



## Meeting of States Parties

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**Thirty-fourth Meeting**  
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### **Appointment of auditor for financial periods 2025-2028**

#### **(Presented by the Tribunal)**

1. Pursuant to Regulation 12.1 of the Financial Regulations of the Tribunal:

The Meeting of States Parties shall appoint an Auditor, which may be an internationally recognized firm of auditors or an Auditor General or an official of a State Party with an equivalent title. The Auditor shall be appointed for a period of four years and its appointment may be renewed. The Tribunal may make proposals regarding the appointment of the Auditor.

2. In order to enable the Tribunal to make proposals regarding the appointment of an auditor, the Registry sent a note verbale to all States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in October 2023, inviting them to express their interest in submitting a proposal for the audit of the Tribunal's accounts for the financial periods 2025 to 2028. Two States Parties, namely, the Republic of Indonesia and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, expressed their interest. In addition, seven internationally recognized firms of auditors with offices in Germany (Baker Tilly Roelfs; BDO AG; Deloitte; Ernst & Young; KPMG; PricewaterhouseCoopers; Roever Broenner Susat Mazars) and two German audit firms (Ebner Stolz; Roedl & Partner) were contacted by the Registry in November 2023.

3. The Registry sent a request for quotation (Annex I) to the two States Parties and nine audit firms. The scope of audit (Annex II) was also communicated to them. The request for quotation included a provision for the audit of the cash surplus.

4. Baker Tilly Roelfs and Roever Broenner Susat Mazars did not respond to the request for quotation. Deloitte, Ebner Stolz, Ernst & Young, KPMG, PricewaterhouseCoopers and Roedl & Partner responded but did not provide a quotation, often citing capacity constraints. The quotations in euros from BDO AG, the Audit Board of Indonesia and the Office of the Auditor General of Pakistan received by the Registry are as follows<sup>1</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup> Information on the individual quotations may be provided by the Registry of the Tribunal upon request.

	<i>BDO AG</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>
<b>Financial year 2025</b>			
Fees	€12,500	€16,370	
Travel expenses			€30,000
<b>Financial year 2026</b>			
Fees	€11,700	€13,430	
Travel expenses			€30,000
<b>Financial year 2027</b>			
Fees	€13,750	€16,370	
Travel expenses			€30,000
<b>Financial year 2028</b>			
Fees	€12,900	€13,430	
Travel expenses			€30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>€50,850</b>	<b>€59,600</b>	<b>€120,000</b>

5. The Registry evaluated the above quotations, taking into account the technical ability to perform the audit in accordance with generally accepted common auditing standards, the interest of the Tribunal and the best value for money.

6. On that basis, the Registry selected all three quotations to be regarded as meeting the requirements for performing the audit of the accounts of the Tribunal as specified in Annex III.

7. The amount of €24,200 has been included in the draft 2025-2026 budget proposals of the Tribunal for the 2025 and 2026 audits on the basis of the lowest of the three quotations indicated in paragraph 4 above. The amount will be adjusted according to the decision to be taken by the Meeting of States Parties.

8. It may be noted that from 1996 to 2004, Arthur Andersen, PriceWaterhouseCoopers and Deloitte & Touche were selected to conduct the audit of the financial statements of the Tribunal. Since 2005, the following auditors have been selected by the Meeting of States Parties:

<i>Financial period</i>	<i>Firm</i>	<i>Cost</i>
2005-2006	BDO Deutsche Warentreuhand	€7,000
2007-2008	BDO Deutsche Warentreuhand	€7,000
2009-2010	BDO AG	€10,450
2011-2012	BDO AG	€10,450
2013-2014	Ernst & Young	€20,000
2015-2016	Ernst & Young	€20,800
2017-2018	BDO AG	€11,600
2019-2020	BDO AG	€11,600
2021-2022	BDO AG	€14,600

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<i>Financial period</i>	<i>Firm</i>	<i>Cost</i>
2023-2024	BDO AG	€14,600

9. At its Fifty-seventh Session, the Tribunal examined the quotations and the evaluation carried out by the Registry and decided to transmit this information to the Meeting of States Parties for its consideration, should the Meeting decide to appoint an internationally recognized firm of auditors, an auditor general or an official of a State Party with an equivalent title as auditor for the financial periods 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028.

## Annex I

### Request for quotation

**2 November 2023**

Dear Sir or Madam,

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is an independent international organization which was established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. It began operation in October 1996 at its seat in Hamburg.

The Tribunal has a biennial budget of approximately €23 million and its financial statements are subject to audit. The whole process of audit consists of two major items: the audit of the financial statements and audit of the cash surplus.

As requested by the Meeting of States Parties to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (MoSP) the Tribunal has produced financial statements in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) starting with the financial period 2021.

The Tribunal conducts its audits in conformity with the International Standards on Auditing. The audits are also conducted in accordance with the additional terms of reference set out in the annex to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Tribunal.

The financial statements of the Tribunal will cover the four financial periods ending 31 December 2025, 31 December 2026, 31 December 2027 and 31 December 2028. The audited financial statements and the audit reports must be prepared after the end of the financial period and presented to the Tribunal during its administrative sessions. These sessions are to be held in March 2026, March 2027, March 2028 and March 2029.

The quotation should further include the audit of the cash surplus relating to the budget periods 2023-2024 and 2025-2026. Under the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Tribunal, the cash surplus is established one year after the closing of the budget period to which it relates.

We request that the quotation include all estimated costs and any applicable fees associated with the audit of financial records and administrative procedures, e.g. remuneration, travel, per diem, disbursements, etc., that will take place after the end of the financial period.

On the basis of the above, the audit schedule for the financial periods 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028 will be as follows:

#### Financial period 2025

- Audit of the financial period 2025: to be completed by mid-February 2026;
- Audit of the 2023-2024 cash surplus: to be completed by mid-February 2026;

#### Financial period 2026

- Audit of the financial period 2026: to be completed by mid-February 2027;

Financial period 2027

- Audit of the financial period 2027: to be completed by mid-February 2028;
- Audit of the 2025-2026 cash surplus: to be completed by mid-February 2028;

Financial period 2028

- Audit of the financial period 2028: to be completed by mid-February 202[9].

The scope of the audit is defined in the enclosure accompanying the present letter.

We kindly invite you provide us with a detailed quote for audit services by 15 December 2023 for audits of the Tribunal's financial periods 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028. If you have any questions or require further clarification, please do not hesitate to contact either me, DeputyRegistrarOffice@itlos.org or the Head of Budget and Finance, Mr Roman Ritter, ritter@itlos.org.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to your prompt response.

Yours sincerely,

Antoine Ollivier  
Deputy Registrar

## **Annex II**

### **Scope of audit**

- (a) whether the financial statements of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea present fairly in all material aspects the financial situation and the financial performance;
- (b) whether the expenses incurred during these financial periods are in accordance with the appropriations approved by the Meeting of States Parties;
- (c) whether expenditures incurred have been appropriately authorized by the party designated for that purpose in the Rules or the Financial Regulations of the Tribunal;
- (d) whether staff and persons being paid by the Tribunal have been recruited or engaged in the manner provided for in the Rules or the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the Tribunal;
- (e) whether goods and services have been procured in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Financial Regulations and Financial Rules of the Tribunal;
- (f) whether goods and services which have been procured are necessary or not excessive, having regard to circumstances and the functions of the Tribunal;
- (g) whether the grants given to the Tribunal, which are maintained in various trust funds of the Tribunal, are administered in accordance with the relevant memoranda and terms of reference. The Tribunal currently administers three trust funds;
- (h) whether the cash surplus for the financial period has been established in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Financial Rules of the Tribunal.

## Annex III

### Annex to the Financial Regulations

#### Additional terms of reference governing the audit of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

1. The Auditor shall perform such audit of the accounts of the Tribunal, including all trust funds and special accounts, as it deems necessary in order to satisfy itself:

(a) That the financial statements are in accord with the books and records of the Tribunal;

(b) That the financial transactions reflected in the statements have been in accordance with these Regulations and the Financial Rules, the budgetary provisions and other applicable directives;

(c) That the securities and moneys on deposit and on hand have been verified by certificates received direct from the Tribunal's depositaries or by actual count;

(d) That the internal controls, including internal oversight, are adequate in the light of the extent of reliance placed thereupon.

2. The Auditor shall be the sole judge as to the acceptance in whole or in part of certifications and representations by the Registrar and may proceed to such detailed examination and verification as it chooses of all financial records, including those relating to supplies and equipment.

3. The Auditor and its staff shall have free access at all convenient times to all books, records and other documentation which are, in the opinion of the Auditor, necessary for the performance of the audit. Information which is classified as privileged and which the Registrar (or a designated senior official) agrees is required by the Auditor for the purposes of the audit and information classified as confidential shall be made available on application. The Auditor and its staff shall respect the privileged and confidential nature of any information so classified which has been made available and shall not make use of it except in direct connection with the performance of the audit. The Auditor may draw the attention of the Tribunal and the Meeting of States Parties to any denial of information classified as privileged which, in its opinion, was required for the purpose of the audit.

4. The Auditor shall have no power to disallow items in the accounts but shall draw the attention of the Registrar, for appropriate action, to any transaction for which it entertains doubt as to legality or propriety. Audit objections, to these or any other transactions, arising during the examination of the accounts shall be communicated immediately to the Registrar.

5. The Auditor (or such of its officers as it may designate) shall express and sign an opinion on the financial statements which shall read as follows:

“We have examined the following appended financial statements, numbered ... to ..., properly identified, and relevant schedules of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for the financial period ended 31 December .... Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such

tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.”

The opinion shall also state, as appropriate, whether:

(a) The financial statements present fairly the financial position as at the end of the period and the results of their operations for the period then ended;

(b) The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the stated accounting principles;

(c) The accounting principles were applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding financial report;

(d) Transactions were in accordance with these Regulations and legislative authority.

6. The report of the Auditor on the financial operations of the Tribunal for the financial period shall be submitted to the Meeting of States Parties through the Tribunal. It shall indicate:

(a) The type and scope of the Auditor’s examination;

(b) Matters affecting the completeness and accuracy of the accounts, including, where appropriate:

(i) Information necessary to the correct interpretation of the accounts;

(ii) Any amounts which ought to have been received but which have not been brought to account;

(iii) Any amounts for which a legal or contingent obligation exists and which have not been recorded or reflected in the financial statements;

(iv) Expenditures not properly substantiated;

(v) Whether proper books of accounts have been kept; where in the presentation of statements there are deviations of a material nature from the generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis, these should be disclosed;

(c) Other matters which the Auditor considers should be brought to the notice of the Meeting of States Parties, such as:

(i) Cases of fraud or presumptive fraud;

(ii) Wasteful or improper expenditure of the Tribunal’s money or other assets, notwithstanding that the accounting for the transaction may be correct;

(iii) Expenditure likely to commit the Tribunal to further outlay on a large scale;

(iv) Any defect in the general system or detailed regulations governing the control of receipts and disbursements or of supplies and equipment;

(v) Expenditure not in accordance with the intention of the Meeting of States Parties after making allowance for duly authorized transfers within the budget;



(vi) Expenditure in excess of appropriations as amended by duly authorized transfers within the budget;

(vii) Expenditure not in conformity with the authority which governs it;

(d) The accuracy or otherwise of the supplies and equipment records as determined by stock-taking and examination of the reports;

(e) If appropriate, transactions accounted for in a previous period concerning which further information has been obtained or transactions in a later period concerning which it seems desirable that the Meeting of States Parties should have early knowledge.

7. The Auditor may make such observations with respect to its findings resulting from the audit and such comments on the Registrar's financial report as it deems appropriate to the Meeting of States Parties, the Tribunal or the Registrar.

8. Whenever the scope of audit of the Auditor is restricted, or whenever it is unable to obtain sufficient evidence, it shall refer to the matter in its opinion and report, making clear in the report the reasons for its comments and the effect on the financial position and the financial transactions as recorded.

9. In no case shall the Auditor include criticism in its report without first affording the Registrar an adequate opportunity of explanation on the matter under observation.

10. The Auditor shall not be required to mention any matter referred to in the foregoing that, in its opinion, is insignificant in all respects.

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