart of the area produced by any authority and for the time being held and used by the Minister responsible for marine affairs;
- "master", in the case of any fishing vessel, means the person for the time being having charge of that vessel;
- "mile" means the international nautical mile of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two metres as depicted on official charts; (Amended by 15 of 1978, s. 2.)
- "Minister" means the Minister responsible for fisheries matters;
- "owner", in relation to a fishing vessel, means any person or body of persons whether incorporated or not by whom the vessel is owned and includes any charterer, sub-charterer, lessee or sub-lessee of the vessel;
- "Rotuma archipelago" means the island of Rotuma and its dependencies;
- "stock of fish" means a species, sub-species, geographical grouping or other category of fish which can be treated as a unit;
- "territorial seas" means the territorial seas of Fiji as defined in section 5;
- "total allowable catch", with respect to the yield from any fishery, means the amount of fish that will produce from the fishery the maximum sustainable yield, as qualified by any relevant economic or

environmental factors and taking into account fishing patterns, the interdependence of stocks of fish, and any generally recommended sub-regional, regional, or global standards.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, permanent harbour works that form an integral part of a harbour system shall be treated as forming part of the coast.

PART II—MARINE SPACES

Internal waters

3.—(1) Except where closing lines are drawn under the provisions of subsection (2) the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji shall be a line drawn along the low-water line of the coast of each island, provided nevertheless that in the case of islands situated on atolls or islands having fringing reefs the line shall be drawn along the seaward low-water line of the reef.

(2) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may, in accordance with the rules of international law, declare, by reference to physical features marked on official charts or to lists of geographical co-ordinates specifying the geodetic datum, the points between which closing lines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji in the case of mouths of rivers, bays and permanent harbour works.

(3) Where closing lines are drawn under the provisions of subsection (2) the internal waters of Fiji shall include all waters on the landward side of those closing lines.

Archipelagic waters

4.—(1) The archipelagic waters of Fiji comprise all areas of sea contained within the baselines established under the provisions of this section.

(2) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the rules of international law may by order declare, by reference to physical features marked on official charts or to lists of geographical co-ordinates specifying the geodetic datum, the points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of the archipelagic waters of Fiji and the innermost limits of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago and the Rotuma archipelago.

(Amended by 15 of 1978, s. 3.)

Territorial seas

5.—(1) The territorial seas of Fiji comprise all areas of sea having as their innermost limits the baselines established under the provisions of this section and as their outermost limits a line measured seaward from those baselines every point of which is at a distance of twelve miles from the nearest point of the baselines.

(2) Where archipelagic baselines are drawn under the provisions of section 4, those baselines shall be the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago and the Rotuma archipelago shall be measured.

(Amended by 15 of 1978, s. 5.)

(3) In all other cases the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured is the line determining the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji drawn under the provisions of section 3.

Exclusive economic zone

6.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, the exclusive economic zone of Fiji comprises all areas of sea having, as their innermost limits the outermost limits of the territorial seas, and, as their outermost limits, a line drawn seaward from the baselines every point of which is at a distance of 200 miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline.

(2) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may by order, for the purpose of implementing any international agreement or the award of any international body, or otherwise, declare that the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Fiji extend to such line, any point of which may be at a distance of less than 200 miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline, as may be specified in such order.

(3) Where the median line, as defined in subsection (4), is less than 200 miles from the nearest baseline, and no other line is for the time being specified under the provisions of subsection (2), the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Fiji extend to the median line.

(4) The median line is a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of Fiji and of any opposite or adjacent State or territory are measured.

Continental Shelf Act to apply

7. All areas of seabed and the subsoil thereof contained within the exclusive economic zone of Fiji are deemed to form part of the continental shelf of Fiji for the purposes of the Continental Shelf Act, and to be subject to the provisions of that Act as if they were areas designated under the provisions of subsection (2) of section 3 of that Act. (Cap. 149.)

Charts and publicity

8.—(1) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs shall cause all closing lines, baselines and other lines drawn under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of determining the limits of the internal waters, territorial seas and exclusive economic zone of Fiji to be clearly indicated on charts of a scale or scales adequate for them to be readily determined and shall give due publicity to such charts by notice in the Gazette and shall cause a copy of each such chart to be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(2) In any proceedings in any court, a certificate purporting to be signed by the Director of Marine that any specified nautical chart of any area is the largest scale nautical chart of that area produced by any authority and for the time being held by the Minister responsible for marine affairs shall be admissible in evidence of the matters stated in the certificate.

Legal character of marine spaces

9.—(1) The sovereignty of Fiji extends beyond its land territory and internal waters over its archipelagic waters and territorial seas and to the airspace thereover as well as to the seabed and subsoil thereunder.

(2) Within the exclusive economic zone Fiji has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters.

(3) The exercise by Fiji of its sovereignty and sovereign rights under the provisions of this section is subject to the rules of international law.

Rights of other States in marine spaces

10.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5), ships and aircraft of all States shall, in accordance with the rules of international law, have the right of innocent passage through and over the territorial seas and archipelagic waters.

(2) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may, in accordance with the rules of international law, by order, designate sealanes and air routes, suitable for the continuous and expeditious passage of foreign ships and aircraft, through and over the archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial seas, and may also prescribe traffic separation schemes for the purpose of ensuring the safe passage of ships through narrow channels in such sealanes.

(3) In such sealanes and air routes all ships and aircraft may, in accordance with the rules of international law, enjoy the right of navigation and overflight, in their normal modes, for the purpose of continuous, expeditious and unobstructed transit through and over the archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial seas, from one part of the exclusive economic zone to another part of the exclusive economic zone.

(4) Until such time as sealanes or air routes are designated under the provisions of subsection (2) the rights of navigation and overflight referred to in subsection (3) may be exercised through and over all routes normally used for international navigation and overflight.

(5) The rights of navigation and overflight referred to in subsection (3) are subject to all laws of Fiji made in accordance with the rules of international law.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other written law made in accordance with the relevant rules of international law, all States and their nationals shall enjoy, in the exclusive economic zone, the high seas freedoms of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and all other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to those freedoms, compatible with the rules of international law.

General regulations in exclusive economic zone

11. Where no other provision is for the time being made in any other written law for any such purpose, the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may make regulations, in accordance with the rules of international law, for all or any of the following purposes:—

- (a) regulating the conduct of scientific research within the exclusive economic zone;
- (b) regulating the exploration and exploitation of the exclusive economic zone for the production of energy from the waters, currents and winds, and for other economic purposes;
- (c) regulating the construction, operation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures within the exclusive economic zone, including, but not confined to, the establishment of safety zones around islands, installations and structures;
- (d) prescribing measures for the protection and preservation of the marine environment of the exclusive economic zone; and

- (e) providing for such other matters as are necessary or expedient to give effect to Fiji's rights and obligations in relation to the exclusive economic zone or are necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this Act, other than matters in respect of which regulations may be made under the provisions of section 22.

PART III—MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF FISHERIES

Application of Fisheries Act

12.—(1) The archipelagic waters and the waters comprised in the exclusive economic zone shall be part of Fiji fisheries waters as defined in subsection (1) of section 2 of the Fisheries Act and, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly within the archipelagic waters and the exclusive economic zone. (Cap. 158.)

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section or in the Fisheries Act the provisions of that Act relating to the obtaining of licences to take fish or to the registration of fishing vessels shall not apply to the fishing activities of foreign fishing vessels or their crews in the exclusive economic zone. (Cap. 158.)

Calculation and apportionment of allowable catch by foreign fishing vessels

13.—(1) The Minister shall from time to time determine on the basis of the best available information—

- (a) the total allowable catch in respect of every fishery within the exclusive economic zone; and
- (b) the portion of that catch which Fiji's fishing vessels have the capacity to harvest.

(2) Where the Minister has determined, in respect of the total allowable catch for a fishery within the exclusive economic zone, the portion that Fiji fishing vessels have the capacity to harvest, the remaining portion shall constitute the allowable catch for that fishery for foreign fishing vessels.

(3) The Minister may from time to time apportion, among countries other than Fiji, the allowable catch for foreign fishing vessels in respect of any fishery within the exclusive economic zone, as determined under subsection (2).

(4) In making an apportionment under subsection (3), the Minister may take into account the following considerations:—

- (a) whether the fishing vessels of countries to which the apportionment applies have engaged habitually in fishing within the exclusive economic zone;
- (b) whether such countries have co-operated with Fiji in fisheries research and in the identification of fish stocks within the exclusive economic zone;
- (c) whether such countries have co-operated with Fiji in the conservation and management of fisheries resources within the exclusive economic zone, and in the enforcement of Fiji law relating to such resources;
- (d) the terms of any relevant international agreement;
- (e) such other matters as the Minister determines to be relevant.

Licensing of foreign fishing vessels

14.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) the Minister may grant and issue licences authorising foreign fishing vessels to fish in the exclusive economic zone.

(2) In the exercise of his powers under the provisions of this section the Minister shall ensure to the extent of the information available to him that—

(a) the catch that all foreign fishing vessels licensed under this section are for the time being authorised to harvest from any fishery within the exclusive economic zone does not exceed the allowable catch for foreign fishing vessels for that fishery calculated under subsection (2) of section 13;

(b) the catch that all foreign fishing vessels of a particular country licensed under this section are for the time being authorised to harvest from any fishery within the exclusive economic zone does not exceed the apportionment made under subsection (3) of section 13 for that fishery in respect of that country.

(3) A licence issued under the provisions of this section shall on payment by the applicant of the prescribed fee, be issued to the owner in respect of a specific boat to be identified by name in the licence and may authorise fishing generally or may confer limited authority by reference to all or any of the following limitations and conditions, namely as to—

- (a) the area within which fishing is authorised;
- (b) the periods, times or particular voyages during which fishing is authorised;
- (c) the descriptions and quantities of fish which may be taken;
- (d) the methods by which fish may be taken;
- (e) the type of fishing gear which may be used and the stowage of that gear when not in use;
- (f) the use, transfer, transshipment, landing and processing of fish taken;
- (g) entry by the vessel into Fiji ports;
- (h) the compensation payable in the event of any loss or damage caused by the vessel to other fishing boats, gear or catches or to any fish stocks or to other Fiji interests;
- (i) statistical and other information required to be given relating to the operations of the vessel including catch and effort statistics and vessel position reports;
- (j) the conduct of fisheries research programmes;
- (k) the training of Fiji personnel in the methods of fishing employed by the vessel and the transfer to Fiji of fisheries technology;
- (l) the production of the licence on demand by any fisheries officer;
- (m) the markings and other means of identification of the vessel;
- (n) the placing of Fiji observers on the vessel;
- (o) the carrying on board the vessel of specified nautical charts;
- (p) the installation and maintenance in working order on the vessel of position fixing or other identification equipment;
- (q) compliance by the vessel with directions and instructions of Fiji ships or aircraft; and
- (r) such other conditions as the Minister considers necessary or expedient for the regulation of fishing or the conservation and management of fisheries.

Suspension and cancellation of licences

15.—(1) Where the Minister is satisfied that—

- (a) any foreign fishing vessel in respect of which a licence has been granted under section 14 is being or has been used for fishing within the exclusive economic zone in contravention of any conditions of the licence or any Fiji law relating to fishing; or
- (b) the master, licensee or any crew member of a foreign fishing vessel has been convicted of an offence against this Act, or against any regulations made under the provisions of this Act, or against any other Fiji law relating to fishing,

he may suspend the licence for such period as he shall specify, or cancel the licence.

(2) Where the Minister determines that it is necessary or expedient for the proper regulation of fishing within the exclusive economic zone to do so, he may vary the conditions of or suspend any licence or licences for such period as he shall specify, or he may cancel any licence or licences.

(3) No determination, variation, suspension, cancellation, or other action of the Minister under subsection (2) shall be reviewable by any court of law.

(4) While a licence is suspended under this section, it shall have no effect.

Licensing offences

16.—(1) If any foreign fishing vessel that is not licensed under the provisions of section 14 is used for the purpose of fishing within the exclusive economic zone, the owner and the master of the vessel are each guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars each.

(2) If any foreign fishing vessel is used for the purpose of fishing within the exclusive economic zone in contravention of any of the limitations on or conditions of a licence issued under the provisions of section 14, the master and licensee of the vessel are each guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars each.

Fisheries officers

17.—(1) The following persons shall be fisheries officers for the purpose of this Act, that is to say—

- (a) any fisheries officer appointed under the provisions of the Fisheries Act:
(Cap. 158.)
- (b) any customs officer appointed under the provisions of the Customs Act:
(Cap. 196.)
- (c) any police officer;
- (d) any commissioned officer of the Royal Fiji Military Forces;
- (e) any person in command or charge of any vessel or aircraft operated by or on behalf of the Royal Fiji Military Forces; and
- (f) any other person appointed as a fisheries officer by the Minister responsible for fisheries matters.

(2) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act a fisheries officer may exercise in relation to any foreign fishing vessel within the limits of Fiji fisheries waters and in relation to any Fiji fishing vessel outside those limits the following powers:—

- (a) he may go on board that vessel, and for that purpose may require the vessel to stop and to do anything else which will facilitate the boarding of the vessel;

(b) he may require the attendance before him of the master and other persons on board and may make any examination or inquiry which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act and, in particular—

(i) may search the vessel and examine any fish found on board and the equipment of the vessel, including the fishing gear, and require persons on board the vessel to do anything which appears to him to be necessary to facilitate the examination; and

(ii) may require any person on board the vessel to produce any documents relating to that vessel or the persons on board which are in his custody or possession and take copies of any such document.

(3) Where any fisheries officer has reasonable cause to believe that an offence against any of the provisions of section 16 or against any other Fiji law relating to fishing in the exclusive economic zone has been committed in respect of any foreign fishing vessel, he may, without warrant—

(a) arrest any person who he has reason to believe has committed such offence; and

(b) where he has reason to believe that any such offence has been committed by the master or licensee of the vessel, seize and detain a vessel together with all fish found on board and may take the same and the crew of the vessel to the port which appears to him to be the nearest convenient port.

(4) Any fisheries officer may exercise the powers conferred on him by this section with the aid of such assistants as he considers necessary for the purpose.

(5) Where any fishing vessel is detained under the provisions of subsection (3), it shall be held in the custody of the Crown until a decision is made not to institute proceedings in respect of the alleged offence or, if such proceedings are commenced the security required by the provisions of section 19 is given in respect of the vessel.

(6) All fish detained under the provisions of this section shall be held in the custody of the Crown in respect of the alleged offences for which it was detained, or, if such proceedings are instituted, until the proceedings are determined:

Provided that if adequate facilities are not available for the preservation of such fish pending the completion of the proceedings the Minister may take all steps necessary for the sale of such fish at its reasonable market value, the net proceeds of such sale to be paid into a fund to be held by the court in which such proceedings are taken pending the making of a final order by the court in respect of the forfeiture or otherwise of that fish.

(7) The decision whether or not to institute proceedings in respect of an alleged offence for which a foreign fishing vessel is detained under subsection (3) shall be made as soon as reasonably practicable after the vessel is detained.

(8) The release of a foreign fishing vessel from detention shall not affect any subsequent forfeiture of the vessel in respect of the conviction of any person for an offence.

(9) Where a fisheries officer arrests any person under the provisions of subsection (3) he shall cause that person to be taken as soon as reasonably practicable before a court to be dealt with in accordance with law.

Forfeiture of vessels, etc.

18. On conviction of the owner, master or licensee of an offence under section 16, the court may also order the forfeiture to the Crown of the fishing vessel and any fish, fishing gear, apparatus, cargo and stores found therein or thereon.

Security for release of foreign fishing vessel

19.—(1) Where any foreign fishing vessel is detained under section 17, and proceedings are instituted against the master or licensee of the vessel in respect of the offence for which the vessel has been detained, the master or licensee of the vessel or any other person having an interest in the vessel may at any time before the determination of the proceedings apply to the court by which proceedings will be determined for the release of the vessel on the provision of security in accordance with this section.

(2) On hearing the application, the court shall order the release of the foreign fishing vessel on the execution by any suitable person or persons approved by the court for the purpose, of a bond in favour of the Crown, in the prescribed form and conditioned in accordance with subsection (4), in an amount not less than the aggregate of the value of the vessel and the maximum fine to which the defendant will be liable if he is convicted of the offence.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the court may, where it is satisfied that there are special circumstances to justify it in doing so, order that the bond shall be in a specified amount that is less than the amount required by that subsection.

(4) The condition of the bond shall be that if—

(a) the defendant is found not guilty of the offence; or

(b) the defendant on being convicted of the offence pays in full within fourteen days after he is convicted the amount of the fine imposed by the court and the foreign fishing vessel is within that time surrendered to the Crown for forfeiture if so ordered by the court,

then the bond shall be of no effect, but that otherwise the bond shall remain in full force and effect.

(5) The amount specified in the bond shall be recoverable in full as a debt due to the Crown jointly and severally by the person or persons by whom the bond is given, unless the person or persons prove the due performance of the condition on which the bond is defeasible.

(6) In this section "foreign fishing vessel" includes all equipment on board the vessel.

Obstruction, etc., of fisheries officer

20.—(1) Any person who—

(a) obstructs or hinders any fisheries officer or any person assisting him in the exercise of any of his powers under this Act; or

(b) fails to comply with any lawful requirement imposed or to answer any lawful enquiry made by a fisheries officer under this Act; or

(c) being on board any fishing vessel being pursued or about to be boarded by a fisheries officer, throws overboard or destroys any fish, fishing gear or any other thing whatsoever,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

(2) If an offence under subsection (1) takes place on board or alongside a fishing vessel, the master of that fishing vessel shall be guilty of a like offence and liable to a like penalty.

Non-liability of fisheries officers

21. No fisheries officer shall be personally liable in respect of any act done or omitted to be done by him in good faith in the execution or purported execution of this powers and duties under this Act.

Regulations

22.—(1) The Minister may make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:—

- (a) prescribing the procedure and forms for application for and granting and renewal of licences under the provisions of the Act;
- (b) prescribing the terms and duration of licences;
- (c) prescribing the forms of licence that may be issued;
- (d) prescribing the classes of licences that may be issued which may include different classes of licences, whether by reference to size of vessel, size of catch, method of fishing, species of catch or otherwise;
- (e) prescribing the fees payable for licences which may include different fees for different classes of licences;
- (f) providing for the production of licences for inspection when required by a fisheries inspector or other specified authorities;
- (g) prescribing conditions under which foreign fishing vessels may fish in the exclusive economic zone;
- (h) prescribing measures for the conservation and management of fisheries resources within the exclusive economic zone;
- (i) prescribing measures for ensuring that foreign fishing vessels comply with the limitations and conditions of their licences;
- (j) prescribing the manner in which and times when fishing gear is to be stowed;
- (k) prescribing the form of bonds for the purpose of section 19;
- (l) prescribing measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for the regulation of fishing for highly migratory species within Fiji fisheries waters and in the case of Fiji fishing vessels, beyond the limits of those waters; and
- (m) providing for such other matters as appear to him to be necessary for giving full effect to Fiji's sovereignty or sovereign rights over Fiji fisheries waters.

(2) For the purpose of this section the expression "highly migratory species" means species that in the course of their life cycle, migrate over great distances of ocean.

Fishing for research and sporting purposes excluded

23. The provisions of this Part shall not apply to nor prohibit or restrict fishing by foreign fishing vessels for fisheries research or sporting purposes with the prior consent in writing of the Minister and in accordance with such conditions as the Minister may impose in giving his consent.

PART IV—MISCELLANEOUS

Offences deemed committed in Fiji

24. Any offence against the provisions of this Act that is committed within the exclusive economic zone shall be deemed to have been committed in Fiji.

Interim measures

25. Pending the entry into force of other provisions of this Act, the Minister may by order prescribe interim or transitional measures for the conservation and management of fisheries resources beyond the territorial seas of Fiji and for the limitation of foreign fishing within an area of two hundred miles from the baselines.

Controlled by the Office of the Prime Minister