INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA



2012

Public sitting held on Thursday, 4 October 2012, at 10 a.m., at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Hamburg,

President Shunji Yanai presiding

THE M/V "LOUISA" CASE

(Saint Vincent and the Grenadines v. Kingdom of Spain)

Verbatim Record

Present:	President	Shunji Yanai
	Vice-President	Albert J. Hoffmann
	Judges	Vicente Marotta Rangel
		L. Dolliver M. Nelson
		P. Chandrasekhara Rao
		Joseph Akl
		Rüdiger Wolfrum
		Tafsir Malick Ndiaye
		José Luís Jesus
		Jean-Pierre Cot
		Anthony Amos Lucky
		Stanislaw Pawlak
		Helmut Tuerk
		James L. Kateka
		Zhiguo Gao
		Boualem Bouguetaia
		Vladimir Golitsyn
		Jin-Hyun Paik
		Elsa Kelly
		David Attard
		Markiyan Kulyk
	Registrar	Philippe Gautier

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is represented by:

Ms Rochelle A. Forde, Esq., Kingstown, Mr S. Cass Weiland, Esq., Patton Boggs LLP, Dallas, Texas, USA,

as Co-Agents, Counsel and Advocates;

and

Mr Robert A. Hawkins, Esq., Patton Boggs LLP, Dallas, Texas, USA, Mr William H. Weiland, Esq., Houston, Texas, USA,

as Counsel and Advocates;

Mr Myron H. Nordquist, Esq., Center for Oceans Law and Policy, University of Virginia, School of Law, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA,

as Advocate;

Ms Dharshini Bandara, Esq., Fleet Hamburg LLP, Hamburg, Germany,

as Counsel.

The Kingdom of Spain is represented by:

Ms Concepción Escobar Hernández, Professor, International Law Department, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain,

as Agent, Counsel and Advocate;

and

Mr José Martín y Pérez de Nanclares, Professor, Head of the International Law Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, International Law Department, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain,

Mr Mariano J. Aznar Gómez, Professor, International Law Department, University "Jaume I", Castellón, Spain,

Mr Carlos Jiménez Piernas, Professor, International Law Department, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, Spain,

as Counsel and Advocates;

Ms María del Rosario Ojinaga Ruiz, Associate Professor, International Law Department, Universidad de Cantabria, Spain,

Mr José Lorenzo Outón, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation,

as Counsel;

Mr Diego Vázquez Teijeira, Technical Counsel at the Directorate-General of Energy and Mining Policy, Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism,

as Adviser.

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** The Tribunal meets today pursuant to article 26 of its Statute to 2 hear the parties' arguments on the merits of the case concerning the vessel 3 M/V Louisa. 4 5 On 24 November 2010 an application instituting proceedings before the Tribunal was submitted by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines against Spain in a dispute 6 7 concerning the M/V Louisa. The case was named the M/V Louisa case and entered 8 in the list of cases as case No. 18. 9 10 On the same day. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines submitted a request for the prescription of provisional measures under article 290, paragraph 1, of the United 11 Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Tribunal dealt with this request in a 12 13 first phase of the proceedings. After a public hearing was held on 10 and 14 11 December 2010, the Tribunal issued an order on the request for the prescription 15 of provisional measures on 23 December 2010. 16 17 I now call on the Registrar to summarize the procedure in the case further to the 18 adoption of this order. 19 20 **THE REGISTRAR:** (Interpretation from French) Thank you, Mr President. 21 22 By an Order dated 12 January 2011, the President of the Tribunal set the dates of 23 expiry of the time-limits for the filing of written pleadings on the merits, namely 24 11 May 2011 for the Memorial of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 11 October 25 2011 for the Counter-Memorial of Spain. 26 27 Following requests made by the Parties, the expiry dates for these time-limits were 28 put back to 10 June 2011 for the Memorial and 12 December 2011 for the Counter-29 Memorial by two Orders of the President dated 28 April 2011 and 4 November 2011, 30 respectively. 31 32 The Memorial and Counter-Memorial were filed within the prescribed time-limits. 33 34 By its Order of 30 September 2011, the Tribunal authorized the submission of a Reply by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and a Rejoinder by Spain, and fixed 35 36 11 December 2011 and 11 February 2012, respectively, as the time-limits for the 37 filing of these pleadings. These time-limits were subsequently extended to 10 February 2012 and 10 April 2012, respectively, by the President's Order of 4 38 39 November 2011. 40 41 The Reply and Rejoinder were filed within the prescribed time-limits. 42 43 I shall now, Mr President, read the submissions of the Parties. 44 45 For the Applicant, the submissions are to be found in paragraphs 2 and 86 of the Memorial of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. 46 47 48 (Continued in English) 49 50 In paragraph 2:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 13 14 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 13 14 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 13 14 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 13 14 5 16 17 10 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 11	((cc h C (tr (tr () h (() h () ii () () () ii) ii	The Applicant requests the Tribunal: a) declare that the Memorial is admissible, that the allegations of the Applicant are well-founded, and that the Respondent has breached its obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("Convention"); b) order the Respondent to return the vessel <i>Louisa</i> and its ender, the <i>Gemini III</i> ; c) order the return of scientific research data and property held since 2006; d) order the Respondent to pay direct damages for its mproper and illegal actions in the amount of \$5,000,000 USD); e) order the Respondent to pay consequential damages for its mproper and illegal actions in the amount of \$25,000,000 USD); and f) order the Respondent pay the costs incurred by the Applicant in connection with this Request, including but not imited to Agents' fees, attorneys' fees, experts' fees, ransportation, lodging, and subsistence."
22	In paragraph 8	36 of the Memorial:
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	f (; () 8 () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	 [T]he Applicant requests the Tribunal to prescribe the ollowing measures a) declare that the Request is admissible; b) declare that the Respondent has violated articles 73, 37, 226, 245, and 303 of the Convention; c) order the Respondent to release the <i>MV Louisa</i> and the <i>Gemini III</i> and return property seized; d) declare that the detention of any crew member was unlawful; e) order reparations in the amount of 30,000,000 (USD); and f) award reasonable attorney's fees and costs associated with this request as established before the Tribunal."
38 39	In its Counter- submissions:	Memorial dated 12 December 2011 Spain makes the following
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54	n S (ju (tl is ((F I I I I I I	 Spain respectfully asks the Tribunal to reject the requests made in paragraphs 2 and 86 of the Applicant's Memorial. Spain therefore asks the Tribunal to make the following orders: 1) to declare that this honourable Tribunal has no urisdiction in the case; 2) subsidiarily, to declare that the Applicant's contention hat Spain has breached its obligations under the Convention s not well-founded; 3) consequently, to reject each and all of the requests nade by the Applicant; and 4) to order the Applicant to pay the costs incurred by the Respondent in connection with this case, including but not imited to Agents' fees, attorneys' fees, experts' fees, ransportation, lodging, and subsistence."

1 2 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you, Mr Registrar.

4 By a further order dated 4 July 2012 the Tribunal fixed 4 October 2012, that is today. 5 as the date for the opening of the hearing. Pursuant to the Rules of the Tribunal, 6 copies of the written pleadings are being made accessible to the public as of today. 7 They will be placed on the Tribunal's website. The hearing will also be transmitted 8 live on this website.

- 10 The first round of the hearing will begin today and will close on Wednesday, 10 October 2012. The second round of the hearing will begin on Thursday, 11 October 11 12 and will end on Friday, 12 October 2012.
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14 I note the presence at the hearing of the Agent of Spain and of the Co-Agents. 15 Counsel and Advocates of both parties. We have been informed by the Co-Agent of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Mr Weiland, that the Agent of Saint Vincent and 16 17 the Grenadines, Mr Bollers, will not be present at the hearing. I therefore call on the 18 Co-Agent, Mr S. Cass Weiland, to introduce the members of the delegation of Saint 19 Vincent and the Grenadines. 20 21 MR WEILAND: Thank you, Mr President. It is a privilege for me to be here again and

22 to introduce the delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Mr Bollers sends 23 his regrets but we have present Ms Rochelle Forde, whom I would like to introduce 24 first, as Co-Agent, originally appointed by the government to serve as Co-Agent with 25 me. I will have more to say about Ms Forde in a few minutes, when she gives an 26 opening statement for our side. I will say briefly now that she is a graduate of the 27 University of the West Indies in Barbados and was admitted to the bar through the 28 Society of Inner Temple in London.

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30 We also are privileged to have as a member of our delegation on this round 31 Mr Myron Nordquist. Mr Nordquist will serve as an advocate for our delegation and will make a presentation during the course of our case. He is a distinguished 32 33 authority on the law of the sea. I believe many of you are acquainted with 34 Mr Nordquist. He has formerly held several important positions in the United States 35 and has served as an officer in the Marine Corps. He is a Professor of Law at the 36 University of Virginia and Associate Director of the Center for Oceans Law and 37 Policy. Mr Nordquist is author or editor of more than 50 books and numerous articles and, most importantly perhaps, he is the Editor-in-Chief of the Virginia Commentary 38 39 on the Law of the Sea. He has served as the Alternate Representative and Secretary 40 to the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. He has also served as a 41 Professor of Law at the United States Air Force Academy and the United States 42 Naval War College.

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44 It is really no exaggeration to describe Mr Nordquist as one of the world's premier

45 authorities on the law of the sea and we are truly privileged to have him as a

46 member of our delegation. We believe that you will find his presentation enlightening

- 47 and persuasive.
- 48

49 Also present this morning as a member of our delegation again, as he was with me

50 in December 2010, is Mr William Weiland, who serves as counsel. He is an

1 international lawyer. Mr Weiland has served as an officer in the United States Army 2 and has been a partner in a large United States law firm where he served as partner 3 in charge of its office in Mexico City. Mr Weiland is listed in the Best Lawyers in 4 America and in the Euromoney Guide to the World's Leading Energy and Resource 5 Lawyers. I am truly blessed to have him as my brother. 6 7 We also have present this morning Mr Robert Hawkins. Mr Hawkins is a graduate of 8 the Baylor University Law School and one of my most trusted partners. He is an outstanding writer and researcher and advocate in his own right. 9 10 We also have as our local counsel Ms Dharshini Bandara. Ms Bandara is a member 11 12 of the firm Fleet Hamburg here in the city, and she is a qualified English barrister and 13 the managing partner of that firm. 14 15 We also have our right-hand man, Mr Travis Whittington. Mr Whittington is an expert 16 in audio-visual matters and, we hope, will help us keep things moving smoothly. He 17 hails from the great state of Texas. 18 19 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you, Mr Weiland. I now call on the Agent of Spain, Ms 20 Concepción Escobar Hernández, to introduce the members of the Spanish 21 delegation. 22 23 **MS ESCOBAR HERNÁNDEZ** (Interpretation from French): Thank you, Mr President, 24 members of the Tribunal. Before introducing my delegation, please allow me to say what an enormous honour and privilege it is for me to appear before you once again 25 26 today in the *M/V Louisa* case. In accordance with the Tribunal's practice, I would 27 now like to introduce the members of the Spanish delegation. 28 29 Mr José Martin is currently Head of the International Legal Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but I would like to point out that he is also a Professor of 30 31 International Law at the University of Salamanca, one of Spain's most ancient and 32 highly regarded universities. 33 Mr Aznar Gómez is a Professor of Public International Law at the Castellón 34 35 University in the Valencian Community. He is one of the leading experts on the 36 underwater heritage. He has, for example, published a significant number of articles 37 and studies on the subject and he was appointed to UNESCO's Expert Committee tasked with drafting an explanatory note on the Convention on Underwater Cultural 38 39 Heritage, which, as you know, is one of the most important challenges still requiring 40 attention. 41 42 Mr Carlos Jiménez Piernas is a Professor of Public International Law at Alcalá de 43 Hernandez University, another of Spain's most famous universities. Mr Jiménez 44 Piernas is one of the leading specialists in Spain and elsewhere on the subject of the 45 law of the sea. He has published important studies on the law of the sea and was 46 one of the first academics to work on certain questions such as the structure of 47 archipelagos for the purposes of the Convention. He participates actively in work 48 relating to the law of the sea in Spain and abroad. I would also like to point out that 49 he has served as counsel and adviser before the International Court of Justice on 50 many occasions in cases concerned with delimitation and law of the sea issues.

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4 own right). She has worked with us in a number of fields relating to the work of the 5 Tribunal and she has written a monograph, which will be published shortly, on 6 procedures before the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. 7 8 Mr José Lorenzo Outón is a diplomat and legal adviser in the International Legal 9 Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. As you know very well, he 10 has been following this case from the outset. 11 12 Mr Diego Vázquez Teijeira is an attaché at the Directorate-General of Energy and 13 Mining Policy at the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism. 14 15 That is our delegation, Mr President. After introducing my colleagues and before the 16 hearings begin, let me assure you once again that you can count on the full 17 cooperation of the Spanish delegation. Thank you, Mr President. 18 19 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you, Ms Escobar Hernández. Since both parties have 20 indicated to the Tribunal that they intend to call a number of experts and witnesses, I 21 wish to explain briefly the procedure that is to be followed in this regard. 22 23 Pursuant to article 80 of the Rules of the Tribunal, a witness or expert shall remain 24 out of court before testifying. Only after a Party signals to me that it intends to call a 25 witness or expert will I invite the witness or expert to enter the courtroom. Once the 26 witness or expert has taken his or her place, the Registrar will ask the witness or 27 expert to make the solemn declaration in accordance with article 79 of the Rules of 28 the Tribunal. Different declarations are to be made by witnesses and experts, as set 29 out in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of article 79 respectively. Witness-experts will make 30 the declaration as provided for experts. 31 32 Under the control of the President, witnesses and experts will be examined first by 33 the Agent, Co-Agents or counsel of the Party who has called them. After that, the 34 other Party may cross-examine the witness or expert. If a cross-examination takes 35 place, the Party calling the witness or expert will, when the cross-examination is 36 concluded, be asked if it wishes to re-examine. Of course, a re-examination shall not 37 raise new issues but shall limit itself to the issues dealt with in cross-examination. 38 39 Thereafter, if the Tribunal wishes to put questions to the witness or expert, questions 40 will be posed by the President on behalf of the Tribunal, or by individual Judges. 41 After that, or if the Tribunal does not wish to put questions, the witness or expert will 42 be allowed to withdraw. 43 44 In accordance with article 86, paragraph 5, of the Rules of the Tribunal, witnesses 45 and experts will also have the opportunity to correct the verbatim record of their 46 testimony produced by the Tribunal. However, in no case may such corrections 47 affect the meaning and scope of the testimony given. 48 49 As a final procedural remark, let me highlight that, pursuant to article 71 of the Rules 50 of the Tribunal, after the closure of the written proceedings, no further documents ITLOS/PV.12/C18/1/Rev.1 5 04/10/2012 a.m.

Ms Rosario Ojinaga Ruiz teaches at the University of Cantabria in Santander (there

is no French translation of her administrative status, but she is a professor in her

- 1 may be submitted to the Tribunal by either Party except with the consent of the other2 Party or if authorized by the Tribunal.
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4 Do I understand that the first speaker on the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines side 5 will be Ms Forde?

7 MR WEILAND: Mr President, I have a brief statement to make and then I will
 8 introduce Ms Forde.

- 10 **THE PRESIDENT:** So, Mr Weiland, you have the floor.
- 11 12 **MR WEILAND:** As I mentioned a few minutes ago, Ms Rochelle Forde, my 13 Co-Agent, will make an opening statement shortly but, before she does, I wish to 14 give you a little bit of an introduction to the manner in which Saint Vincent and the 15 Grenadines will present its case today. I think on 23 December 2010, most of you must have believed that you had seen the last of this case. Surely the Parties would 16 17 somehow come together, something good would happen to the Louisa and the case 18 would be concluded – after all, in December 2010 the ship had been illegally seized 19 for more than four and a half years - but nothing has happened to the Louisa. We 20 are back to see you, now to ask for substantial compensation for what the 21 Respondent has done to the ship, has done to the crew, and has done to the owner 22 of the ship – and has done to a bystander. We are going to present you with some 23 real witnesses - not expert witnesses, necessarily - people who come to the Court, I 24 am sure, with great trepidation to be before such an august body, not professional witnesses. They are going to tell their stories so you understand exactly what has 25 26 happened in Cádiz.
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In addition to some of the victims of the abuses heaped upon them by the Spanish,
we are going to bring to you Mr Myron Nordquist, who is an eminent scholar and, as

- 30 I said a few moments ago, surely a leading expert on law of the sea matters. I
- 31 believe that you will find his remarks extremely interesting and, as I said,
- 32 enlightening and persuasive.
- 33

We do not intend to try the case that has been going on in Cádiz now for about seven years – I think the Spanish may try to do that – but we are going to give you some information about what the *Louisa*'s objective really was before it was illegally arrested and detained, now for so long. We will also present to you a witness who will tally what we believe to be the damages to which Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are entitled.

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41 Our first presentation is going to be made by Ms Forde. I would like to give you a little more background on her qualifications, because we are indeed privileged to 42 43 have her as appointed by the government as Co-Agent. As I mentioned, she is a 44 graduate of the University of the West Indies and also of the Society of Inner Temple 45 in London. She is a practising barrister and solicitor in Kingstown. She happens to be the mother of two small children and, despite that, carries on a very active law 46 47 practice in Saint Vincent. She has served as a Senator and also as a Deputy 48 Speaker of the House. Finally, she is a member of the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Human Rights Association, which we believe is highly appropriate in this 49 50 case.

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- May I present Ms Rochelle Forde?
- 2 3

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. I now give the floor to the further Co-Agent of Saint
Vincent and the Grenadines, Ms Forde, to make her statement.

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7 MS FORDE: Mr President, Members of the Tribunal, we are grateful for the privilege today to present an overview of our case before the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a small country with limited resources, and it is a tribute to this Tribunal and the letter as well as the spirit of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea that we have an opportunity to be heard on an equal footing with the Kingdom of Spain. We are here to seek justice, at long last, on a case where justice delayed is truly justice denied.

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We recognize that this case raises issues involving the progressive development of international law in many respects. This is a modern Tribunal, however, and we are confident and assured that the Tribunal will hear all the facts, with an open mind, and render a fair legal judgment based on international law, as it is particularly embodied in article 300 of the 1982 Convention, which both parties are bound to honour.

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There will be those who will seek to give a restrictive interpretation of the mandate of this Tribunal. However, there can be no legitimate assertion that a genuine dispute does not exist between the Applicant and the Respondent herein over the

- interpretation or application of article 300 in this specific case. While there are other
- 25 provisions in the Convention that are also in dispute between the Parties, the
- arguments already presented in the record speak to an undeniable truth: that a
- 27 genuine dispute exists between the Parties over article 300 that in and of itself28 confers jurisdiction, on the merits, for this Tribunal, in this case.
- 29

This case presents a most timely opportunity for this Tribunal, allowing it to assume its rightful place at the forefront of international courts and as a leader in progressive jurisprudence based on equal justice for all nations. We strongly urge that the

- Tribunal not yield to naysayers who deny the legitimacy of international law treaty
 obligations dealing with abuse of rights and, in the instant case, abuse with respect
- 35 to both human and property rights.
- 36

37 Please allow me to briefly review the history and background of this case.

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39 This dispute arose because a research vessel flying the flag of my country, Saint

Vincent and the Grenadines, was seized by local authorities in Spain over six and a
 half years ago, on 1 February 2006, while docked in the port of Puerto Santa Maria

42 near Cadiz. The *Louisa* has been detained ever since. Local Spanish authorities not

- 43 only wrongfully imprisoned two persons at that time but also seized a second vessel,
- 44 the *Gemini III*, a tender to the *Louisa*. An entire shipload of valuable equipment and
- 45 computers was impounded, which included intellectual property of the rightful owners
- 46 who are engaged in the oil and gas service industry. The Respondent now urges this
- 47 Tribunal to condone these and subsequent procedural and substantive abuses while
- 48 the Applicant will show why justice in this case has not been rendered in Spain.

1 The Louisa is, or was, a seagoing vessel flying the Applicant's flag that is operated 2 by Sage Maritime Scientific Research Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Sage"), a 3 United States corporation registered in Texas. The owner is a United States 4 corporate affiliate of Sage organized under the laws of the State of Texas, an entity called Sage Maritime Partners Limited, of which John Foster is a beneficial owner. 5 The Louisa was flying the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' flag at the time of 6 7 detention and still retains the Applicant's nationality with registration maintained in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Due to its unreasonably prolonged detention, the 8 estimated value of the Louisa is now unknown, but at the time of its detention its 9 10 estimated value was approximately \$600,000 (USD). The appearance of the ship three years ago is captioned in the following photograph, as illustrated for your 11 12 benefit. Equipment on board the Louisa was valued at the time of detention at 13 approximately \$800,000 (USD). 14 15 The Gemini III is a workboat of approximately 11 metres whose detention is part and 16 parcel of this case against our flagship. When detained, it had a value of 17 approximately \$200,000 (USD). We have illustrated a picture of the Gemini III for 18 vour convenience. This tender has been stored in a facility in Puerto Sherry. Spain, a 19 location near Puerto Santa Maria, since on or about 1 February 2006. 20 21 The Louisa had several crew members, including its master, all of whom were 22 Hungarian nationals except for one US citizen. The Respondent detained some of 23 the crew for several days after the vessel's arrest. The master was never detained. 24 However, a United States citizen, Mario Avella, was jailed unjustly and abused for 25 many months. Another United States citizen – a young woman with no connection 26 whatsoever to any alleged criminal activity - was arrested and also unjustly jailed for 27 five days. The Respondent then grossly abused this young woman by refusing to 28 return her passport to her for eight months, thus resulting in considerable 29 unjustifiable hardship to the young woman, who at the time was only 21 years of age: what an entry into the world of adulthood! Two Hungarian crewmen had 30 31 remained on board. They were jailed and once released, due in great part to the efforts of their local attorneys engaged by John Foster, the Spanish kept their 32 passports and subjected them to terrible hardships as they effectively were confined 33 34 to Spain with no income. You will also hear of the effect of these abuses on one of 35 the beneficial owners of the ship himself - John Foster. 36

37 Mr President, Judges, this Tribunal cannot be expected to endorse such an abuse of a young woman's rights and the rights of the crew members. It appears obvious that 38 39 the local judge, Louis de Diego Alegre, had no concern about the abuse of the rights 40 of this young woman when he clearly held as a relevant consideration, "She is the 41 daughter of the main person implicated in this case". That comes from the Order of 5 42 June 2006. Our respective States as members of the United Nations are honour 43 bound to hold steadfast to the fundamental principle of respect for persons, property 44 and their attendant rights, liberties and freedoms. No modern and progressive 45 system of justice as represented by this Tribunal can approve the virtual "house 46 arrest" by the unlawful detention of these persons. 47

This Tribunal will hear first-hand accounts of the illegal seizure of the vessels and equipment, the abuse of these foreign citizens' rights, and the unrepentant – indeed 1 in several instances arrogant – conduct of certain Spanish officials for whom the

- 2 Respondent is responsible.
- 3

4 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a small nation that is no longer a colonial 5 possession. We have been independent since 1979 and will proudly celebrate 33 years of independence on 27 October 2012. We can stand before this Tribunal and 6 7 seek justice as a sovereign State entitled to equal standing before the law with other sovereign States irrespective of our small size. We believe that modern history and 8 current international civilized practices are on our side in condemning abusive 9 10 conduct, and we are grateful for the opportunity presented here to expose such abuses. We are assured that this Tribunal will squarely face the issues presented 11 12 and set honourable precedents for future actions by the nations of the international community.

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In the records of this specific case we bring to your attention that no timely notice of the vessel's detention was transmitted by the Kingdom of Spain or received by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The burden of proof is on the Respondent to satisfy this requirement. On the contrary, in this case multiple pleas for justice were ignored (probably now to the regret of the central government of Spain) until the case was filed with the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

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22 During the hearing on Provisional Measures in December 2010, the Respondent 23 produced a copy of an alleged diplomatic note, issued after the seizure, which had 24 no proof of delivery and of which the Applicant has no record of receiving. Most alarmingly, the content of the note failed to state that the vessels had been seized. It 25 26 is therefore, on its face, substantively defective, as it failed to state that the vessels 27 had been seized. This action does not meet even a minimal standard of notice under 28 international law. At the very best, the note conveyed an equivocal message. Spain 29 has now conceded that no notice was delivered prior to the seizure of the Louisa and 30 that the captain did not give his consent to board. This Tribunal has been presented 31 with highly credible testimony by the Applicant that the Louisa was seized in violation 32 not only of Spanish law but also of UNCLOS and international law.

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Throughout the "judicial procedure" in Spain, which in this case we submit is most unusual for a modern democratic nation, representatives of one of the beneficial owners, and our government as Agent for the Applicant, attempted all procedural and diplomatic measures available to obtain closure to these unfortunate

- 38 circumstances now presented in this case. These efforts included attempting to
- 39 obtain the release of the *Louisa*, the *Gemini III*, and their valuable equipment. These
- 40 efforts entailed repeated travel to Cadiz, meetings with the local judge and
- 41 prosecutor in Spain, meetings at the US Embassy in Madrid, a request directed to
- 42 the Spanish Ambassador to the United States dated 27 April 2010, and a meeting in
- 43 New York attended by colleague and Co-Agent for Saint Vincent and the
- 44 Grenadines, Grahame Bollers. After this, the Applicant was reluctantly left with no
- 45 choice but to challenge the good faith of the Respondent. Over six and a half years
- of justice delayed is truly not justice at all. We now look to this Tribunal to judge what
- 47 has taken place and to let the international community know the true meaning of the
- 48 1982 Convention. We are indeed convinced that article 300 and other provisions,
- 49 which we will and have cited, have meanings much different from those advanced by
- 50 the Respondent.

2 With respect to the case before this honourable Tribunal, the representatives of the 3 owner of our vessel repeatedly contacted and met in Cadiz with Magistrate Judge 4 Louis de Diego Alegre and other officials attempting to obtain relief, and formal 5 letters were sent to the judge dated 11 February 2009 and 27 August 2009 respectively. The pleas in the letters were ignored and not even the courtesy of a 6 7 response was ever received. As of this date, one of the ship's beneficial owner's 8 urgent attempts, with our full knowledge and support, to secure even the release of 9 valuable computers has been unsuccessful. Property rights appertain to humans and 10 are protected by article 300, and these rights have been grossly abused in this case. 11 12 What has been Spain's response to these abusive actions? Foremost, Spain argues 13 that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction on the merits of this case. Its position at this 14 stage is that the Tribunal must ignore articles 300, 293(1) and basic tenets of 15 international law, and refrain from deciding this case. Spain argues that ITLOS's mandate deals only with selected articles in the Convention. Indeed, this Tribunal 16 17 has decided upon matters focused on captured fishing vessels and boundary 18 disputes. However, we believe that accepting such a limitation as proposed by 19 Spain, based solely on cases decided to date, would be an undesirable precedent 20 and a highly erroneous interpretation of the Tribunal's authority and responsibility. 21 We also believe that to do so would be to completely ignore and disregard various 22 provisions of the Convention. 23 24 We wish to invite the Court to attune its mind to some pertinent issues of this case. 25 In particular we speak to issues that the Tribunal previously addressed in its order of 26 23 December 2010. 27 28 Exhaustion of Local Remedies 29 30 Our query is: how long does a sovereign State wait for the "local remedies" in this case to be exhausted in Spain? More particularly, what local remedies are actually 31 available to the sovereign State of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the relevant 32 33 Spanish provinces? The unfortunate reality in this case is that the stage is long 34 overdue for this case to be concluded, and local remedies are more than exhausted. 35 36 In fact, the exhaustion of local remedies is not even required in the present case, as 37 pointed out by Judge Paik in his separate opinion to the Tribunal's Order of 23 38 December 2010, in which he stated at paragraph 9: 39 40 "At this stage, I would simply like to point out that, with respect 41 to the exhaustion of local remedies, the Applicant apparently 42 claims that the breach of obligations by the Respondent under 43 the relevant provisions of the Convention resulted in damage 44 to what the Applicant perceives to be its own rights. It should 45 be reminded that the Tribunal stated in the M/V Saiga (Case 46 No. 2) that the claims in respect of such damage are not 47 subject to the rule that local remedies must be exhausted. 48 (M/V "Saiga" (No. 2) (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines v 49 Guinea) Judgment of 1 July 1999, ITLOS Reports 1999, para. 98)." 50

The Tribunal has, therefore, already made it clear that in cases where the claim is for damages the exhaustion of local remedies is not a prerequisite for the exercise of jurisdiction of this Tribunal. It is thus pellucidly clear, on the strict application of article 295, that international law does not require the exhaustion of local remedies in the circumstances of those in the instant case.

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7 To be abundantly clear, this is our position with respect to local remedies: the rights of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have been violated by the illegal seizure and 8 detention of our flag vessel, the Louisa, and all abuses in respect to natural or 9 10 iuridical persons and property rights arise directly from the facts in the case that is before the Tribunal. We have waited for six and a half years for the local remedies, if 11 any, to be extended to us, and we therefore cannot continue to wait in perpetuity. In 12 the alternative, we reiterate the position of this Tribunal in the M/V Saiga No. 2 case 13 14 and submit that a claim for damages, as is part of our claim here today, is not subject 15 to the rule that local remedies must be exhausted. This Tribunal has already 16 established - we submit correctly so - its position as it relates to the exhaustion of 17 local remedies.

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19 If, however, the Tribunal believes that the issue requires additional scrutiny, the 20 Applicant's position – fully supported by the facts already presented – is that there 21 are no effective local remedies that could be further exhausted by persons suffering 22 damages as a result of the illegal actions of Spain. There has not been the slightest 23 hint, not a scintilla of an indication, of a willingness by Spain to settle this case. The 24 Tribunal need look no further than the time line already provided by the Applicant in the records of the proceedings. The justice system in Spain has been disappointingly 25 26 dysfunctional in this case, and it is submitted that the Tribunal must not allow 27 persons injured by the illegal activity involved here to endure further and continued 28 abuses with no end in sight. Indeed, this conclusion would represent a reasonable 29 application of the rationale in the M/V Saiga (No. 2) case. This can only auger well 30 for the development of jurisprudence in this area of the law, both for this Tribunal and 31 elsewhere.

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33 In any event, if applicable at all, the requirements of article 295 have been satisfied, 34 and there have been numerous attempts by the Applicant to have this matter 35 resolved. The Respondent disputes this interpretation or application of article 295 36 and argues that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' claims can be heard only in a 37 Spanish court. This Tribunal is therefore being told by the Respondent to ignore Treaty obligations, as the Respondent believes that exhaustion of local remedies is 38 39 compulsory when there is any type of pending proceeding, even if the case has no 40 end in sight. However, this Tribunal must ask itself: what is the pending proceeding? 41 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is not in litigation with Spain. To the best of our 42 knowledge and information, the Louisa and Gemini III are not even named as parties 43 in Spain. We submit that any argument as it relates to the necessity to exhaust local 44 remedies is just a sleight-of-hand argument to prolong a case that by all reasonable 45 standards should have been settled long, long ago. 46

47 Spain also argues that the owner of the vessels delayed the proceedings in Spain,

48 as if to somehow suggest that our government or the vessels' owner had the

- 49 comparably virtually unlimited resources of Spain. This argument is another disputed
- 50 fact that the Tribunal may want to consider on the merits and, if necessary, we will

1 show the Tribunal that this argument cannot be taken seriously in view of the 2 abusive and totally unjustified delays caused in this case by the failures of the 3 Spanish judicial system, especially at local levels. In this regard, we invite the 4 Tribunal to direct its attention to our previously submitted detailed discussion at 5 pages 17-21 of our Reply. 6 7 Please allow me next to address the final jurisdictional issue raised in Spain's 8 Counter-Memorial. 9 10 Nationality of the Claim 11 12 In its Counter-Memorial, Spain calls into question the extent of the "nationality" of the claim, through strained arguments at best, that attempt to separate the Louisa from 13 14 its crew, tender and owners. This can be found at pages 83-107 of the Counter-15 Memorial. This is another tactic by the Respondent to attempt to avoid jurisdiction by 16 cleverly mischaracterizing facts, and this endeavour runs counter to clear precedent 17 set by this Tribunal. 18 19 In paragraph 70 of its 6 August 2007 Final Judgment in the *Tomimaru* case, the 20 Tribunal found: 21 22 "The juridical link between a State and a ship that is entitled to 23 fly its flag produces a network of mutual rights and obligations, 24 as indicated in article 94 of the Convention." 25 26 In paragraph 106 of its judgment on the merits of the M/V Saiga (No. 2) case, the 27 Tribunal wrote: 28 29 "... Convention considers a ship as a unit, as regards the 30 obligations of the flag State with respect to the ship and the 31 right of a flag State to seek reparation for loss or damage 32 caused to the ship by acts of other Stages and to institute 33 proceedings under article 292 of the Convention. Thus the 34 ship, everything in it, and every person involved or interested 35 in its operations are treated as an entity linked to the flag 36 Stage. The nationalities of these persons are not relevant." 37 38 Spain attempts to distinguish the clear precedent set by the Tribunal by discussing the need for a genuine link between the flag State, the ship, its crew, its owners and 39 tender, and vaguely alludes to problems faced by international tribunals in matters 40 41 dealing with parties comprised of entities of various nationalities. (Counter-Memorial, 42 paragraph 91) 43 44 Mr President, Judges, we wish to take this opportunity to remind the Respondent 45 that this is the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. The decisions of this 46 Tribunal are not overturned or disregarded simply because they do not suit a 47 country's purposes: certainly not. To embark on arguments soliciting decisions 48 contrary to those already settled before this Tribunal is, respectfully, a waste of the 49 Tribunal's time. 50

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1 Further, may it please the Tribunal, the Applicant is far better qualified both factually 2 and legally, to present evidence to this Tribunal on vessels flying its own flag. 3 4 In modern times, with a global economy, it would indeed be impossible for each 5 person sustaining damage in a given case to be required to look for protection only from his or her national State. Such a procedure would also negate one of the 6 7 essential values for the creation of an international tribunal such as this. Saint 8 Vincent and the Grenadines is the proper country for both legal and practical reasons to seek reparations not only for the crew who were abused and imprisoned 9 10 but also for the daughter of a crewman whose rights were despicably abused by her 11 arrest, imprisonment and confinement in Spain. 12 13 Unless the position of the Respondent in this case is to assert that the rights of a 14 daughter are meaningless, we ask: what country is better positioned to bring her 15 abuses to the attention of this Tribunal? Again, the interests of justice enshrined in the Convention are best considered by this Tribunal, which can view this case as a 16 whole in context. This Tribunal is the only venue with a complete set of facts about 17 the case as a whole and, moreover, which has a duty under articles 288, 293 and 18 19 300 to consider the abuse of rights and denial of justice issues in this specific case. 20 21 Reparations: We submit the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' declaration pursuant 22 to article 287 does not limit the scope of the dispute. 23 24 The Applicant has sustained substantial harm, which is ongoing, and seeks substantial reparations from the responsible Party. In its Counter-Memorial Spain 25 26 attempts to limit the scope of this dispute to claims under articles 28, 73, 97, 220 and 27 226 of the Convention (Counter-Memorial paragraph 135). Spain references Saint 28 Vincent and the Grenadines' 22 November 2010 declaration, choosing the Tribunal 29 as a means of settling disputes concerning the arrest or detention of its vessels as 30 support for this argument (paragraph 132). Amazingly, in reaching its conclusion, 31 Spain attempts to usurp a formal declaration of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with one of its own construction and to construe the Law of the Sea Convention as if 32 33 it allowed for reservations in this regard. 34 35 To be clear, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has formally accepted the Tribunal as 36 a means of settling the dispute in this case concerning the arrest and detention of 37 one of its vessels. The Applicant has not excluded itself from any disputes concerning the interpretation of specific articles in UNCLOS. Spain's attempt to read 38 39 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' declaration as limiting the jurisdiction of the 40 Tribunal to disputes concerning articles in the Convention that contain the words 41 "arrest" or "detention" (i.e., articles 28, 73, 97 and 226 as suggested by Spain) attempts to replace a formal declaration of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with 42 43 one that better suits the Respondent's purposes here. The Applicant formally rejects

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49 50 We now turn to the information presented to the Tribunal. Information has come to

mandates jurisdiction on the merits and warrants imposition of monetary remedial

light since the hearing on Provisional Measures in December 2010 which we believe

the Respondent's interpretation of our actions.

measures against the Kingdom of Spain.

1 May it please the Tribunal-for purely contextual and background purposes- we 2 remind this Tribunal that at the Provisional Measures hearings, Spain conveniently 3 produced two domestic tribunal orders not previously shared with the Applicant. The 4 first was called an "indictment". This alleged order from a Cadiz magistrate was 5 dated 27 October 2010. The order never was released publicly, and we fear it may have been manufactured to retaliate against the corporate ship-owner and its flag 6 7 country for bringing the ITLOS action. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, much less 8 this Tribunal, was never advised as to how Spain's representatives obtained an alleged court document which we fear had been conveniently backdated to a time 9 10 some six weeks prior to the December hearing. 11 12 Potentially an even more obvious and flagrant affront to the integrity of the Tribunal's process was seen in the alleged domestic order of 29 July 2010 (Respondent's 13 14 Annex 9; Applicant's Annex 33). During the hearing in December 2010 the Kingdom 15 of Spain urged the Tribunal to reject the claim that the *M/V Louisa* posed an 16 environmental threat. In support of the notion that its port authorities were 17 "monitoring" the ship, Spain suddenly produced this additional non-public order. Yet 18 the document presented did not attach a critical report of the marine inspector. 19 warning of a possible environmental threat. This may have been detrimental to the 20 Respondent's arguments, but it simply was not attached. The Applicant has 21 comforted itself by a most charitable conclusion that it must have been a plain error 22 by Spain – perhaps caused by the ineptitude of some junior clerk in his failure to 23 staple and attach the report of the marine inspector. The Applicant, however, has not 24 been able to reconcile why the Kingdom of Spain has not corrected the record, even in a review of Annex 6 submitted by Spain with its Counter-Memorial and which 25 26 contains a series of court orders from Cadiz. To be sure, nowhere to be found is the 27 29 July 2010 order, much less the report of the port captain warning of a possible 28 environmental problem. 29 Mr President, Members of the Tribunal, no adjudicating body can be faulted if the 30

31 conclusion is drawn that these are most curious and even bizarre occurrences. At a 32 minimum these are certainly not proper exercises of due process.

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34 We regret the necessity of raising these incidents, but believe that the very integrity 35 of the Tribunal's processes is undermined by the non-disclosure of key documents 36 under the circumstances just described. While the Respondent might dispute our 37 conclusion, we believe that the actions are undeniably an abuse of rights, an abuse 38 of due process and a denial of justice.

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40 For the foregoing reasons, we believe that this Tribunal may enter a final judgment, 41 and we urge it so to do.

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43 The Spanish investigation: Spain apparently wishes to use this proceeding as a 44 forum for waging a trial over whether the crew of the Louisa was prospecting for 45 methane gas or shipwrecks. We believe they were properly and legally engaged in both activities. 46

- 47
- 48 We invite the Tribunal to recall that the Spanish arranged and issued the Louisa's
- 49 permits. Yes, the Spanish Tupet company was interested in treasure and the
- 50 contract contemplated the possibility of finding artefacts. It was also contemplated

- 1 that at a further stage additional permits would be sought if significant artefacts were 2 sighted; but those are not issues for the Tribunal's concern in this case. Those, 3 honourable Judges, are issues for Spain to pursue in their domestic courts, if they so 4 wish; although, parenthetically, it would be difficult to conceive of such a course of action now after the passage of such a long period of time – the evidence would be 5 stale. Again, those issues are not to trouble the Tribunal in the instant case before it. 6 7 8 Please consider some facts. The ship was arrested on 1 February 2006. 9 10 Remarkably, over six and one-half years later there has never been a trial. Perhaps there will never be a trial in Andalusia. How could we know? How can over six years 11 12 of delay and abuse be rectified? 13 14 But ITLOS is not a trial tribunal and the abuse of the Respondents cannot be further 15 condoned or excused. The appropriate issues for ITLOS are: (1) Are the seizure and 16 associated abuses acceptable under international law? (2) Are over six and one-half 17 years of detention of the Louisa and its tender, the Gemini III, and the abuse of rights 18 of Mario Avella. Alba Avella. John Foster and the two Hungarian crew members 19 violations of article 300 or other articles under the Convention? (3) What damages 20 should be awarded? 21 22 So today we remind the Respondent in this case that we seek justice because in this 23 case Spain has neither settled the matter nor given any signal that it will. Saint 24 Vincent and the Grenadines is not charged in Spain. The Louisa and the Gemini III are not charged in Spain. We are here to present the illegal treatment of the ships, 25 26 some members of the crew, the young woman Alba Avella and one of the beneficial 27 owners of the Louisa. Also, we are here to explain why these violations necessitate 28 reparations. 29 30 Finally, we emphasize that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines asserts as a basis for 31 jurisdiction as well as relief, that a genuine dispute exists over articles 300 and 293(1) of the Convention. It is undeniable that the interpretation and application of 32 33 articles 293(1) and 300 are relevant to this case. 34 35 The Tribunal is aware of the provisions contained in article 300 in Part XVI (General 36 Provisions). 37 We urge that in this case Spain has violated this provision in at least the following 38 39 ways: (1) by abusing the human rights of persons only remotely connected to the 40 Louisa; (2) by holding the Louisa without charges since 1 February 2006; (3) by 41 submitting apparently contrived documents to the Tribunal as previously discussed; 42 and (4) by the discriminatory treatment of the Applicant when compared with the 43 approach taken with other States on similar issues. 44 45 This fourth basis deserves elaboration. The Odyssey Marine Exploration vessel, the Ocean Alert, serves as a fitting example. According to published reports and facts 46 47 known to us as a consequence of the court proceedings in Cadiz and Hamburg, 48 Odyssey Marine Exploration, utilizing the Odyssey Explorer, salvaged 17 tonnes of gold and silver coins (with a value estimated at US \$500 million), exported them to 49
- 50 the United States and then in April 2007 filed in US Courts for salvage rights.

2 In July 2007 the Spanish Guardia Civil seized the Odyssey vessel at sea and sent it 3 to Algeciras to be searched. Several hours after the seizure the Guardia Civil 4 returned passports to the crew and allowed most of them to depart the vessel -5 several hours after. The Ocean Alert was cleared to depart port two days after its 6 seizure (i.e., days, not months - not six and one-half years as in this case.) 7 8 In October 2007 the Guardia Civil intercepted at sea and forced the Odyssey Explorer into port in Algeciras. The Guardia Civil arrested the ship's captain, charged 9 10 him with grave disobedience and then released him the day after his arrest. The ship was released shortly thereafter. The ship's captain ultimately was declared innocent 11 12 of the charges because, interestingly, the court determined the arrest of the vessel 13 was illegal as it was made without proper advance notice being given to the flag 14 State. the Bahamas. 15 16 Let us compare the discriminatory treatment of the Applicant's vessel, the Louisa. 17 The Guardia Civil, in February 2006, boarded, searched and guarantined the Louisa 18 and the Gemini III. The vessels had been in the port of Santa Maria for months, more 19 than a year, in the case of the Louisa, their research activities having been 20 completely terminated. Nonetheless the Spanish magistrate did not inform the 21 diplomatic representatives of any flag State prior to ordering the arrest of the 22 vessels. This Tribunal has heard an opinion from Don Javier Moscoso, former 23 Attorney General of Spain, that the seizure was illegal during the proceedings held in 24 December 2010 in Hamburg. 25 26 The two Hungarian crewmen were imprisoned and then detained in Spain for 27 approximately eight months without trial. 28 29 A United States citizen, Mario Avella, who was attempting to fly from Lisbon to the 30 United States, was arrested in the airport in Lisbon, removed to Spain, and 31 imprisoned by the investigating magistrate for approximately seven months without trial and thereafter he was deprived of his passport for an additional twelve months. 32 33 34 The daughter of the US citizen who was visiting Spain to study Spanish was arrested 35 when the Louisa was boarded by the Guardia Civil. After a week in prison, the 36 investigating magistrate refused to return her passport to her for several months and 37 she was effectively imprisoned in Spain because she could not depart the country to 38 return to her home. 39 40 This Tribunal is further reminded of the discriminatory treatment meted out to the 41 Louisa when compared with the Odyssey in these material particulars. The 42 Odyssey's vessel was engaged in pure treasure-hunting; the Louisa was not. The 43 courts in the United States dispensed justice to Spain: \$500 million in treasure was 44 quickly ordered to be repatriated. The courts in Spain have discriminated against 45 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and a beneficial owner of the Louisa since 2006. 46 Justice in this case has still not been done after six and one-half years of abuse of 47 human and property rights. Before this Tribunal, as stated as we have presented it in 48 this case, squarely rest the abuses prohibited by UNCLOS and other international 49 law principles. 50

1 In conclusion, the Kingdom of Spain's disdain for the judicial process of the Tribunal 2 should not be rewarded. The Respondent has belittled and heaped scorn upon Saint 3 Vincent and the Grenadines as it has sought to achieve justice here in this case. We 4 urge you to consider the effect of precedent were this Tribunal to reward the non-5 disclosure of what appears to be contrived documents. 6 7 Spain wants to dictate the mandate for the Tribunal and restrict its authority. This must be rejected. The Applicant believes this Tribunal has full powers to resolve 8 disputes concerning either interpretation or application of any of the articles in 9 10 UNCLOS. Frankly, this is plainly the object and purpose for ITLOS, and this is being 11 accomplished with great success. 12 13 Finally, we respectfully submit that Spain's view of the role of this Tribunal is far too 14 restrictive. This is a modern Tribunal fully capable of considering progressive 15 developments in international law, and the Applicant cannot consider a case more 16 fitting for your determination. 17 18 Moreover, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines urges the Tribunal not only to accept 19 jurisdiction on the merits of the case but to find the Respondent in violation of 20 numerous provisions of the Convention and international law, and to award 21 damages, legal fees, and costs. 22 23 President, Judges, by way of closing remarks the Applicant wishes to let this 24 Tribunal and the Respondent know that even at this time, now today, we are still 25 open to a settlement from Spain, provided it is adequate, reasonable and executed 26 in a clearly defined, timely manner. I am obliged. 27 28 **THE PRESIDENT:** It is now 11.25 and a break is scheduled from 11.30 to noon. The 29 next step will be the examination of a witness, and I see that it will not be possible to 30 conclude that before the break, so may I take it that we have the break right now? 31 32 **MR WEILAND:** Yes, Mr President. 33 34 Break (11:30 a.m. to noon) 35 36 **THE PRESIDENT:** We will now continue the hearing. Mr Weiland. 37 38 **MR WEILAND:** Thank you, Mr President. May it please the Court, the Applicant 39 would call its first witness, Ms Alba Avella. 40 41 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you, Mr Weiland. The Tribunal will proceed to hear the 42 witness, Ms Avella. She may now be brought into the courtroom. 43 44 I call upon the Registrar to administer the solemn declaration to be made by the 45 witness. 46 47 THE REGISTRAR: Thank you, Mr President. Good afternoon, Ms Avella. The 48 witness is required to make a solemn declaration under article 79 of the rules of the Tribunal before making any statement before the Tribunal. You have been provided 49 with the text of the declaration. May I invite you to make the solemn declaration. 50

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1 2 3	The witness, MS ALBA AVELLA, made the solemn declaration
5 4 5 6	THE PRESIDENT: I now give the floor to the Co-Agent of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Mr Weiland, to start the examination of the witness.
7	Examined by MR WEILAND
8 9 10	MR WEILAND: Ms Avella, would you please state your full name for the Tribunal?
10 11 12	MS AVELLA: Alba Avella.
12 13 14	MR WEILAND: What is your nationality?
15 16	MS AVELLA: I am a citizen of the United States of America.
17	MR WEILAND: Where do you live, Ms Avella?
18 19 20	MS AVELLA: I live in Denver, Colorado.
20 21 22 23	MR WEILAND: Did you travel all the way from Denver in the last couple of days just to testify here?
24	MS AVELLA: Yes, sir.
25 26 27	MR WEILAND: Have you ever testified in court before?
27 28 20	MS AVELLA: No.
29 30 31 32 33	MR WEILAND: I would ask you to please listen to my questions and do not feel you have to hurry to answer. There is an interpreter involved in this process and if you give him a little time it would be appreciated. How old are you now?
34	MS AVELLA: I am 28 years old.
35 36 37	MR WEILAND: Tell the Tribunal just a little bit about yourself. Are you employed?
38 39 40	MS AVELLA: I am. I work at a property management company in Denver, Colorado, and I am also a yoga instructor.
41	MR WEILAND: You work for a firm that manages real property?
42 43 44	MS AVELLA: Yes.
45 46	MR WEILAND: You also do some yoga instructing?
47 48	MS AVELLA: Yes.
49 50	MR WEILAND: How long have you been involved in those two activities?

1 2	MS AVELLA: I have been at the property management company for a year and a half now and I have been teaching yoga for about four years now.
3 4 5	MR WEILAND: You are the daughter of Mario Avella. Is that right?
5 6 7	MS AVELLA: That is correct, yes.
, 8 9	MR WEILAND: What kind of work does Mr Avella do?
10 11	MS AVELLA: He is an engineer, mechanic of sorts, on ships.
12 13	MR WEILAND: An engineer?
14 15	MS AVELLA: Yes.
16 17	MR WEILAND: Does he do mechanic work, as far as you know?
18 19	MS AVELLA: Yes.
20 21	MR WEILAND: To your knowledge, has your dad ever been a ship captain?
22 23	MS AVELLA: Not that I am aware of, no.
24 25	MR WEILAND: When you were a child did he go to sea?
26 27	MS AVELLA: No.
28 29	MR WEILAND: So he worked on ships just in the shipyard?
30 31	MS AVELLA: Yes.
32 33 34	MR WEILAND: Do you recall in August 2004 that your father became involved in a project that required him to go to Spain?
35 36	MS AVELLA: Yes.
37 38	MR WEILAND: What do you remember about that?
39 40 41	MS AVELLA: He just mentioned that he was travelling overseas to do some work for his boss and that was all I knew of it.
42 43 44	MR WEILAND: Did there come a time that your dad invited you to travel to Spain and join him for a while?
45 46	MS AVELLA: Yes.
47 48	MR WEILAND: When did you first talk to Mario about that, that you can recall?
49 50	MS AVELLA: Mid-January of 2006.

1 2	MR WEILAND: Were you living in Denver at the time?
2 3 4	MS AVELLA: I was, yes.
4 5 6	MR WEILAND: Were you working?
7 8	MS AVELLA: Yes, and going to school.
9 10	MR WEILAND: In 2006 you were 21?
11 12	MS AVELLA: I was 21 at the time, yes.
13 14	MR WEILAND: Were you supporting yourself at the time?
15 16	MS AVELLA: Yes.
17 18 19	MR WEILAND: Tell the Tribunal how you were supporting yourself, what you were doing, as a 21-year-old in Denver.
20 21 22 23	MS AVELLA: I was a server at a restaurant, as well as a maître d' and hostess at another restaurant. So I had two separate restaurant jobs while I was going to school as well.
24 25	MR WEILAND: You also went to school?
26 27	MS AVELLA: Yes.
28 29	MR WEILAND: Where did you go to school?
30 31	MS AVELLA: I went to a college called the Metropolitan State College of Denver.
32 33	MR WEILAND: What were you studying?
34 35	MS AVELLA: English was my major but I was doing my undergrad there.
36 37	MR WEILAND: And some liberal arts type things?
38 39	MS AVELLA: Yes.
40 41	MR WEILAND: Had you been to Spain before?
42 43	MS AVELLA: I had never been to Spain before, no.
44 45	MR WEILAND: As a 21-year-old, had you travelled abroad very much?
46 47 48	MS AVELLA: I was an exchange student in Sweden when I was 14 for a month, and that was it.
49 50	MR WEILAND: So you had been to Sweden for a month even before high school?

- **MS AVELLA:** Yes. I was very young.
- **MR WEILAND:** Tell the Tribunal when you got to Spain where did you go?

MS AVELLA: When I got to Spain I was picked up by my father at the airport and we 6 headed to the *Louisa*, to the boat that he was staying on.

- **MR WEILAND:** You were staying on the *Louisa*?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.

- **MR WEILAND:** Had you ever seen the boat before then?
- **MS AVELLA:** No.
- **MR WEILAND:** Did you know what kind of work the *Louisa* was engaged in?
- **MS AVELLA:** No.
- MR WEILAND: We see here on our screens a picture of the *Louisa*. I believe the testimony is going to be that [it was taken] when it was first being refitted before it went to Spain. But what kind of shape was the ship in when you arrived?
- **MS AVELLA:** It was in good shape. It was clean. It just looked like any other boat.
- **MR WEILAND:** Let me ask you if it looked like this later picture.
- **MS AVELLA:** No.
- **MR WEILAND:** This is a picture taken perhaps in 2009 or 2010.
- **MS AVELLA:** It did not look like that.
- **MR WEILAND:** Was it in that bad a shape?
- **MS AVELLA:** No.
- **MR WEILAND:** When you arrived at the airport, was that in Madrid or was that 39 outside of the city?
- **MS AVELLA:** It was in Jerez, where I arrived.
 42
- 43 MR WEILAND: So you flew directly from Colorado to Jerez?44
- 45 MS AVELLA: No. I believe I connected in London Heathrow and then from London
 46 Heathrow to Madrid and then on to Jerez.
- 4748 MR WEILAND: So it was a long trip.
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.

- 1
 2 MR WEILAND: That was not something you were used to?
 3
 - MS AVELLA: No, certainly not.

MR WEILAND: So your dad picked you up in Jerez and you went to the boat, the ship.

9 MS AVELLA: Yes.

- **MR WEILAND:** You were going to live on the ship and take a vacation.
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.
- **MR WEILAND:** I think you said that part of your objective was to study Spanish.
- MS AVELLA: Yes, I was going to be enrolled in Spanish classes as well as travel
 around the country a little bit and just enjoy Spain.
- MR WEILAND: Was the Spanish thing a serious idea? Had your dad investigated
 the possibility of where you might study?
- MS AVELLA: Yes, he already had it all set up. We enrolled the following day, the
 next day that I was there, my first day.
- **MR WEILAND:** Just very briefly, was it like a school?

MS AVELLA: It was a small school. It was just six or seven students, immersion
 learning, conversation and learning how to communicate with people in Spain, and it
 was right in the town of El Puerto.

- **MR WEILAND:** In El Puerto?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.
- **MR WEILAND:** The Tribunal has heard the name El Puerto de Santa Maria.
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes, that is correct.
- **MR WEILAND:** That was the town that you were attending school?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.

- **MR WEILAND:** Also nearby was docked the *Louisa*.
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.
- **MR WEILAND:** On the *Louisa*, of course, your father was living. Was there anybody
- 49 else on the ship when you arrived?

MS AVELLA: There were two Hungarian gentlemen who were on the boat as well. MR WEILAND: Can you remember their names? **MS AVELLA:** Yes, Alex and Zsolt were the two gentlemen. MR WEILAND: Alex and Zsolt? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Tell the Tribunal what you recall about the two Hungarian crewmen. **MS AVELLA:** They did not speak any English, very broken English. Alex was an older gentleman, very sweet. We nicknamed him "Geppetto" because he was a very nice, grandfatherly type gentleman. He cooked and helped maintain the cleanliness of the ship. Zsolt was a nice man. They were very warm. MR WEILAND: How was their English? **MS AVELLA:** Very broken. **MR WEILAND:** How was your Spanish? MS AVELLA: Very broken. **MR WEILAND:** How was your Hungarian? **MS AVELLA:** Nothing. **MR WEILAND:** So when it got to speaking Hungarian with "Geppetto" – is his actual name Gellert Sandor? Do you remember that? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** And Szuszky Zsolt? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Mr Sandor and Mr Zsolt will not be with us this week or next but you seem to be able to remember them pretty well for not being able to converse much. **MS AVELLA:** Well, we spent a lot of time together. **MR WEILAND:** We will get to that. When you got to the *Louisa* we have heard about its tender, a much smaller boat called Gemini. Was that nearby when you arrived? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** Did your dad take you out to see the *Gemini*?

MS AVELLA: No. MR WEILAND: I want to ask you about your first day or two on the boat. You say it was well kept. MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** We have heard more than a rumour actually – we have seen pictures - that the ship had rifles on board. Did your dad take you to see the rifles? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** You are a western girl. Did you ever shoot rifles? MS AVELLA: No. MR WEILAND: So you do not have any familiarity with weapons yourself? MS AVELLA: Not at all. **MR WEILAND:** It was not that one of the first things you did was to go down to the gunsafe and check out the rifles? **MS AVELLA:** No, I did not even know there was anything like that. **MR WEILAND:** We have also heard that the *Louisa* was involved in a massive international conspiracy to steal the patrimony of Spain. I am going to ask you, when you got on board did your dad take you on a tour around to see all the patrimony that they had been squirreling away for a couple of years? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** Did you see anything that seemed to resemble something – I am talking about when you first got on board - that came from under the sea? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** We have heard stories about a laboratory, in a newspaper article, that was being conducted on the deck of the Louisa, where the crewmen were reconditioning patrimony that had been taken from the sea. Did you see anything like that? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** The record reflects that after you were on the ship a very short time your father departed. Is that right? MS AVELLA: Yes.

- MR WEILAND: Tell the Tribunal what were the circumstances of your father's
 departure shortly after you arrived.
- 3
 4 MS AVELLA: It was a family emergency. His mother was extremely ill and he had to
 5 return back to attend to her, and that was it.
- 67 MR WEILAND: I guess that came as a big surprise.
- **MS AVELLA:** Absolutely.

- **MR WEILAND:** I guess your dad was pretty upset.
- **MS AVELLA:** He was. I was as well.
- **MR WEILAND:** Your Spanish had not improved too much in the first three days?
- **MS AVELLA:** No, not at all.
- MR WEILAND: So what was the plan? Was there a plan? He was going to go backto the United States for a very short time?
- MS AVELLA: Yes. He said he was going to only be gone a few days and he would
 return as soon as he could.
- MR WEILAND: I know 2006 is a long time ago but do you recall how many days you
 overlapped, so to speak, before he had to depart?
- **MS AVELLA:** It was no more than a day or two. Two, maybe three days, I think it 29 was. I cannot remember exactly.
- **MR WEILAND:** Had you actually started Spanish by then?
- MS AVELLA: Yes. I enrolled the day after I arrived and I started classes the next
 day.
- MR WEILAND: So you had never been in Spain before. You had only been abroad
 for a month when you were 14 and your father was going to leave you on the *Louisa*with these two Hungarian gentlemen.
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.

- **MR WEILAND:** I guess that was a bit of a tension-packed day or two.
- 44 **MS AVELLA:** Yes. I was a little nervous about it but they were very nice men and 45 there was no threat there or anything like that. They very much took care of me while
- 46 my father was away.47
- **MR WEILAND:** Did you continue with your Spanish after your dad left?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.

MR WEILAND: How did you get around? **MS AVELLA:** Alex had the little truck that was right near the *Louisa* and he drove me to and from class. Other than that, I walked around. **MR WEILAND:** Was that by any chance the truck known as the Berlingo vehicle? **MS AVELLA:** The Berlingo, yes. **MR WEILAND:** We have seen references to it here and there. So it is a small truck. **MS AVELLA:** Just a small work truck, yes. **MR WEILAND:** That belonged to the company that owned the *Louisa*? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** I want you to direct your attention now to 1 February 2006 and tell us what happened on that day. First of all, did you go to your Spanish class? **MS AVELLA:** I did. My Spanish class started at 8 a.m. that morning. **MR WEILAND:** I think the calendar would reflect that was a Wednesday. **MS AVELLA:** It was a Wednesday, yes. **MR WEILAND:** Wednesday, 1 February 2006 you went to Spanish. What happened after the Spanish class? **MS AVELLA:** I left Spanish class. I was waiting for Alex to come pick me up to take me back to the Louisa and I waited for quite a while. I did not really know what had become of him and then a Guardia civil truck showed up. **MR WEILAND:** You were waiting after your Spanish class out on the street? MS AVELLA: Yes. MR WEILAND: In Puerto de Santa Maria? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** The Hungarian, Mr Sandor, was supposed to pick you up? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Instead, a truck with the Guardia Civil emblem on? MS AVELLA: Yes.

- **MR WEILAND:** So this was not a city policeman? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** You knew the Guardia Civil was the Federal Police of the State of Spain? MS AVELLA: I know that now. I did not really know the details of them. MR WEILAND: They looked like police. MS AVELLA: They were official. **MR WEILAND:** They had an official-looking car. MS AVELLA: Yes. MR WEILAND: Did they have uniforms? **MS AVELLA:** They were wearing uniforms, yes. **MR WEILAND:** What did they say to you? MS AVELLA: One gentleman approached me, asked if I was Alba. I said, "Yes." He said, "Alex asked me to come and pick you up and take you back to the Louisa." **MR WEILAND:** By the way, do you remember how you were dressed that day? **MS AVELLA:** It was February so it was chilly. I had my black pea coat, jeans and a T-shirt. **MR WEILAND:** Jeans and a T-shirt but you had your coat. **MS AVELLA:** Yes, I had my coat with me. MR WEILAND: So these fellows say that "Geppetto", Mr Sandor, had sent them to pick you up? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Did you think twice before you got in the truck? **MS AVELLA:** I did. I did not really know what was going on but I had seen them on and around the port where the Louisa was and they had a guardhouse, so I recognized the truck and the official uniforms, but I did not really think anything of it. I just got into the truck and ... **MR WEILAND:** So it is clear that the place where the *Louisa* was berthed had controlled access.

MS AVELLA: Yes. MR WEILAND: So it was like controlled access. MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** So there was a guardhouse and either these guys or similar looking fellows were in the guardhouse from time to time. MS AVELLA: Yes. MR WEILAND: You had been there four or five days by then? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** So you got in the truck, and what happened? **MS AVELLA:** We got into the truck and they drove me back to the *Louisa*. **MR WEILAND:** As you drive up to the *Louisa*, what is going on on the ship on 1 February? MS AVELLA: There was people everywhere. There was Guardia Civil trucks. There was people going on and off the boat. A bunch of gentlemen in suits. **MR WEILAND:** You must have enquired of the gentlemen who were driving you "What is happening?" MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** What did they tell you? **MS AVELLA:** They did not speak very much English. They escorted me on to the boat and there I was met by five or six gentlemen that were wearing suits, who asked me who I was and I told them who I was. I said I was Alba Avella and I said, "What is everyone doing here?" and they said that they were here to search the ship. **MR WEILAND:** So they were there to search the ship and they had suits on. Did they show you any credentials or anything? **MS AVELLA:** No. They stated that they had come down from Madrid and that they were here to search the ship. **MR WEILAND:** So these were, at least it appeared these were Federal Police. MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** This was not some city operation? MS AVELLA: No.

MR WEILAND: They identified themselves from the outset as being from Madrid?
 3

MS AVELLA: Yes.

MR WEILAND: So what were Mr Sandor and Mr Zsolt doing?

8 MS AVELLA: They were sitting on the boat. They were just sitting there and looking
9 terrified and I was not really able to talk to them very much.
10

- **MR WEILAND:** For the reasons you have already expressed?
- **MS AVELLA:** Right.
- MR WEILAND: Your Hungarian was lacking and I am sure you all three were quiteexcited.
- 18 MS AVELLA: I do not know if "excited" would be the term I would use but nervous19 and wondering what was going on, yes.
- **MR WEILAND:** So one of the officers explained they were doing a search of the 22 boat.
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.
- **MR WEILAND:** What time of day was this approximately that you arrived at the *Louisa* and were put on board?
- **MS AVELLA:** It was mid-afternoon, mid-morning.
- **MR WEILAND:** Mid-morning?
- **MS AVELLA:** Between maybe 11 and 12.
- 35 MR WEILAND: When was your Spanish class over?
- **MS AVELLA:** Class ended at ten and so I would say between 11 and 12 probably.
- 39 MR WEILAND: You are on the boat probably before noon and they explain they are
 40 conducting a search. How long did you observe what was going on?
- **MS AVELLA:** I observed them for the whole day.

- 44 MR WEILAND: Were you out on the deck?45
- **MS AVELLA:** There was a little kitchenette area that I sat at, and they were asking
- 47 me some questions and asking me to follow them around and asking me questions
- 48 about the boat and whose cabin was whose and things like that.

- MR WEILAND: Were you able to communicate with at least some of these people inEnglish?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes. It was very broken English but we were able to communicate enough.
- 6
 7 MR WEILAND: Did you try to explain to them at all that "I just got here. I just arrived
 8 in the country, I do not know what you are asking me about"?
- 9
 MS AVELLA: I did. When I first arrived on the boat one of the gentlemen asked me if
 11 I had my passport on me and I said yes and he asked if he could have it and I asked
 12 him, "Well, am I going to get it back?" and he said, "Yeah, eventually."
- **MR WEILAND:** I presume he looked at the passport?

- **MS AVELLA:** He did look at the passport.
- MR WEILAND: If a trained police officer looked at the passport and checked your
 entry stamp, I guess he would be able to tell that you were only in the country for a
 very few days.
- **MS AVELLA:** You would think, yes.
- MR WEILAND: You say they asked you to follow them around. What were theylooking at? Did they explain what they were looking for?
- 26
 27 MS AVELLA: They did not explain what they were looking for. They were just
 28 harassing me with questions.
- **MR WEILAND:** What kind of questions?
- 32 MS AVELLA: Like "Whose cabin is this?" "What is this?" "Where did this come33 from?"
- **MR WEILAND:** Slowly, please.
- 36
 37 MS AVELLA: I am sorry. "Whose cabin is this? Where did this come from? What are
 38 these books?" things like that.
- **MR WEILAND:** Did you have any answers to those questions?
- **MS AVELLA:** No.

- 44 MR WEILAND: So did they take you down into the hold of the ship?45
- **MS AVELLA:** Not at that time, no.
- **MR WEILAND:** Did they take you down into the hold at any time on that day?

MS AVELLA: Not on that day, no.

- MR WEILAND: It moved towards dusk, so to speak, at the end of the day, what
 happened then?
- MS AVELLA: I was met by a friend of my dad's and she was able to communicate
 with the gentlemen from Madrid. She spoke fluent Spanish. They told me that they
 were going to take me to go see the *Gemini*, as I now know it, which was another
 boat that was in another marina.
- **MR WEILAND:** So a lady showed up who spoke fluent Spanish and she lived in the area?

- **MS AVELLA:** Yes. 14
- **MR WEILAND:** What was her name, just for the record?
- 17 MS AVELLA: Her name was Anna.18
- **MR WEILAND:** You know her last name?
- **MS AVELLA:** I cannot pronounce it. It was Milcarz, spelt M-i-I-c-a-r-z, I believe.
- 23 MR WEILAND: What was her nationality, if you know?
- **MS AVELLA:** She was Polish.
- **MR WEILAND:** She was a polish lady living in Puerto?
- **MS AVELLA:** She had lived in Puerto for a while and was there working.
- **MR WEILAND:** So she came and was she helping you communicate?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.
- MR WEILAND: Did she explain to these officers that you were 21 years old and youhad just arrived in the country?
- 38 MS AVELLA: Yes.
- 3940 MR WEILAND: What happened then?

MS AVELLA: We got into the cars and they took us, the Hungarians in one car and 43 myself in one car and Anna in one car, to the marina where the *Gemini* was and told 44 me that I had to be witness to them searching that boat as well.

- **MR WEILAND:** Let us go a little more slowly. About what time was that?
- 4748 MS AVELLA: It was in the evening. It was dark.

MR WEILAND: Was it daylight?

MS AVELLA: No, it was dark.

MR WEILAND: So they had been searching the boat ever since you arrived.

MS AVELLA: Yes.

8 MR WEILAND: Who knows for how long? They get a car caravan of at least three
9 cars and they head off.
10

11 MS AVELLA: Yes.

MR WEILAND: They said they were going to take you to the search of the *Gemini*.
Did you know what the *Gemini* was?

- 1516 MS AVELLA: Not at that time, I did not, no.
- **MR WEILAND:** You had never even heard of it?
- 20 MS AVELLA: No.
- 21
 22 MR WEILAND: So did you express some lack of information about the *Gemini* to
 23 these people?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.
- **MR WEILAND:** Where was the *Gemini*?

MS AVELLA: It was in another marina. I now know it as Puerto Sherry but I did not
 know at the time where it was, where we were going.

- **MR WEILAND:** How long did you drive? Do you remember?
- **MS AVELLA:** Maybe 15, 20 minutes.
- **MR WEILAND:** So you drive in through this other marina and was the boat known as 37 the *Gemini III* out of the water? Do you remember?
- **MS AVELLA:** I do not remember.
- **MR WEILAND:** It was getting dark or it was dark.
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes, it was dark.
- **MR WEILAND:** You had never seen it before.

MS AVELLA: No.

MR WEILAND: What happened at that point? Did they board the boat and search it? 50
- **MS AVELLA:** They did, and they were on there for a short time, and then they came off of it.

MR WEILAND: The evidence in the case is, or will be, that there was a lot of diving 5 going on in connection with the work that the *Louisa* and the *Gemini* were doing. Did 6 they recover a large amount of patrimony from the *Gemini*, a small amount or none 7 at all?

- **MS AVELLA:** Nothing that I saw.
- 1011 MR WEILAND: I guess it is seven o'clock at night or something like that?
- **MS AVELLA:** I would say, yes, around seven.
- **MR WEILAND:** Is that a fair estimate?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.
- MR WEILAND: What happened then after you had looked at the *Gemini* for the firsttime?
- 2122 MS AVELLA: They arrested me.

MR WEILAND: They arrested you then. That must have seemed rather peculiar to 25 you, that you were being arrested. What were they arresting you for?

MS AVELLA: They never said. They read me my rights and they told Anna that they
were going to take me into custody. She was very upset about that and kept telling
them, "No", that I was just there on vacation, that I had just arrived, and they read me
my rights and put handcuffs on me.

- **MR WEILAND:** They put handcuffs on you?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.
- 35
 36 MR WEILAND: I hate to ask this personal question, but were you a much larger lady
- 37 in those days?38
- **MS AVELLA:** No; smaller, if anything.
- **MR WEILAND:** What did they do with you once they had you in handcuffs?
- **MS AVELLA:** They put me in the back of the car.
- 45 MR WEILAND: I have not heard about any female officers. Did they have some
 46 female officers come up and help out?

MS AVELLA: There were no female officers.

MR WEILAND: What did they do with you after they had put you in handcuffs and into one of the police cars? **MS AVELLA:** They took me to a small jail in Cádiz. **MR WEILAND:** They drove you to Cádiz? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Just tell the Tribunal about what happened when you arrived at the iail. **MS AVELLA:** They checked me in, I had to give them fingerprints, and they put me in a jail cell. MR WEILAND: What was the jail cell like? **MS AVELLA:** It was a small room in the basement of a police station. It was concrete and cold and there was a small camera in the corner of the ceiling. **MR WEILAND:** There were cameras, so they had you under surveillance. You say that it was a small cell. Can you describe it in terms of length and width? **MS AVELLA:** Maybe eight feet by eight feet; a concrete slab; no chair; nothing inside of it; just a hole. **MR WEILAND:** Just a concrete slab? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** There was no built-in cot or sleeping place? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** You say that there was no chair in the cell? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** Was there at least a bath facility? **MS AVELLA:** I would not call it a bathroom. It was a hole in the floor around the corner from the cell. MR WEILAND: There was a hole in the floor? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** But it was not in the cell? MS AVELLA: No.

MR WEILAND: You had to get permission to get out of the cell to go? **MS AVELLA:** Yes, I had to ask to go to the bathroom. **MR WEILAND:** By then, of course, I presume in the 21st century Spain had a female officer to look after you? **MS AVELLA:** There was never a female officer. MR WEILAND: What was your mental condition? You are 21 years old, you have been arrested, handcuffed, driven to a basement cell, your father is in the United States, you do not speak Spanish. What was your feeling? **MS AVELLA:** I was terrified. It was extremely scary and very hard. It was very scary. **MR WEILAND:** Once you had decided to bed down for the night, did the guards bring you a couple of blankets or something? MS AVELLA: No. I used my coat. **MR WEILAND:** You used your pea coat? MS AVELLA: Yes. MR WEILAND: You slept on your pea coat? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** I guess that was pretty scary? MS AVELLA: Yes, it was. **MR WEILAND:** What happened the next morning? **MS AVELLA:** The next morning I was picked up by the same gentlemen who were there the previous day. They picked me up in the morning and told me that I had to go back to the Louisa to be a witness to all the things that they were taking off the boat. **MR WEILAND:** Can I ask you again, please, do not hurry? We have to take this down and we have to interpret it. MS AVELLA: Okay. **MR WEILAND:** The same gentlemen appear. Did they handcuff you again or not this time? **MS AVELLA:** No, they just put me in the back of a car.

1 2 3	MR WEILAND: Perhaps they had decided that you were not too much of a threat to their physical health?
3 4 5	MS AVELLA: Yes.
6 7	MR WEILAND: You drove back to the ship?
, 8 9	MS AVELLA: We drove back to the Louisa.
10 11	MR WEILAND: This is Thursday, 2 February?
12 13	MS AVELLA: Yes, Thursday, 2 February.
14 15 16	MR WEILAND: They wanted you to be a witness to the further investigation in the ship?
17 18	MS AVELLA: Yes.
19 20 21	MR WEILAND: Did they not have enough people out there on the first day, or what was their thinking? Did they explain it?
22 23	MS AVELLA: No, they did not. They did not talk to me at all.
24 25	MR WEILAND: Except that they told you that they wanted you to be a witness?
26 27	MS AVELLA: Right.
28 29	MR WEILAND: What happened when you got to the ship?
30 31 32 33	MS AVELLA: I arrived at the boat. Anna was there to meet me. Alex and Zsolt were there. They told me that I had to just sit there and wait while they investigated further.
33 34 35	MR WEILAND: Then they put you in the lower kitchen area again to sit?
36 37	MS AVELLA: Yes.
38 39 40	MR WEILAND: You say that Mr Sandor and Mr Zsolt were there. Had they been allowed to stay on the boat that night?
41 42	MS AVELLA: No. They were taken into custody as well.
43 44	MR WEILAND: They were handcuffed and led off to jail the night before as well?
45 46	MS AVELLA: Yes.
47 48	MR WEILAND: Were they in your jail, or do you remember?
49 50	MS AVELLA: I do not know. I never saw them.

MR WEILAND: Let us talk about what happened on day two. They wanted you to watch the search, so did they ask you to follow them around again? **MS AVELLA:** They did. They asked me a few questions about some of the material that was on the boat and then they asked me about the safe that was on the lower level of the ship. MR WEILAND: So you went down into the hold? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** There were various pieces of equipment down there? MS AVELLA: Yes. MR WEILAND: They kept asking you, "What is this?" or "What is that?"? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Had you been down there and inspected all that before? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** You had never been even down to the hold? MS AVELLA: No. **MR WEILAND:** Did you tell them that you had never been there? **MS AVELLA:** Yes, many times. **MR WEILAND:** You mentioned something about the safe. What do you mean? **MS AVELLA:** There was a large safe looking thing in the second level of the boat. They asked me what the combination was to the safe. I told them that I did not know. They said, "Who does know?" and I said, "I do not know". Then they told me that I needed to call my father. **MR WEILAND:** You then called your father to get the combination to the safe. That was the idea? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** How did that go down? What happened there? **MS AVELLA:** I was escorted by a Guardia Civil agent to where the guard house was. **MR WEILAND:** That is the guard house for the dock area?

- **MS AVELLA:** For the port area, and I was told to call my dad, and there was a phone there for me to use.

- **MR WEILAND:** Of course, you had his number, so you used their phone and called your dad?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.
- 9 MR WEILAND: That must have been an interesting phone call. You had not spoken10 to him since the events of the previous day?
- MS AVELLA: No. The Guardia Civil told me that I could only ask for the combination
 of the safe. I was not allowed to tell him anything that was going on on the boat.
- **MR WEILAND:** Can you tell the Tribunal what happened in that phone call?
- **MS AVELLA:** I called my dad. I asked him what the combination was to the safe. He was very confused and did not know why I was asking that question. He picked up on my nervousness, I feel, and started asking me some 'yes' or 'no' questions, asking me if there were people on the boat, asking me what was going on, and I told him that I did not know what was going on. The Guardia Civil agent then saw that I was having a conversation with him and took the phone away from me and got on the phone with my dad. They asked him where the combination was to the safe and my dad was not able to give it to them.
- **MR WEILAND:** He was not able to?
- **MS AVELLA:** He did not know it.
- **MR WEILAND:** After the discussion about getting into the safe, what happened with 31 you and the police officers?
- MS AVELLA: They took me back to the ship. I was talking to Anna about some stuff
 that had happened to me the night before in jail. She became extremely upset and
 was talking to the officials, and she was very upset with them. We were both very
 upset.
- MR WEILAND: I know that when we talk about personal things it is difficult. I know that testifying in this court room is hard in itself. I want you to tell the Tribunal what was going on with you that day and why, among other things, Anna got so upset. By the way, Anna is just a little bit older than you or ...?
- **MS AVELLA:** A few years older than myself, yes.

- **MR WEILAND:** Tell them what was happening.46
- **MS AVELLA:** The night before I had started menstruating and I did not have any
- 48 clothes, I did not have any female products, I did not have anything, so I told Anna
 49 this and that is when she got very upset.

- MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Was she speaking to these federal police officers in an animated fashion? **MS AVELLA:** She was screaming at them. **MR WEILAND:** Screaming? **MS AVELLA:** Yelling and screaming and telling them how barbaric and horrible their treatment was and that this was absolutely absurd. **MR WEILAND:** What was their reaction? **MS AVELLA:** They had cut the power to the ship, but they told me that I could take a shower, so I took a freezing cold shower, and they told me that I was able to change my clothes. MR WEILAND: You then changed into some new clothes? MS AVELLA: Yes. MR WEILAND: Did you pack a few to take with you? **MS AVELLA:** They allowed me to pack a bag and take it with me. **MR WEILAND:** Let us talk for a couple more minutes about the search that was going on on day two. You went around and did you see the results of the search in terms of what was happening to the ship itself? **MS AVELLA:** It was being ransacked. My cabin was torn to pieces. They took my personal belongings. **MR WEILAND:** We actually have some pictures that the record is going to indicate were taken some time after 2006. The ship was left like *this*. What is this first picture, if you could tell us? **MS AVELLA:** That is the kitchen area. That is where we ate our meals. **MR WEILAND:** Apparently they were searching for whatever in the cabinets in the kitchen, and this is how it was left?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.46
- **MR WEILAND:** What about the cabins themselves? What happened then in the cabins?

MR WEILAND: She got very upset?

MS AVELLA: They were torn apart. My cabin specifically, they threw my clothes everywhere, they took my computer, they took my camera, they started to take my suitcase until I told them that they were just my clothes, so they left the clothes, but they took my computer and my camera.

- 5
 6 MR WEILAND: You had just brought a computer from Denver?
 7
- **MS AVELLA:** It was my school computer, yes.
- 10 MR WEILAND: Do you remember what kind it was?
- **MS AVELLA:** It was a Dell laptop.
- **MR WEILAND:** You say that they took a camera?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes, it was my brand new Nikon SLR camera.
- **MR WEILAND:** Did you ever get that back?
- **MS AVELLA:** No, nor my computer.
- **MR WEILAND:** They never gave your computer back to you?
- **MS AVELLA:** No.
- **MR WEILAND:** They certainly did not give you your passport on that day, did they?
- **MS AVELLA:** No, they did not.
- MR WEILAND: After this excellent search is completed, I am going to ask you what
 happened that night, but before that, since patrimony is such a big issue we are on
 day two now did you see them take any evidence of sunken treasure or anything
 that resembled something that could have been taken from the sea?
- 34
 35 **MS AVELLA:** I saw some rocks. They looked like maybe some concrete pieces.
 36 That was all I saw.
- MR WEILAND: We have a picture that the Respondent introduced into evidence. It is Spain's Annex 16, for the record, and this is photograph number 7. We have tried to enhance this as much as we can, because it is quite difficult to tell what we are looking at here. It appears that in the back there are three rocks, as you say. Do any of these look familiar, or is it just impossible to remember?

- **MS AVELLA:** I never saw them take this picture. It might have been.
- **MR WEILAND:** You might have seen them take one or two of these off the ship?
- **MS AVELLA:** Yes.

1 2 3	MR WEILAND: Do you think that this picture might possibly depict the entire group of artefacts that the people on the <i>Louisa</i> are accused of collecting over a period of two years?
4 5	MS AVELLA: That is what I was told. That is what I know now.
6 7	MR WEILAND: So this photo 7 is possibly why we are here?
8 9	MS AVELLA: Apparently so.
10 11 12	MR WEILAND: What happened after they let you shower and change and the day wound down on day two? What happened then?
13 14	MS AVELLA: They told me that they were taking me back to the cell.
15 16	MR WEILAND: You had been arrested, or at least detained, for two days by then?
17 18	MS AVELLA: This was day two of my detainment.
19 20	MR WEILAND: Did you see a judge?
21 22	MS AVELLA: No.
23 24	MR WEILAND: Did they talk about taking you to see a judge?
25 26	MS AVELLA: No.
27 28 29	MR WEILAND: Perhaps Spain does not have any rules about seeing a judge, but for the first two days there was no judge?
30 31	MS AVELLA: No.
32 33 34	MR WEILAND: What was your reaction when they said, "Miss, we are going to take you back to jail"?
35 36	MS AVELLA: I was hysterical, terrified and hysterical.
37 38 39	MR WEILAND: Was that because you knew what was coming, you had been there before?
40 41	MS AVELLA: Yes.
42 43	MR WEILAND: When you say that you were hysterical, were you crying?
44 45	MS AVELLA: Yes, very much so.
46 47	MR WEILAND: Was Miss Anna still around?
48 49 50	MS AVELLA: Yes.

after everything that she had been doing on the day before and on that day to convince them that you were just a bystander, what was her reaction? **MS AVELLA:** She was very agitated. She was very upset and very angry. **MR WEILAND:** Was she speaking to them in Spanish? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Was she explaining to them in their own language what your situation was? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Notwithstanding that, I take it that you went off to jail? **MS AVELLA:** They took me to the hospital first actually. MR WEILAND: They took you to the hospital? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Why did they take you to the hospital? **MS AVELLA:** They took me there because they thought I would need a sedative because of how upset I was. **MR WEILAND:** They had to sedate you. That would be a healthy thing to do because you were so upset, in their minds? **MS AVELLA:** In their minds, yes. **MR WEILAND:** You went to the hospital to be sedated after being arrested on charges that were never made clear to you. What happened at the hospital? **MS AVELLA:** One of the agents was with me in a hospital room. A doctor came in. Neither of them spoke English. He asked me what was wrong. I could not tell him. I was not able to communicate with them very well. He told me that I should take this, and he handed me a small pill. **MR WEILAND:** The police in their wisdom take you to a hospital to see a doctor who does not speak English, and you are supposed to explain to the doctor why you are so upset? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** He gives you a pill anyway. Did it make you feel better? **MS AVELLA:** It put me to sleep.

MR WEILAND: When the police announced that they were taking you back to jail,

MR WEILAND: I guess that made the concrete floor a little more comfortable that night too? MS AVELLA: Yes. MR WEILAND: Were you taken back to the same cell? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Had they by any chance put a bed in the cell or anything? MS AVELLA: No. MR WEILAND: It was the same concrete floor? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** The same pea coat? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** The same hole in the floor to relieve yourself? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** Did they give you anything to eat? **MS AVELLA:** They offered me a sandwich. I was not in a right capacity to eat. I did not accept it. I was just exhausted at that point. MR WEILAND: You got some sleep that night as a result of having had a pill? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** What happened on Friday morning? **MS AVELLA:** On Friday morning I was taken to a courthouse and put in a cell in a courthouse. **MR WEILAND:** Was that a courthouse in Cádiz, or do you not remember? **MS AVELLA:** It was in Cádiz, yes. **MR WEILAND:** They take you from one jail cell to another jail cell? MS AVELLA: Yes. **MR WEILAND:** This is a jail cell in the courthouse building, like in the masonry or something?

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2 3	MS AVELLA: Yes.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MR WEILAND: Did they try to explain to you the purpose of the trip to the courthouse?
	MS AVELLA: They did not. None of the agents spoke English. They were not able to communicate with me.
	MR WEILAND: You may have inferred, "Maybe I am going to see a judge, so I will finally get out of this situation"?
12 13 14	MS AVELLA: Yes.
15 16	MR WEILAND: Had you been able to call your father?
17 18	MS AVELLA: No.
19	MR WEILAND: You had not been able to call your father for three days?
20 21 22 23 24 25	MS AVELLA: The only time I was able to call him was when I was told to ask him for the combination to the safe.
	MR WEILAND: During this time, were the Hungarians also under arrest?
26	MS AVELLA: Yes.
27 28 29 30	MR WEILAND: Mr Zsolt and Mr Sandor were also being imprisoned at least for this time?
31	MS AVELLA: Yes.
32 33 34	MR WEILAND: Were they at the courthouse with you on the third day, or did you see them?
35 36	MS AVELLA: I did not see them. I do not recall ever seeing them on that day, no.
37 38	MR WEILAND: You still had not had any female guards?
39 40	MS AVELLA: No.
41 42 43 44	MR WEILAND: Maybe the police force does not employ females. What happened at the courthouse? You saw the judge and got a bail set like in a civilized country? What happened?
45 46 47 48 49	MS AVELLA: No. I was sitting in the jail cell. I met my lawyer for the first time that morning. He told me that the judge was unable to see me that day and that I was going to be taken back to jail for the weekend.

1 2 3	MR WEILAND: Maybe the judge was involved in another international patrimony conspiracy investigation. He could not see you?
4 5	MS AVELLA: He could not see me.
6 7	MR WEILAND: That was Friday afternoon?
8 9	MS AVELLA: That was Friday.
10 11 12	MR WEILAND: If he could not see you, you were not going to get out of jail for the weekend, were you?
13 14	MS AVELLA: No.
15 16	MR WEILAND: You did not get out of jail, did you?
17 18	MS AVELLA: No.
19	MR WEILAND: Where did the lawyer come from?
20 21 22	MS AVELLA: I am assuming that my father made some phone calls. I do not know.
22 23 24 25	MR WEILAND: A local lawyer appeared and at least gave you the word that after being in the holding cell most of the day the judge was too busy?
26 27	MS AVELLA: Yes.
28 29 30	MR WEILAND: Was that Judge de Diego Alegre whom Ms Forde mentioned earlier on?
31 32	MS AVELLA: Yes, that was his name.
33 34 35	MR WEILAND: I guess by then you are getting to be a real veteran going back to your jail cell?
36 37	MS AVELLA: Feel better?
38 39 40	MR WEILAND: No, a veteran. You were used to it. You must have felt no apprehension at all?
40 41 42 43	MS AVELLA: No, that certainly was not the case. I was extremely terrified. I did not know what was going on.
44 45 46	MR WEILAND: On Friday at some time in the late afternoon you were taken back to the same cell that you had been in for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning?
40 47 48	MS AVELLA: Yes.
48 49 50	MR WEILAND: Was the condition of the cell the same?

1 MS AVELLA: Yes.

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- MR WEILAND: Mr President, I am watching my time a little bit. Would you just tell
 me when you would prefer to take a break? This might be a natural spot, but I will be
 happy to keep going until whenever you would prefer.
- 6
- **THE PRESIDENT**: I am sorry to tell you that we have almost reached the end of the morning session. It is very close to one o'clock, so would you like to continue the examination this afternoon?
- 10
- 11 **MR WEILAND**: With pleasure. If that is your preference, that is fine.
- 12

THE PRESIDENT: The examination of the witness will have to be continued this
afternoon. The hearing will be resumed today at three o'clock. The sitting is now
closed.

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17 (Luncheon adjournment)