







SarkID Identity Information

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Conseillers and Officers of Sark Chief Pleas The Policy Development Team Crown Dependencies Team, Ministry of Justice The States of Guernsey BSI

The improvements are theirs; the errors, mine.

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> Chief Pleas, the Government of Sark United Nations European Court of Human Rights UK Supreme Court ISO BSI HM Government The Ministry of Justice The States of Guernsey

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1 Statement by SarkID Group

The SarkID Group is a Non-Profit Organisation registered on Sark. It is a member of BSI committee IDT/2/11 which is responsible for the UK input to ISO 3166/MA.

The aims of the SarkID Group are:

to investigate and promote Sark's identity to the benefit of the Sark Community.

In today's connected world, business and personal matters are increasingly transacted on-line. In such a world, it makes it even more important for a small island like ours to have the ability to promote and protect its identity.

> Conseiller Nicolas Moloney Secretary, SarkID Group

The Policy Development Team has the responsibility for investigating country code as a potential benefit for the island. This report identifies many ways in which correct identification of Sark on the international stage is both required and beneficial.

> Conseiller Dr Roger Norwich Team Leader, TLD PDT

The world is changing rapidly. Brexit is bound to have a fundamental impact on how our island can interact with the world outside our waters. To thrive in these new challenging times, we need to take care that our uniqueness remains as distinct as it was when the first Seigneur received Letters Patent from Queen Elizabeth I in 1565.

In this uncertain world, there is nothing more important to a small island like us than our identity: it's who we are. We need to protect it and we need the ability to interact with the external world under our own name - through trade, tourism and profile. Our future depends on this and we therefore request support for our identity so we can be recognised correctly by the world.





2 Submission to ISO 3166/MA

[please note the wording in this section is a first working draft "guesstimate" by ML and not yet approved by BSI. It has been reviewed (21 Apr 17) by CDT/MoJ and JR/Guernsey.]

The British Standards Institute in its role as the ISO Member Body of the country holding sovereignty over the area presents its compliments to the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and requests that Sark should be included in the list of entries of ISO 3166 having established compliance with the Terms of Reference for the maintenance of ISO 3166 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions (ISO doc ref N 815).

The competent office of the BSI is the IDT/2/11 Committee which has reviewed this document and is pleased to confirm compliance with the Terms of Reference A.2.1.2.1.3 Credibility of request as follows:

a) this written statement

b) this request originates from the competent office for such matters and has been reviewed by the Committee as ISO Member Body. The Committee considers that the dependent area meets the requirements of the criteria in A.2.1.2.1.1 and A.2.1.2.1.2

c) the Committee explicitly agrees with and supports this request.

The Committee further notes that the 2008 listing amendment for Guernsey will need to be further amended to remove anomalies and has consulted accordingly with the competent offices of the UK (as national government) and the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

The Committee further notes that the area is included in both the sources of information required by A.2.1.1.2.1 New ISO 3166-1 codes

The government of Sark submits that it meets the criteria stated in both the Standard itself and the Terms of Reference as a self-governing dependent area included in UN sources of information.

The competent office of Guernsey takes note of the amends made to its ISO 3166 entry in 2008 and this submission of the government of Sark. It has been consulted in the drafting of this submission and has submitted a Briefing note which accompanies this submission.

HM Government is responsible for the good government and international relations of the Crown Dependencies. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for managing the UK's constitutional relationship with the Crown Dependencies on behalf of HM Government. It is the competent office of the national government.

BSI committee IDT/2/11 is responsible for the UK input to ISO 3166/MA and the preparation, revision and amendment of British Standards for coding of country names and related entities. It is the ISO 3166 Member submitting this request to ISO 3166/MA.

BSI IDT/2/11 is therefore pleased to submit this request for inclusion in ISO 3166-1 and authorisation of 2-Alpha and 3-Alpha codes with the agreement of and supported by the competent office of the national government and the legislature of Sark.

Name	Peter Slot	Conseiller Roger Norwich	Sarah Smith
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3 Introduction

Sark is a small self-governing Island with its own legislature. Its economy depends primarily on tourism with some agriculture and fishing.

This makes it vital for Sark to be able to be found and located correctly: in today's interconnected environment, that means being correctly located in the online world.

Sark is the smallest self-governing island in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, although not administered by the States of Guernsey. It has a direct relationship with the Crown although not part of the UK.

It is roughly 3 miles long by 1.5 miles wide with a total resident population of approx. 560. The legislative and executive assembly, Chief Pleas, is fully democratic and elected by universal adult suffrage.

It controls its own budget, taxation, waters, medical register, vehicle registration and licensing, legislature, fishing rights and so on but:

- no hotel, guest house, B&B, restaurant or pub can be correctly located on Facebook (which erroneously gives Sark as within the City of Guernsey)
- Sark is not given as delivery destination or tax location in online ecommerce (most if not all use the ISO country list)
- Most internet online systems for locating holiday destinations & businesses will use the ISO country list as default (which does not list Sark)
- no internet systems, router, IP ranges, DNS etc. can be correctly registered with RIPE (RIPE uses ISO 2 letter codes such as GB and FR)
- Sark has no way to maintain an AUP for websites which purport to be from Sark

There are other examples of Sark's profile being adversely affected by either being rolled in with the neighbouring island of Guernsey (an hour away by boat) or the UK (even further away).

While not the prime reason for the submission, it is a given that the world is increasingly interconnected and will become more so. The ability of a territory such as Sark to develop and enhance its online profile in this context will impact its viability and economy. The importance of an ISO Country Code to support this as the internet becomes ever more fundamental to everyday life cannot be overstated.

The SarkID Group's Aims are to investigate and promote Sark's identity to the benefit of the community. Thus, we are seeking to ensure Sark's status is correctly recognised and listed by relevant national and international organisations.

This submission outlines a number of areas in which a Country Code is already justified for use and also areas in which such a code would be beneficial to Sark's community and economy. In addition, it will help correct a number of anomalies.

The British Standards Institute and the UK Government concur that Sark's qualification for a Country Code is well-grounded and supported.

Detailed research against ISO criteria and lengthy consultations with both external reference sources and competent offices has enabled us to compile this detailed submission.

We believe this establishes that Sark qualifies for inclusion on the ISO 3166 list both under the "shall" stipulation by virtue of being on the cited UN List and Database, and by being a





self-governing dependent area with interchange requirements as required by the Terms of reference. We submit this for your consideration.





4 Sark's Constitutional Position in Law

Sark is a self-governing jurisdiction with autonomy in domestic matters within the Bailiwick of Guernsey, a Crown Dependency. While not part of the UK, it has the Queen as Head of State. HMG is responsible for defence and international relations. The Ministry of Justice has policy responsibility for managing the relationship with the Crown Dependencies for the UK Government.

4.1 Ministry of Justice

The constitutional relationship of the Islands with the UK is maintained through the Crown and managed by the Ministry of Justice. This is detailed on their Guidance website² on gov.uk. The Queen is the Head of State of each Island. The Crown Dependencies are the Bailiwick of Guernsey (which includes the jurisdictions of Guernsey, Alderney and Sark), the Bailiwick of Jersey and the Isle of Man.

The Crown Dependencies are not part of the UK but are self-governing dependencies of the Crown. They have never been colonies of the UK, dependencies of the UK nor are they Overseas Territories.

4.1.1 Ministry of Justice Fact sheet



This fact sheet is available on the Guidance website referenced. It states:

Within the Bailiwick of Guernsey there are three separate jurisdictions: Guernsey (which includes the islands of Herm and Jethou); Alderney; and Sark (which includes the island of Brecqhou).

The Islands' legislatures make their own domestic legislation.

UK legislation rarely extends to the Crown Dependencies and should not be extended without first consulting the Islands' Authorities and obtaining their consent.

The Crown Dependencies are not recognised internationally as sovereign States in their own right but as "territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible"

However, the Crown Dependencies are developing their international identities and in 20072008, the then-Secretary of State for Constitutional Affairs signed an agreement with the Chief Ministers of each of the Crown Dependencies stating that the UK would not act internationally on their behalf without prior consultation and recognising that in international

² Crown Dependencies: Jersey Guernsey and the Isle of Man

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crown-dependencies-jersey-guernsey-and-the-isle-ofman





matters, particularly in relation to the EU, UK and Crown Dependency interests may differ.

The Islands have a special relationship with the European Union provided under Protocol 3 to the UK's Treaty of Accession to the European Community.

MoJ Factsheet³

4.1.2 Ministry of Justice Background briefing



Background briefing on the Crown Dependencies: Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man

This is an earlier departmental briefing and has been superseded by the Factsheet referenced above. In review of this submission, the MoJ say "the overall message remains the same in that the Crown Dependencies are not part of the UK".

The Ministry of Justice Background briefing on Crown Dependencies states:

Government officials must never state or imply that the Crown Dependencies are part of the United Kingdom, or Great Britain or England or act on that assumption.

In review of this submission, the MoJ say "This remains correct even though the publication is superseded by the fact sheet".

Government in the Crown Dependencies

The legislatures are known as: States of Jersey (Jersey); The States of Deliberation (Guernsey); The States of Alderney (Alderney); The Chief Pleas (Sark); and The Court of Tynwald (Isle of Man).

Ministry of Justice Background briefing on Crown Dependencies⁴

It also notes Sark's Crown appointments separately to those of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and the Isle of Man.

³ Ministry Fact sheet on the UK's relationship with the Crown Dependencies <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/564373/factsheet-on-the-uks-relationship-with-the-crown-dependencies.pdf</u>

⁴ The Ministry of Justice Background briefing on the Crown Dependencies <u>https://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/about/moj/our-</u>responsibilities/Background Briefing on the Crown Dependencies2.pdf





4.1.3 Ministry of Justice Summary

These references from the sovereign power – the Crown - outline the constitutional position that Sark is a separate jurisdiction, legislature and administration to that of the island of Guernsey; and that it is not part of the United Kingdom or Great Britain or England.

HMG is responsible for international relations and supports Sark's status as fully qualified for inclusion in ISO 3166.

4.2 UK Supreme Court - 2014

On 22 October 2014, the UK Supreme Court gave judgment in a case involving the constitutional position of Sark, its government and legislature.

The Bailiwick of Guernsey includes the islands of Alderney and Sark, which have their own legislative and executive institutions. Not being part of the United Kingdom, unlike Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, the Bailiwicks are not represented in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. They are economically self-sufficient. They pay no taxes to the United Kingdom and they receive no contribution from the revenues of the United Kingdom. They were not settled by, or conquered by or ceded to, the United Kingdom as colonies. Their link with the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth is through the Crown, not in the sense of the ultimate executive authority in the United Kingdom, but in the sense of the person of the Sovereign. The Sovereign's personal representative in each Bailiwick is the Lieutenant Governor. [para 8]

For the most part, therefore, the Islands legislate for themselves. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark each have their own legislature. [para 13]

The legislature of Sark is the Chief Pleas, which is also the island's executive, operating through committees in the style which used to be adopted by most local authorities in England and Wales. [para 21]

Supreme Court Judgment 22 October 2014⁵

The fact that, unlike former colonies without legislatures in respect of which Orders in Council are made, Sark has a functioning legislature and its own system of laws and courts, is a very powerful reason why the courts of England and Wales should not interfere with the business of the people of Sark.

Supreme Court Press Summary 22 October 2014⁶

This is one of the cases noted by the ECHR in its decision referred below.

It confirms the status of Sark as outlined in the MoJ references above: a self-governing jurisdiction with a direct link to the Crown, not part of the UK.

⁵ UKSC 54 Michaelmas Term UKSC 54 <u>https://www.supremecourt.uk/decided-cases/docs/UKSC 2013 0155 Judgment.pdf</u>

⁶ UKSC 54 Press Summary <u>https://www.supremecourt.uk/decided-cases/docs/UKSC 2013 0155 PressSummary.pdf</u>





4.3 European Court of Human Rights - 2016

On 1 March 2016, the European Court of Human Rights made a decision in respect of an application. The decision made reference to Sark's status and constitutional position:

That summary is taken from the facts as submitted by the applicants and from two judgements of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom concerning Sark.

In 2008, the island of Sark, an autonomous part of the Bailiwick of Guernsey in the Channel Islands with a population of some 600 residents, enacted a new electoral system.

The Channel Islands consist of the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey. The Bailiwicks are United Kingdom Crown Dependencies. The Bailiwick of Guernsey consists of the island Guernsey itself, the islands of Sark and Alderney, and several smaller islands. Sark and Alderney are autonomous from Guernsey.

Sark's constitutional position can be traced back to the Anglo-French wars of 1202-14, when it came under the jurisdiction of the English Crown. Throughout its history, Sark has, like the rest of the Channel Islands, retained its own customs, laws, courts and legislature.

Sark's present constitutional position derives from letters patent issued by Queen Elizabeth I in 1565 which granted a perpetual lease of island to its first "Seigneur". The lease has passed, ... down to the island's current Seigneur, who still plays a role in the government of the island.

Guernsey, Alderney and Sark all have their own legislatures and, in general, the three islands legislate for themselves.

ECHR decision on Application 36522/15 24 March 2016⁷

The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom as noted by the European Court of Human Rights describes Sark's constitutional position as a legal and political entity distinct from the other islands in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, with a direct link to the Crown.

- Sark has its own legal system and legislature separate and distinct from the other islands in the Bailiwick of Guernsey. Chief Pleas generally legislates on civil law matters unfettered by the States of Deliberation (Guernsey). Chief Pleas also from time to time agrees to Bailiwick-wide civil legislation which provide a unified legal regime across the Bailiwick with its consent.
- Sark has a direct relationship with the Crown in its own right: not via Guernsey or the United Kingdom. It does not fall generally under the jurisdiction of the States of Guernsey or the United Kingdom Government.
- Sark is a part of the Bailiwick of Guernsey that is not the same as saying Sark is part of Guernsey. The two islands are politically and legally distinct entities.
- Sark is not part of Guernsey electorate, it controls its own electoral system.

⁷ Application no. 36522/15 Tony Eric LE LIEVRE and Others against the United Kingdom <u>http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-161891</u>





• The States of Guernsey, States of Alderney and Chief Pleas of Sark are three separate legislatures. There is connection between Guernsey and Alderney by virtue of the 1948 arrangements which transfers from power from the States of Alderney to the States of Guernsey. There are certain arrangement where power are transferred by the States of Alderney and Chief Pleas of Sark to the States of Guernsey on a case by case basis. The islands each have their own administrative, fiscal and legal systems and their own courts of law.





5 Chief Pleas – the Island Legislature



Although part of the Bailiwick of Guernsey, Sark has its own directly elected legislative assembly, the Chief Pleas⁸, which is separate and distinct from Guernsey.

Chief Pleas is fully democratic and elected by universal adult suffrage.

The Chief Pleas is responsible for legislating for Sark, the territorial water adjacent to the island and for the airspace over Sark's territory. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Chief Pleas pass primary legislation which, once approved by the Queen-in-Council (given Royal Sanction), either takes effect directly or by means of secondary legislation, such as Orders and Regulations, also passed by the Chief Pleas.

Guernsey is responsible for the enactment of general criminal justice legislation throughout the Bailiwick including Sark. However, Sark must be consulted for their approval before such legislation is made. Constitutionally, Guernsey cannot legislate for Sark (otherwise than in the areas specified in the preceding sentence) without their agreement and any legislation which is to apply in two or all of the Islands in the Bailiwick therefore requires the approval of the legislatures of the Islands concerned.

Sark is not a part of the UK and is not represented in the UK Parliament. UK legislation does not ordinarily extend to Sark without the consent of the Chief Pleas.

Sark is not a member of the European Union; however, as provided by Protocol 3 of the UK's Treaty of Accession to the European Community, Sark is part of the customs territory of the Community. The common customs tariff, levies and agricultural import measures apply to trade between Sark and non-member countries. Outside of the formal Protocol 3 relationship, the Sark is treated as a jurisdiction outside of the EU and one that is not a European Economic Area (EEA) country. This means it is treated as a 'third country'. Sark is not eligible for assistance from the structural funds or under the support measures for agricultural markets.

EU directives apply to the Sark if they fall within the scope of Protocol 3 – Chief Pleas will make their own provisions to implement them. UK regulations that implement an EU Directive do not apply to Sark, even when the Directive does. They may choose to implement Directives that fall outside the scope of Protocol 3. As a third country, and due to Sark's location and close trading relationships with both the UK and other EU Member States, Sark voluntarily implements appropriate EU legislation and applies relevant international standards. The Chief Pleas of Sark has the power to implement "any provision of EU law, whether or not it falls within Protocol 3" separately to and independently from the States of Guernsey and the States of Alderney)⁹.

⁸ Chief Pleas, The Government of Sark <u>http://gov.sark.gg/</u>

⁹ Relationship with the EU http://guernseyroyalcourt.gg/article/1932/Relationship-with-EU





• Sark has its own legislature which is separate and distinct from Guernsey and the UK.





6 Fiscally Independent

Sark controls its own state finances without input from or assistance from either the States of Guernsey or the United Kingdom Government.

Chief Pleas passes financial services legislation in Sark and is regulated by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission

The April 2016 statement by the Chief Pleas Finance and Resources Committee on Sark's International Tax Transparency¹⁰ provides a cogent summary of Sark's constitutional and legislative framework with respect to its independent taxation and expenditure, economy and exports.

Sark has no income tax, capital gains tax, inheritance tax or sales tax and there are no social security deductions from income; there is no public healthcare service and a very limited welfare system.

In the year 2016, of the Chief Pleas' budgets revenue of nearly £1.35 million, nearly 54% came from property and personal taxes, over 22% from customs duties on alcohol and tobacco, 5% from a tax on the sale of property, and the remaining amounts from a landing tax, payments for services provided, and taxes on horses, dogs, carriages, bicycles and tractors.

Guernsey includes all the islands in the Bailiwick, except Sark (including Brecqhou and Jethou) for income tax purposes

FRC Policy Statement Apr 16 / Jan 17¹¹

6.1 Budget

The Sark expenditure Budget is set by Sark Chief Pleas. There is no connection with the States of Guernsey Budget. No expenditure figures for Sark are included in those recorded by the States of Guernsey.

The States of Guernsey have no relationship with or control over the budget set by Sark.

6.2 Taxation

Sark raises its own taxation and operates a different tax regime to Guernsey.

6.3 Distinct from UK and Guernsey

The lack of a country code means the international community assumes that Sark is either counted as Guernsey or as United Kingdom – and both assumptions are incorrect. This anomaly needs to be corrected for accuracy of interchange so Sark can, where required, be correctly identified as distinct from Guernsey and UK.

¹⁰ Finance and Resources Committee policy statement on Sark's international Tax Transparency <u>http://gov.sark.gg/Downloads/Press_Releases/sark_transparency_policy_statement.pdf</u>

¹¹ States of Guernsey Income Tax <u>https://www.gov.gg/tax</u>





7 Controls own Airspace and Territorial Waters

7.1 Airspace

Sark's airspace is restricted (R095). Aircraft are not permitted to land on Sark, unlike Guernsey which has an airport.

Sark's airspace is listed on CAA and ICAO Instrument Approach Charts¹².

7.2 Territorial Waters

Sark controls its own territorial waters separate from Guernsey. This applies to matters covering, but not limited to, fishing, ormer collection, shipping.

Sark owns its own harbour, maintains Harbour Master, sets harbour regulations and collects a landing tax.

This map (from a report drawn up by the States of Guernsey) clearly delineates Sark's 3 nm limit from Guernsey's.

These waters not only confirm the physical and geographical separation from the Island of Guernsey – and hence the need for interchange from two sets of waters - but also the fact, as recognised by Guernsey, that Sark is an autonomous territory in this regard.

The UK Government Guidance lists

Channel Islands territorial waters separately to those of the UK¹³ as confirmed on the map¹⁴.

7.3 Shipping Licensing and Regulation





¹² Instrument Approach Chart – ICAO <u>http://lfrr.ivao.free.fr/events/RFO_LFRS/cartes/IAC/EGJB.pdf</u>

¹³ UK, UK Overseas Territories and UK Crown Dependencies Maritime Limits and Law of the Sea <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-maritime-limits-and-law-of-the-sea</u>

¹⁴ The Territorial Sea Limits of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/447200/UK_TS_2015</u> <u>A4.pdf</u>





Separately from the States of Guernsey, the Chief Pleas of Sark control and are responsible

for all shipping matters in Sark's territorial waters¹⁵. The Statement of Licensing Policy¹⁶ is clear that licenses for any vessel to trade within Sark's waters must have an exemption from Chief Pleas or a license from the Lieutenant-Governor (as an agent of Her Majesty in the Bailwick and not the States of Guernsey).

Shipping licences¹⁷ must be granted whether the home port is Sark or elsewhere. Vessels' home port is given separately for Sark, Alderney and Guernsey confirming that the authorities consider they are different.

Vessels so trading must complete an Inward Declaration¹⁸ in order that Sark's landing tax and harbour dues may be collected.

This is clear evidence of an international interchange and requirement for separate records for Sark even within the Bailiwick.



¹⁵ Sark Chief Pleas Shipping Law and Licensing <u>http://gov.sark.gg/shipping.html</u>

¹⁶ Alderney and Sark (Licensing of Vessels) Law 1951 – Statement of Licensing Policy <u>http://gov.sark.gg/Downloads/laws_and_ordinances/shipping_statement_of_licencing_policy.pdf</u>

¹⁷ Sark Shipping Licenses 2015 onward http://gov.sark.gg/Downloads/laws and ordinances/2015 shipping licences.pdf

¹⁸ Inwards Declaration for trading vessels <u>http://gov.sark.gg/Downloads/Press_Releases/Inward_declaration_LTHD.pdf</u>





8 Road Traffic Legislation: Vehicles, Licences, Horse-Drawn &

Bicycles

Sark is responsible for its own Road Traffic Legislation¹⁹. Guernsey Road Traffic Legislation does not apply to Sark and vice versa. Cars are not permitted: the only classes of motor vehicles permitted are tractors, invalid carriages, construction vehicles and combine harvesters.

Sark also places restrictions on days and hours on which motor vehicles may be used.

Vehicles can only be imported with a Sark import licence.

A Guernsey vehicle may not be imported to Sark without meeting Sark standards and licensing regime.



Insurance is required for all Motor Vehicles and also for Horse-Drawn Vehicles. The Sarkspecific policies do not apply to Guernsey and vice versa: insurance companies already make a distinction between Sark and other territories.

8.1 Regulatory Regime – Motor Vehicles and Drivers

The regulatory regime²⁰ for Sark is independent from that on Guernsey or the UK. Licences are required for both the vehicle itself and the driver.





Sark has its own Vehicle Inspectorate

²⁰ The Motor Vehicles (Sark) Regulations, 2014

http://gov.sark.gg/Downloads/laws and ordinances/road traffic legislation/motor vehicles (sark) re gulations 2014.pdf

¹⁹ Sark Road Traffic Legislation <u>http://gov.sark.gg/road_traffic.html</u>





- If a vehicle has a Guernsey Registration plate, that does not permit it to be driven on Sark.
- Similarly, a vehicle registered in Sark may not be driven in Guernsey.
- The same applies to UK Registered vehicles and Sark.
- A Driving License issued in Guernsey or the UK has no force in Sark. A Driving License issued in Sark has no force in Guernsey or the UK. There is no mutual recognition of licences.

Both the respective legislations²¹ and insurance companies require notification and appropriate licences when a vehicle is moved from one territory to another. There is therefore a requirement for interchange.

8.2 Horse-Drawn Vehicles

Horse-Drawn Vehicles have been fundamental transport on Sark for centuries and still have an important role in the tourism sector. Carriages are licensed subject to Sark's Vehicle Inspectorate and Drivers must have a Sark Driving License. There are also specific Road Traffic regulations and law²².

The Inspection regime is different on Sark so a territory-specific license is in effect and movement of such a vehicle from one territory to another requires a new license in the new territory. This establishes an interchange requirement.



PROJET DE LOI

ENTITLED

The Motor Vehicles (Sark) Law, 2013

THE CHIEF PLEAS OF SARA, in publicate of their Resolutions of the

16th day of January, 1391, and the 3nd day of October, 2012, have approved the

following provisions which, subject to the Seartion of Her Most Enclosed Majesty

in Cround, shall have funce of law in the laboral of Sark.

8.3 Licenses – Bicycles & Tricycles

Sark also has a registration and licensing regime for Bicycles and Tricycles and one must be registered on import.

²² The Road Traffic (Horse-Drawn Vehicles) (Sark) Law <u>http://gov.sark.gg/Downloads/laws and ordinances/road traffic legislation/road traffic (horse-drawn vehicles) (sark) Law 1969 (consolidated).pdf</u>

²¹ The Motor Vehicles (Sark) Law, 2013

http://gov.sark.gg/Downloads/laws and ordinances/road traffic legislation/motor vehicles (sark) la w 2013.pdf





9 Interchange with Other Territories

9.1 Import and Export of Animals

The import of live animals – including pets, farm animals and horses – is covered by the Guernsey General Import License²³. Sark is listed alongside UK, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey and Alderney as distinct export territories for bovine, horse, donkey, mule, pig, sheep, goat, poultry, pigeons and other species.

There is a general requirement for the origin of animals to be identifiable as from Sark either under normal circumstances (e.g. Cattle)



or for specific jurisdictions (e.g. Isle of Man) or should animal health issues dictate.

9.1.1 Cattle

Sark has a number of herds of cattle for both dairy and meat production for local consumption, tourism and export.



There is a requirement for interchange within the Bailiwick to identify cattle from Sark separately from those of Guernsey or Alderney. Regulations require specific records identifying the animal as from Sark and that

...Sark is not subject to foot and mouth disease restrictions.

Gov.gg site on Imports and Exports²⁴

Cattle can **only** be imported into Guernsey from Alderney and Sark, subject to the following conditions:

 the animal was born in, and has remained continuously since birth in Alderney or Sark, or was imported into one of those Islands from Guernsey and is being re-exported to Guernsey,

²³ General Import License <u>https://gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=102343&p=0</u>

²⁴ Guernsey website on Imports / Exports of cattle <u>https://www.gov.gg/article/152115/Cattle</u>





9.1.2 Horses

The summary advice for Horse Movements lists Sark separately to Guernsey and states:

Horse Movements to and from United Kingdom (UK), Jersey, Alderney and Sark (Channel Islands (CI)), Isle of Man (IoM) and Ireland

Horses can be exported from Guernsey to the UK, other CI and Ireland without requirements for individual import permits or ITAHC's. However the situation may change without notice and exporters are advised to contact the country, territory or island of destination and those of transit to check their import requirements

Exporters should also be aware that tax and duty may be applicable to exports when entering other jurisdictions.

... horses to be imported directly into Guernsey from the UK, other CI, IoM and Ireland without an individual import permit/licence provided that the country, territory or island of export is not subject to disease restrictions.

If animal health threats should change then the general import licence will be amended to provide additional biosecurity when it is required.

Gov.gg site on Imports and Exports of Horses²⁵

9.1.3 General

Even with within the Crown Dependencies, there are current differences: e.g. the IoM requires an import licence for horses.

Apart from the fact that other jurisdictions may apply different tax and duty, a key factor governing animal imports and exports is, of course animal health and disease. Sark is a separate island and thankfully currently free of such issues. Nevertheless, the ability to identify movements into and out of Sark should be available.

While imports from these countries are currently allowed, the General Import License allows for amendments if required and, therefore, the ability to identify territory of origin correctly (i.e. Sark as distinct from other islands in the Bailiwick) should be available in order to be able to comply with regulation changes and animal health issues as may arise.

9.2 Foodstuffs Import / Export

Guernsey's General Import Licence section on "Products of Animal Origin intended for Human Consumption" lists Sark as a permitted exporter to Guernsey on condition that:

a) they were produced in the island of importation; and

b) the island of importation is not subject to foot and mouth disease restrictions.

General Import Licence²⁶

²⁵ Guernsey advice on importing and exporting horses <u>https://www.gov.gg/article/152123/Horses</u>

²⁶ Guernsey General Import Licence 2014/01 <u>https://gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=102343&p=0</u>





This applies to Caragh Chocolates, Sark butter, lamb, seafood as well as other local produce such as honey which are exported to Guernsey.

The license also allows for such goods to be imported in to Sark from elsewhere prior to importation to Guernsey. The license also covers animal products not intended for human consumption, feeding stuffs, fertiliser and hay, straw and litter.

Guernsey has a requirement to identify Sark as a source of such products and therefore this is an interchange requirement.

9.3 Delivery and Tax

Sark generally does not appear on lists of delivery or shipping locations offered by internet shops. It appears many of these are based on the ISO 3166 list. Indeed, Sark can't be chosen as a shipping location on ISO's own ecommerce platform.

ISO							
		Basket	Address	Order 3	Payment	Confirmation 5	
Your details	5						
L Personal inform	ation						* Required Values
First name*	Michael				Mobile	Russian Federation Rwanda Saint Barthelemy Saint Helena	^
Last name*	Locke				Fax	Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia	
Email					Language	Saint Martin (French part) Saint Pierre and Miquelon Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Phone					Organization Size	Samoa San Marino Sao Tome and Principe Saudi Arabia	
VAT Number					Industry	Senegal Serbia Seychelles Sierra Leone	
Address informa	ation					Singapore Sint Maarten Slovakia Slovenia	
Address morna	auon					Solomon Islands Somalia	
Company	SarkID Group				City*	South Africa South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	
Address*					Country*	Spain Sri Lanka Sudan	
					State	Suriname Svalbard and Jan Mayen Swaziland	~

Whilst Sark is in the EU for customs purposes it is outside the EU Fiscal area (including for the purposes of VAT. Many ecommerce platforms automatically calculate VAT depending on the country. Sark can impose its own taxes on imports. Without Sark being available in this country list, these calculations cannot be correctly based.

The shipping regulations allow for duly-licensed trading vessels to call at Sark (once cleared through a port of entry into the Bailiwick in Guernsey or Alderney).

There are delivery businesses on Sark ("carriers") who provide independent services to the Posts as well as providing large and bulk-haul trailer loads not available from Guernsey Post.

Delivery routes taking advantage of these existing alternatives cannot be identified for use until Sark is included on the standard country list to be selected.

This international interchange requirement should be acknowledged so that tax and shipping can be correctly calculated and delivery routing selected.





9.4 Electronic Messages

The Terms of Reference N815 specifically mention "non-physical objects (e.g. electronic messages)" as a valid interchange requirement (A.2.1.2.1.2 Interchange requirements).

"Electronic messages" clearly includes "emails". In addition, this should include the way in which users and websites are identified by the internet as to their location. For example, when internet users are trying to locate Sark businesses or when searches are done on internet search resources such as Trip Advisor, Google and Facebook. This is vitally important for Sark's tourism sector.

No resident or business on Sark can have an email address which is relevant to their location and distinct from both UK and Guernsey.

Sark has different laws to Guernsey and Chief Pleas may choose to regulate for emails and websites. For example, the Child Protection law is designed for Sark's circumstances and the ability to do similar for electronic communications and content is desirable.

Sark's government has to have emails with a Guernsey suffix (which has a different government) – and their website can't have a local suffix. Not even the Seigneur – who has a direct relationship with the Crown dating back to 1565 – can have an email address that's related to the island.



9.5 Internet – Profile

No Sark business, individual or organisation can choose a correctly localised domain suffix. The tourist industry is increasingly dependent







on internet profile and sources for new guests to find out about the island and come to visit.

The official Sark Tourism site has to use .co.uk – despite not being in the UK. The official government site as noted above has to use Guernsey.

As covered in the Delivery section, most search and review sites plus social media are based on the ISO list which means it is very difficult for the island and its hotels, restaurants, guest houses and pubs to be correctly located. This is a disadvantage for them especially when the internet is now the dominant resource for holidaymakers.

It also means, for example, search results referring people to a completely different island a 1 hour boat ride away. Not good for either the searcher or the restaurant that is going to miss out.



In addition to "everyday" tourism, Sark is increasingly turning to events to gain visitors and help market itself: Wildflower Fortnight, Opera Sark, Sark Folk Festival, Sark Roots Festival and the as-seen-on-TV Sark Sheep Racing weekend. It is important these events can be located correctly so they can be listed correctly on relevant internet sites and search engines, prospective visitors can find them and the organisers can market them effectively.

The tourist sector is very important for the island's economy. The future of the sector depends on people being able to find it. As the world moves online to look for its holiday destinations, it is now more vital than ever that this requirement for accurate international interchange is acknowledged and enabled by accurate country code.





9.6 Internet – RIPE

RIPE, in common with the other Regional Internet Registries, uses the alpha-2 code to identify locations of IP ranges, servers and routers²⁷. Without a code of its own, Sark and Sark businesses do not have the ability to identify their infrastructure location accurately.

Sark has the responsibility for legislating on domestic matters. Enabling this for content hosted on or originating from the island requires a correct location by ISO Country Code on the RIPE database.

9.7 Other International Interchange

The International Dark Sky Association²⁸ lists Sark – the world's first Dark-Sky Island – as Sark (Channel Islands).

There is a RAMSAR site.

There is potential for application as a World Heritage site.

The ability for Sark to be accurately listed in these listings will benefit both Sark's profile and the ability of prospective visitors to find these sites as well as places to stay while visiting and finding out how to travel to the island.

²⁷ List of Country Codes and RIRs <u>https://www.ripe.net/participate/member-support/list-of-members/list-of-country-codes-and-rirs</u>

²⁸ International Dark Sky Association <u>http://darksky.org/idsp/communities/sark/</u>





10 Products and Produce

10.1 Creative Enterprise

Sark has a number of entrepreneurs and enterprises making goods, growing produce and producing food and drink on the Island.

The history of arts and crafts goes back at least to a visit made by JMW Turner in the 1830s. The Gallery Stores – today the Post Office – was, as its name suggests, an art gallery, Mervyn Peake lived and wrote on the island and there are several artists, a recording studio, photographers, a silversmith and jeweller and other creatives producing a wide range of arts, crafts and music.

There has been both a Glass Studio and a Pottery.

Much of this creative output is inspired by and of Sark, and most of it is exported.

Some examples are Rosanne Guille²⁹, Ro Smith Gallery, Coumme Nous³⁰,

There is a requirement for international interchange for these goods both for import regulations in the country of destination and also for recognition of the country of origin.

10.2 Food and Drink

There is a chocolatier, abattoir, bakery, brewery, two dairies (one of which produces the unique Sark butter), honey production and an as-seen-on-TV shepherd³¹. Sark Lamb, Veal and Pork have all been available. These local products all benefit from low-input agriculture on an unspoilt island. Consequently, products are exported to foodies as well as taken home by tourists.

The local sea fisheries benefit from carefully managed and regulated stocks including



ormers and shellfish. The clean and unpolluted waters within Sark's 3-mile limit mean highquality seafood which is appreciated both on island and in the export markets of France,



Guernsey and UK

Caragh Chocolates³² are exported to Guernsey and UK and rely on being "hand made on Sark".

²⁹ Rosanne Guille RCA, Wildlife and Landscape Artist <u>http://rosieguille.wixsite.com/sark</u>

- ³⁰ Coumme Nous, The Sark Arts Cooperative <u>https://www.facebook.com/coummenous/</u>
- ³¹ An Island Parish on BBC TV <u>http://www.sark.co.uk/millions-tune-in-to-an-island-parish-4110/</u>
- ³² Caragh Chocolates Hand Made on Sark <u>https://www.caraghchocolates.com/</u>





Various forms of alcohol production have been started. Sark Sloe Gin is unique being based on locally grown wild sloes (there is a small but dedicated group of tourists who time their visits to the island for sloe picking season).

There is now a real ale brewery: The Isle of Sark Brewing Company³³ which exports to UK and is trying to get exports to the USA started.

There is an international interchange requirement for these goods to be correctly identified and to aid protection of origin.



10.3 Alcohol Taxation

Alcohol (as well as tobacco) is taxed on import to Sark. Sark's locally produced alcohol is also subject to taxation and regulation³⁴.

If producers wish to export these products to Guernsey or further afield, then they will be required to state that it was produced by a licenced producer and what the alcoholic strength is, in order for it to be sold.

Currently the rates of Duty (Impôt) charged on alcoholic products in Sark are set for the next year in the Budget approved at Michaelmas Chief Pleas.

This made it relatively easy for Guernsey exporters and Guernsey Customs to calculate the duty due to Sark when alcoholic products were sent to Sark.

> Sark Chief Pleas Michaelmas 2016 Agenda items 20 and 21³⁵

It is therefore important that these classes of alcohol (imported, locally produced for local consumption, locally produced for export) are correctly marked and recorded for tax and, therefore have a requirement for international interchange.

10.4 Origin Marking

Many of these goods and produce proudly bear the name of Sark.

³³ Isle of Sark Brewing Company <u>https://www.facebook.com/pg/Isle-of-Sark-Brewing-Co-1176130252449161/about/?ref=page_internal</u>

³⁴ The Regulation of Production of Alcoholic Products (Sark) Law, 2012 <u>http://www.guernseylegalresources.gg/article/106546/Regulation-of-Production-of-Alcoholic-Products-Sark-Law-2012</u>

³⁵ Sark Chief Pleas agenda items 20 1nd 21 ref Alcohol Impôt <u>http://gov.sark.gg/Downloads/agendas_and_minutes/2016_agendas_minutes/161005_agenda.pdf</u>





To support and protect the rights of these enterprises and keep the usage of the origin marking to those duly entitled, will be supported by the use of a distinct Country Code.





11 UN – Information from United Nations Headquarters

The ISO 3166-1 Standard refers to certain sources of information and states that inclusion in those sources is grounds for inclusion in the Standard. Sark is incuded in those sources.

ISO 3166 Section 7.2 "Additions to the list of country names", references:

on the basis of information from United Nations Headquarters

ISO 3166 Section 4 "Principles for inclusion in the list of country names" references:

... the list in the "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use" established by the United Nations Statistics Division (see Bibliography)

and

... in "Terminology Bulletin – Country Names" ... until September 2000, then on the United Nations UNTERM internet website, ...

These are references [15], [16] and [17] in the ISO 3166-1 Bibliography. [16] was replaced by [17]. The references are:

[15] Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use/ United Nations Statistics Division New York, 1996, document ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.3 (Information continuously updated on the United Nations Statistics Division internet site <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm</u>)

[16] Terminology Bulletin No 347/Rev.1 —Country Names (States Members of the United Nations, Members of the Specialized Agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice)/ United Nations New York, 1997-07-01, document ST/CS/SER.F/347/Rev.1

This was replaced in 2000 by:

[17] United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database maintained by the terminology team of the Terminology and Reference Section, Documentation Division, DGACM, New York: <u>http://unterm.un.org/</u>

• Sark appears in the United Nations List [15] and the UNTERM database]17] and therefore appears in the sources of information from UNHQ cited by ISO 3166-1.

The UN Economic and Social Council report on Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights covers Sark as a separate entity to Guernsey and Alderney in the section on the Bailiwick.

• Sark is included in information from UNHQ in addition to the two main current sources cited by ISO.

Sark complies with UN obligations by incorporating UN sanctions into its domestic law.





11.1 UN M49 Standard Country and Area Code List

The United Nations maintains a list of countries and area. This is maintained by the UN Statistics Division. This list is given as reference [15] in the Bibliography cited by ISO 3166-1 and appears to be the main source of information referenced by ISO for inclusion under the "shall" stipulation in the Standard.

An application for a 3-digit numerical code under the Standard Country and Area Codes for Statistical Use (M49) was made in 2010.

Guernsey confirmed it did not include Sark in any official statistics

After considering the application, this UN assigned code 680 to Sark for inclusion in the list.

Since then, Sark appears in the UN's list³⁶.

N Home [Department of E	conomic and Social A	ffairs Economic and Soc	ial Development H	iome About us Contact us	Site Map
ACC.	Ľ				United Nations Statistics	Division
Home	Databases		ethods & Meetings ssifications & Events	Newsletters	[Site search]	Go
	area & region	1				Français
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		code	Country or area nai	ne	150 ALPHA-5 code	
		004	Afghanistan		AFG	
		248	Åland Islands		ALA	
		008	Albania		ALB	
		012	Algeria		DZA	
		016	American Samoa		ASM	
		020	Andorra		AND	
		024	Angola		460	
		674	San Marino		SMR	
		678	San Marino Sao Tome and Principe		STP	
		680	Sark		01F	
		682	Saudi Arabia		SAU	
		686	Senegal		SEN	
		688	Serbia		SRB	
		690	Seychelles		SYC	
		694	Sierra Leone		SLE	

It is noted that the only other entry on this list which does not have an ISO Alpha-3 code is "Channel Islands" (Jersey and Guernsey do, as does the Isle of Man).

On the information submitted to the UN Statistics Division, Sark qualifies as a distinct entity and has duly been assigned a code.

³⁶ United Nations Statistics Division M49 Country or Area code list <u>http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49alpha.htm</u>





11.2 UN Terminology Database UNTERM

In 4.2 ISO 3166-1 references the United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database³⁷. This is given as reference [17] in the ISO 3166-1 Bibliography and in September 2000, replaced the earlier reference [16] Terminology Bulletin No 347/1 Country Names.

Sark has an entry under "Country names".

In "Political and democratic life", Sark is given as a separate jurisdiction in the entry on Crown Dependencies.



• Sark appears in the UNTERM database as a Country name and therefore appears in one of the UN sources cited by the Standard.

³⁷ United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database <u>http://unterm.un.org</u>





11.3 UN Economic and Social Council

The UN ECOSOC periodic report on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights³⁸ has a section on the Bailiwick of Guernsey. This clearly gives Sark as a separate legislature to Guernsey and Alderney and reports on it separately against several articles (pp 56 to 60).

UNITED NATIONS		E
	Economic and Social Council	Distr. GENERAL
		E/C.12/4/Add.7 10 August 2001
		Original: ENGLISH
ubstantive se	ssion of 2001	
	MPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERN ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CI Fourth periodic reports submitted by	JLTURAL RIGHTS 7 States parties under
	MPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERN ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CI	JLTURAL RIGHTS 7 States parties under
I	MPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERN ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND C Fourth periodic reports submitted by articles 16 and 17 of the o	JLTURAL RIGHTS States parties under Covenant 1 Ireland: Crown dependencies

This is another source of "information from United Nations Headquarters" as required by s7.2 of ISO 3166-1.

11.4 International Sanctions

It should be noted that for UN Sanctions to be in force on Sark, Chief Pleas must adopt the sanctions just as a Member State does. Sark is pleased to fulfil these international obligations by adopting individual Ordinances independently of those for Guernsey and Alderney³⁹.

³⁸ United Nations ECOSOC Report E/C.12/4/Add.7 <u>http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/C.12/4/ADD.7</u>

³⁹ Chief Pleas International Sanctions <u>http://gov.sark.gg/international_sanctions.html</u>





12 ISO CC for Crown Dependencies and British Overseas Territories

Sark has a unique status with the English Crown in its own right. It is one of the members of the Crown Dependency of the Bailiwick of Guernsey even though it is politically, legally and geographically separate from the island of Guernsey.

The Bailiwick of Guernsey comprises the islands of Guernsey, Herm, Jethou, Alderney, and Sark and Brecqhou. There are three administrations in the Bailiwick: The States of Guernsey (Guernsey, Herm, Jethou), The States of Alderney (Alderney) and Chief Pleas (Sark, Bregchou).

The Chief Pleas of Sark is independent from the States of Guernsey. It sends no representatives to it. It is in complete control of its own services (save criminal matters) through its own legislation.

In 1996, a direct approach was made to IANA on behalf of the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey for allocation of Top Level Domains. This approach was not discussed with or on behalf of Sark. In 2006, the ISO Newsletter V-11⁴⁰, 2006-03-29, adopted these TLDs into the ISO list. Again, no reference was made to Sark's administration.

Guernsey confirms that they did not include Sark in their application in 2005/6 and that the later 2008 amendment⁴¹ to do so was not at their request and neither Sark nor Guernsey were consulted.

This results in an anomaly which disadvantages the island and needs correcting.

Sark is the only jurisdiction within the Crown Dependencies / British Overseas Territories which cannot correctly identify itself for any international interchange, emails or even its own web presence.

Crown Dependencies	ISO Country Code	comment
		29-03-2006 split from UK, Newsletter V-11 (IANA Postel /
Isle of Man	IM	Roberts 1996)
		29-03-2006 split from UK, Newsletter V-11 (IANA Postel /
Jersey	JE	Roberts 1996)
Cuerasov	GG	29-03-2006 split from UK, Newsletter V-11 (IANA Postel / Roberts 1996)
Guernsey	66	RODEILS 1990)
- Herm	part of GG	owned by Guernsey
- Alderney	part of GG	tax, representation and part administered by Guernsey
- Sark		autonomous from Guernsey
British Overseas Territories		
Akrotiri & Dhekelia		UK sovereign bases on Cyprus
Anguilla	AI	
-		as SH and TA - now split. Was added to SH 22-02-2010
Ascension Island	AC	Newsletter VI-7
Bermuda	BM	

⁴⁰ ISO 3166-1 Newsletter V-11 2006-03-29 <u>https://www.iso.org/files/live/sites/isoorg/files/archive/pdf/en/newsletter_v-11_jersey_guernsey_isle_of_man.pdf</u>

⁴¹ ISO 3166-1 Newsletter VI-3 2008-09-09 https://www.iso.org/files/live/sites/isoorg/files/archive/pdf/en/n567_newsletter.pdf





British Antarctic Territory	(BQ)	1979 BQ ATB merged with Antarctica. No permanent population or elected government	
British Indian Ocean Territory	10	no elected government or native population	
British Virgin Islands	VG		
Cayman Islands	КҮ		
Falkland Islands	FK		
Gibraltar	GI		
Montserrat	MS		
Pitcairn Islands	PN	рор 48	
St Helena, Ascension & Tristan da			
Cunha	SH	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-2:SH	
South Georgia and South		23-07-1993 split from Falklands Newsletter III-54. No	
Sandwich Islands	GS	permanent population or elected government	
		as SH and TA - now split. Was added to SH 22-02-2010	
Tristan da Cunha	ТА	Newsletter VI-7	
Turks and Caicos	тс		

There are dependent areas on this list which have less than a 10th of the population of Sark, yet are in ISO 3166-1.

There are territories on this list which are uninhabited and have neither government nor population, yet are in ISO 3166-1. Sark has both a population and autonomy in its domestic affairs.

The territories of South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha were split from their original codes. Like these, Sark is physically and geographically distinct and separate from the code to which it has been allocated erroneously; without consultation and contrary to the opinion of both Guernsey and the UK government.

It means that industry, produce, people and organisations cannot be correctly located and identified.

Inclusion of Sark on the ISO 3166/MA will correct this anomaly.

Inclusion of Sark in the list does not set a precedent for more islands to be added to the ISO list at a future time

- it is a unique case with its own legislature recognised as having autonomy in its domestic affairs by the UK Supreme Court as referenced by the European Court of Human Rights
- it corrects an anomaly with respect to Crown Dependencies and British Overseas Territories included in ISO 3166-1
- it follows precedent of other territories that are geographically separate being allocated their own code.

Inclusion of Sark – as it qualifies for the criteria set out in ISO 3166 – will not, therefore, open the floodgates to other applications from Crown Dependencies / British Overseas Territories. The only other being the sovereign bases on Cyprus and the MOD have made no such application.




13 ISO 3166-1 – The Country Code International Standard

The International Standards Organisation maintains a list of Country names and codes under ISO 3166-1⁴². The most recent is ISO 3166-1:2013 – the Third Edition 2103-11-15. (Updates and amends are issued via the ISO website). The relevant agency is the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency which comprises representatives from various national and international bodies including BSI (British Standards Institute).

Submissions to ISO-3166/MA should be made through one of the members. The BSI is the National Standards Body (NSB) for Sark hence this document has been reviewed prior to submission by the relevant BSI committee (IDT/2/11).

Both the Standard itself and the "Terms of reference for the maintenance of ISO 3166 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions" N 815 2014-10-22 (ToR) have been used as reference.

13.1 Section 1 - Scope

ISO 3166-1:2013 includes Scope in Section 1:

1 ... intended for use in any application requiring the expression of current country names in coded form [quotations in this style in this section taken from ISO 3166-1]

• Sark is ultimately responsible for its own interaction with the external world. This includes posts & telecoms, delivery, tax, vehicle registrations, fishing in territorial waters, RIPE location and so on. These interactions cannot be correctly recorded with external international bodies without this country code.

13.2 Section 3 – Terms and Definitions

The Standard's definition of "country name" includes more than countries with full statehood. The Standard does not require individual membership of the UN as a state. It is sufficient to be listed in cited information sources published by the UN.

3.4 **country name** [is defined as] name of a country, dependency, or other area of particular geopolitical interest.

• Sark qualifies as "dependency or other area of particular geopolitical interest". The sovereign power supports this application.

13.3 Section 4 – Principles for inclusion in the list of country names

4.1 The list of country names in this part of ISO 3166 includes those required to satisfy the broadest possible range of applications. It is based on the list in the "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use" established by the United Nations Statistics Division.

⁴² What is ISO 3166? <u>http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm</u>





- Sark needs identity recognition for a very broad range of applications: physical location, shipping, vehicle regulations, tax, produce origin, electronic messages, URL identity and many more.
- Sark is included in the UN Statistics Division⁴³ list as referenced by ISO 3166-1 s4.1

4.2 Source of names ... on the United Nations UNTERM website, as well as to those published in the "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use" issued by the United Nations Statistics Division

• The name "Sark" is included both as a country name in the UNTERM website⁴⁴ and the list cited in s4.2.

4.3 Overlaps ... some country names ... cover areas that have also been coded separately where an interchange requirement justifies a separate code element: the entries are therefore not mutually exclusive.

An example is given of France FR, 250, FRA and Martinique MQ, 474, MTQ. Martinique is more closely integrated with France than Sark is with the UK or Guernsey., Martinique sends elected representatives to the French National Assembly and Senate – Sark does not to either UK or Guernsey. Sark residents do not have automatic residency in Guernsey.

• According to s4.3, it is just as appropriate for Sark to have a separate listing in ISO 3166 as Martinique.

13.4 Section 5 - Principles for allocation of code elements

5.1 Relationship with names ... a visual association between the country names ... and their corresponding code elements.

• The English spelling is Sark; the French spelling is Sercq; the Sercquiais spelling is Sèr or Cerq (Sercquiais being the Norman French dialect specific to Sark).

5.2 Construction of the alpha-2 code

• Most obvious associations with the English name Sark have been assigned. We note that CQ is in the stated ranges, is not yet assigned and has a link to both the French and Sercquiais spellings.

5.3 Construction of the alpha-3 code

- We note that SCQ is in the stated ranges and not yet assigned.
- While most alpha-3 codes start with the alpha-2, this is not always the case; e.g. South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are GS / SGS

5.4 Construction of the numeric-3 code ... This numeric code is given by the standard country or area code for statistical use from the United Nations Statistical Division ...

• Sark has been assigned 680 by the United Nations Statistical Division

⁴³ UNSD Standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49) <u>https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/</u>

⁴⁴ UNTERM Portal search results for Sark <u>https://unterm.un.org/UNTERM/search?urlQuery=sark</u>





13.5 Section 7 – Maintenance

This section defines the role of the Maintenance Agency (ISO 3166/MA) and gives the criteria for adding and deleting country names, altering and reserving country names and code elements.

The criteria provided in 7.2 shall be observed by the ISO 3166/MA for changes to the list of country names ...

• There are two criteria in 7.2: "shall" and "decide ... on the basis of the justification". Sark meets both the "shall" and the "basis of justification" criteria.

13.5.1 Section 7.2 – first part

7.2 Additions to the list of country names shall be made on the basis of information from United Nations Headquarters ...

ISO Report N 474 2003-03-28 clarified the wording of the standard as decided by ISO 3166/MA "The verb "shall" will be used throughout this clause instead of "will" in order to conform to normal English usage for stipulations.".

- Sark is included in the UN sources of information cited by the ISO Standard.
- Sark is included on the United Nations Statistical Division list of "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use" as cited by the ISO Standard.
- Sark is the only self-governing entity in the UN M49 list of 241 Countries or Areas not to be included in the ISO list.
- Sark has a country name entry in the UNTERM Database as referenced in the ISO Standard
- Sark is confirmed as a separate legislature in the UN ECOSOC report
- Sark has met the UN information criterion for "shall" inclusion on the ISO list as it is mentioned in the sources of information from UN HQ required by ISO 3166-1.

13.5.2 Terms of reference – A.2.1 Additions of entries to ISO 3166-1

Requirement to be a Member State of the UN is not in the published Standard. The Terms of reference document⁴⁵ is more prescriptive; it states:

A.2.1.1.2.1 New ISO 3166-1 codes

When the ISO 3166/MAS receives notification of a new numeric-3 code element added by the UNSD to the UNSD M49 list for the new UN Member State, the ISO 3166/MA examines whether or not a new alpha-2 and alpha-3 code elements can be created based on the notification information [i.e. information provided on the "country page" of the UNSD database2)], as well as with any information available from contacts with the authorities of the new UN Member State. [quotations in this style in this section are taken from the Terms of reference doc N 815]

• As referenced in the UN Section, Sark appears on both the UNSD M49 list and on the UNSD database (UNTERM) referenced here by the ToR.

⁴⁵ Terms of reference for the maintenance of ISO 3166 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions N 815 2014-10-22





13.5.3 Section 7.2 – second part

The second part of s7.2 provides that a request can be made by a member of ISO 3166/MA which will decide on the basis of justification.

7.2 [cont'd] ... or upon the request of a member of ISO 3166/MA. In the latter case, the ISO 3166/MA will decide upon the addition, on the basis of the justification for the actual requirements for international interchange. ...

• Sark has many requirements for correct identification for international interchange. This submission includes many such requirements

7.2 [cont'd] ... If a country name is not included in the list provided in the "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use", the ISO 3166/MA may assign the numeric code element from the series 900 – 999 which has been made available by the United Nations Statistics Division for this purpose.

- Sark is included in this list and already has the numeric code of 680 which should be used by ISO 3166/MA
- The ISO list includes several entries which do not appear in the UN list. Sark is the only "Country or Area" with its own legislature that appears on the UN list but not on the ISO list in its own right.

13.5.4 Terms of reference A.2.1.2 Additions of dependent areas to be considered by the ISO 3166/MA

The Standard allows for names to be added on the basis of justification. The ToR is again more prescriptive than the published Standard. It lists the following criteria:

A.2.1.2.1.1 Autonomy and self-government

A dependent area for which the inclusion in ISO 3166-1 may be considered, shall be defined as all of the following:

a) an area of particular geopolitical interest, whose territory is, following international law, under the sovereignty of a UN Member State;

• criterion met: Sark's sovereign power is the UK.

b) an area which is physically separated from its parent country (i.e. it does not have direct borders with its parent country, **and** it should **neither** be an **exclave** of the parent country **nor** an island within the territorial waters of the parent country; although the minimum geographical distance between the parent country and the dependent area concerned cannot be defined exactly, this distance should be considered in conjunction with the application of interchange requirements, see A.2.1.2.1.2);

- criterion met: Sark is physically separate from the parent country (UK)
- criterion met: Sark is not in the territorial waters of the UK. Source is UK Government guidance⁴⁶. The map⁴⁷ shows Crown Dependency waters separately to those of the UK.

⁴⁶ UK, UK Overseas Territories and UK Crown Dependencies Maritime Limits and Law of the Sea <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-maritime-limits-and-law-of-the-sea</u>





c) an area which enjoys significant autonomy and self-government.

• criterion met: Sark is a self-governing jurisdiction with autonomy in its domestic affairs in the definition of HMG, the UK Supreme Court and the European Court of Human Rights. Sark's parliament, Chief Pleas, has been the government since 1579

A.2.1.2.1.2 Interchange requirements

An interchange requirement exists between the dependent area for which a code element is requested and other physical locations. For the purposes of ISO 3166-1, the term interchange requirement includes a stated and proven necessity to move physical objects (e.g. goods) or non-physical objects (e.g. electronic messages) from one physical location to another where the geographical separation causes problems in using the country code element of the parent country name for the separated dependent area concerned.

- criterion met: see the Interchange Sections earlier in this document for examples including requirements for identifying Sark products and animals separately to Guernsey and other Crown Dependencies, the UK etc.
- criterion met: Sark cannot yet be identified correctly as a source of electronic messages, ecommerce or government information. This causes problems as outlined in earlier sections for other governments and also for local businesses – particularly tourism, Sark's most important economy sector.

A.2.1.2.1.3 Credibility of request

The request for the inclusion of a name of a dependent area in the list of entries of ISO 3166-1 or in the list of reserved code elements shall originate from the competent office of the national government or of the ISO Member Body of the country holding sovereignty over the area. The competent office shall

a) provide a written statement;

b) state explicitly that the request originates from their competent office for such matters and that the national government or ISO Member Body has reviewed the criteria outlined in A.2.1.2.1.1 and A.2.1.2.1.2 and considers that the dependent area meets those requirements;

c) agree explicitly with and support the request (a mere statement that the request is tolerated by the government is not sufficient).

 criteria met for credible request: as per the written statement in Submission Section 2, BSI IDT/2/11 (ISO Member Body) has reviewed the criteria and this submission in full as has the UK Government (the sovereign power). Both explicitly agree with and support the request.

⁴⁷ The Territorial Sea Limits of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/447200/UK_TS_2015_</u> <u>A4.pdf</u>





13.5.5 Terms of reference – further criteria A.2.1.3 and A.4.3.1

While we believe that this submission establishes Sark as qualifying both by being on the UN lists, database and sources of information cited in the Standard and ToR, and also by meeting the dependent area criteria, we further note that the ToR includes:

A.2.1.3 Additions of other areas of particular geopolitical interest to be considered by the ISO 3166/MA

Voting members of ISO 3166/MA may request the addition of a new entry to ISO 3166-1 for an area of particular geopolitical interest that does not qualify as a dependent area as defined in A.2.1.2.1.1. If the ISO 3166/MA does not agree to add a new entry to ISO 3166-1, alternatively, it may choose the possibility of reserving code elements for the area of particular geopolitical interest (see A.4.3.1).

A.4.3.1 Case of rejected entries to ISO 3166-1

When a request for inclusion of a new country name has been rejected, the ISO 3166/MA may reserve the requested code element for the use of the applicant and other possible users; the ISO 3166/MAS will keep a record of such reservations.

We therefore submit there is every case for Sark to be included in ISO 3166-1.

13.6 Sark and Guernsey within ISO 3166-1

Sark has consulted extensively with Guernsey in preparing this submission. Not just on the accuracy of the legislative and constitutional position of the two self-governing administrations contained in this submission, but in particular with reference to correcting the remarks in their listing as published in ISO 3166-1 Newsletter VI-3 2009-09-09⁴⁸ and on which neither Guernsey nor Sark were consulted.

The inclusion of Sark within Guernsey has resulted in confusion in certain international listings.

The competent office in Guernsey is preparing a paper on their position which will be submitted with this submission so the changes to ISO 3166-1 can be co-ordinated.

BSI IDT/2/11 has also been consulted.

The agreed common position is included in the change template submitted.

⁴⁸ ISO 3166-1 Newsletter VI-3 2008-09-09

https://www.iso.org/files/live/sites/isoorg/files/archive/pdf/en/n567_newsletter.pdf





13.7 Sark – Criteria for Inclusion

As per the ISO 3166-1 Scope, Sark needs to be included on the list as a separate entry, rather than included in Guernsey's listing, so that it can interact correctly with the rest of the world.

As per the ISO 3166-1 Terms and Definitions, Sark is a "dependency, or other area of particular geopolitical interest" and therefore can be included in the list of "country names".

As per the ISO "Principles for inclusion in the list of country names" on the basis of UN information, Sark is included in the referenced UN lists and thereby "shall" be included in the ISO list.

 Given there is only one relevant entry on the UN list – Sark – which is not on the ISO list, accepting Sark on this basis does not set a precedent for other cases – there aren't any.

Sark also has a valid entry in the UNTERM Database (also referenced by ISO 3166-1).

Sark is cited separately within the Bailiwick in the UN ECOSOC report

• Sark meets the criterion for inclusion on the basis of information from UNHQ: it is mentioned in the 2 cited sources and also in other official UN reports.

As per the ISO 3166-1 "Principles for inclusion ... on request", this document sets out significant substantiation for the actual requirements for interchange.

The earlier Interchange section outlines a number of areas where non-inclusion causes problems for Sark's community in particular the tourism sector.

The "Overlaps" precedent (e.g. France FR and Martinique MQ) was set some years ago and has not resulted in a large number of similar applications. There is no reason that accepting Sark on this basis would suddenly stimulate any more.

As per the ISO 3166-1 "Principles for allocation", there is a relevant alpha-2 and alpha-3 which could be assigned. Sark already has a UN assigned numeric-3 which should be included in the ISO list as per s4.1 and s7.1 / s7.2

• Sark has significant justification for interchange as well as support from the UK Government.

As per Maintenance, Sark qualifies under the "shall" stipulation as well as under the justified "interchange" criterion.

The Terms of reference document⁴⁹ is more prescriptive than the published Standard. Even so, Sark is indeed listed as a Country Name on the same UN Sources of information as a full UN member State.

As per the Terms of Reference, Sark qualifies as physically separate, has an interchange requirement for both physical and non-physical objects (electronic messages) and has a request from the national government (UK).

As per Terms of reference, Sark qualifies as a self-governing dependent area, with autonomy in its domestic affairs, physically separate from the parent and with explicit support from both the national government and the ISO Member Body.

⁴⁹ Terms of reference for the maintenance of ISO 3166 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions N 815 2014-10-22





14 Summary

For several hundred years, the self-governing Island of Sark has survived on its own resources and followed its own direction pretty much untroubled by the outside world. The Victorians discovered the Island as a destination which formed the basis of today's tourist economy. World War II and the bravery of the population under occupation brought the Island some well-deserved recognition but it was still quite a secret jewel – part of its charm for the discerning traveller: a world apart.

This may be one reason why Sark has not appeared or been represented on the various international references. However, Sark can't stay under the radar and off the international grid forever – not unless it wants to lose its identity. The modern world is increasingly interconnected and for Sark to survive and prosper, it needs to retain and develop its unique identity within that interconnected context. If we want the world to find, visit and do business with "a world apart", we need to be where the world expects to find us.

Increasingly this means engaging with those international references and our submission for an ISO Country Code is a fundamental step in this process.

We have reviewed the ISO 3166-1 Standard and the N 815 Terms of reference in detail and believe our submission outlines a substantial body of evidence as to Sark's qualification for an ISO Country Code on the basis of either set of criteria:

- Inclusion in the UNSD List and in UNTERM and other UN Sources
- An self-governing dependent area, with autonomy in its domestic affairs, supported by a credible request

We outline several areas where the lack of a code causes problems for our economy and other administrations.

More importantly, we have covered the areas where the use of a Country Code will be of benefit to our international profile and our economy as well as being more accurate and enabling better interaction with those off our shores.

We have consulted at length and in detail with our sovereign power, HM Government, with our National Standards Body, BSI, and with Guernsey, in the preparation of this document. Guernsey have also submitted a position paper reference correcting their listing.

The submitted templates are the agreed position of all and have the benefit of correcting anomalies at the same time as adding Sark.

There are a number of Annexes with supportive information and background.

More needs to be done, but the ISO 3166-1 listing is the foundation to help us build a proper and accurate interaction with the outside world.

This is important for our identity, our economy and our future.

We are very pleased that BSI, as ISO Member Body of ISO 3166/MA, having reviewed this submission in detail, sees fit to make the request of the MA to approve the inclusion of Sark on ISO 3166-1.





15 Annexes

- 15.1 Annex Other Information
- 15.1.1 Crown Dependency Team / Ministry of Justice

This is a placeholder for CDT/MoJ - may be a separate document submitted in concert





15.1.2 Briefing note on ISO 3166 by the States of Guernsey

Please see accompanying Briefing note prepared by Jonathan Reeve, Director of International Relations and Constitutional Affairs, States of Guernsey.





15.1.3 UN Statistics issue of M49 Country Code 18 Apr 2011

United Na	ations 🖤 Nations Unies
TWO UNITED TELEPHONE	OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR STATISTICS DIVISION (UNSD) MENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS NATIONS PLAZA, DC2-1682, NEW YORK, NY 10017 1 NO: 1 (212) 963-4297; FAX NO: 1 (312) 963-4569 aternet location: unstats.un.org/unsd
STAT 122 (4)	18 April 2011
Dear Conseiller Maitland,	
This is in reference to your and Area Codes for Statistical Use	request for a 3-digit numerical code under the Standard Country (M49) for Sark.
Please be informed that we Sark: 680.	have newly assigned the following 3-digit M49 numeric code for
	ou can provide us with information on the designated office and ther data availability and relevant inquiries pertaining to official
	Yours sincerely,
	Sabine Warschburger Statistician
	Statistics Division/DESA
Conseiller Charles Maitland	
Chairman General Purpose and Advisory Con Committee Office	nmittee
La Chasse Marette Sark GY9 0SF	£
United Kingdom Fax: (01481) 833086	





15.2 Annex – Sark History

Sark is a unique territory. It was inhabited and self-governing before either Great Britain or the United Kingdom existed and is part of neither.

Archaeology has uncovered evidence of habitation from Neolithic times. The Roman Empire annexed the island. St Magloire founded a monastery in 565.

In 933, it became part of the Duchy of Normandy which explains the link to the Crown that exists to this day.

This link stems from the Norman conquest of England in 1066, when the Duke of Normandy became King of England. King Philippe Auguste of France succeeded in retaking possession of continental Normandy from King John of England in 1204, but was not able permanently to retake the Islands, which remained in the possession of and retained their allegiance to the King of England.

The English monarchy relinquished claims to continental Normandy under the Treaty of Paris in 1259 but retained the Channel Islands.

The Treaty of Calais of 1360 contained a clause confirming that the King of England shall have and hold all the islands which he "now holds"

After the ducal title was surrendered, "the King of England continued to rule the Islands as though he were Duke of Normandy, observing their laws and customs and liberties; and these were later confirmed by the charters of successive sovereigns which secured for them their own judiciaries and freedom from process of English courts and other important privileges of which the Islands were justly proud and which have always been respected".

Even today, the Queen is informally referred to as "The Duke of Normandy" and the loyal toast can be heard as "The Queen, our Duke" or "La Reine, notre Duc".

In 1565, Queen Elizabeth granted Letters Patent to Helier de Carteret which gave him Sark as a feudal fief in perpetuity as long as he kept the island free from pirates and occupied by at least 40 men. This is the basis of both today's modern Sark government and our direct relationship with the Crown.

The government, Chief Pleas dates back to at least 1579 and today is an independent legislature elected by universal adult suffrage.

In 1844, the then Seigneur mortgaged the island to get finds for silver mining. The mine went bankrupt and the island was then sold to the Collings family.

During World War II, the island was occupied by German forces but the islanders stayed as did the Dame of Sark, Sibyl Hathaway. She was succeeded by her grandson, Michael Beaumont and today his son, Christopher Beaumont is the 23rd Seigneur of Sark.





15.3 Annex – Territorial Waters Maps

The UK Hydrographic Office is the competent agency for HMG⁵⁰ for maritime limits. Their map⁵¹ shows the territorial sea limits separately for UK, IoM and Channel Islands.





HMG's map of the UK Continental Shelf does not include the Channel Islands. Nor does the UK Exclusive Economic Zone.

The Reform (Sark) Law, 2008 refers to "Sark and the territorial waters adjacent thereto" [S37] as matters for which Chief Pleas Ordinances may provide⁵².

Guernsey's map shows the limits of Sark's waters separately.

This confirms:

- Sark is not within the territorial waters of the UK (as required by the ToR of ISO 3166-1).
- Sark is outside the UK Exclusive Economic Zone.
- Sark is in control of its own waters.



⁵⁰ UK, UK Overseas Territories and UK Crown Dependencies Maritime Limits and Law of the Sea <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-maritime-limits-and-law-of-the-sea</u>

⁵¹ The Territorial Sea Limits of the UK, IoM and the CI <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/447200/UK_TS_2015</u> <u>A4.pdf</u>

⁵² Reform (Sark) Law 2008 <u>http://www.guernseylegalresources.gg/article/97000/Reform-Sark-Law-2008</u>





15.4 Annex - Sea Fisheries Regulation

Sark maintains strict control over its Sea Fisheries within its territorial waters. Only licensed fishermen are permitted and controls are in place for collection of the local delicacy, ormers.

Thanks to the large tidal flows of the English Channel around Sark, the local waters are kept

clean and unpolluted – the ideal environment for producing the high quality seafood for which Sark is famed. Seafood is exported to France, Guernsey and the UK.

The Chief Pleas Committee with responsibility for licensing fishermen within the 3nm limit is the Sea Fisheries Committee.

The Fishing (Sark) Ordinance controls all fishing within Sark's territorial waters covering minimum size. forbidding export of ormers and other species, setting close seasons, outlawing forbidden fishing methods, specifying boat types and sizes, pot seasons and generally setting the regulations for well-managed fishing industry and environment.

It provides that:

... a foreign fishing boat shall not enter any part of the territorial waters of this Island except



for a purpose recognised by international law ... and shall not fish or attempt to fish while within these waters.

It also gives Sark's Constable powers of detention, boarding, searching and seizure where any offence or reasonable suspicion of such offence exists.

International interchange of the products of Sark's fisheries is a fact. Protected identification of the source of this export trade would be enhanced by the Country Code.





15.5 Annex – Airspace

Sark's airspace extends to 2374 feet altitude, appears on CAA charts and is notified to $ICAO^{53}$.

Flight is not permitted and this restriction is maintained on Sark's behalf by the Director of Civil Aviation⁵⁴ for the Channel Islands.





⁵³ CAA Instrument Approach Charts - ICAO for Guernsey showing Sark airspace <u>http://lfrr.ivao.free.fr/events/RFO_LFRS/cartes/IAC/EGJB.pdf</u>

⁵⁴ Office of the Director of Civil Aviation <u>http://www.cidca.aero/</u>





15.6 Annex – Posts, Telecoms, Network Infrastructure, IP Ranges

15.6.1 Postal Service

The Postal Service is provided by Guernsey Post with the consent of Sark for mutual convenience. Guernsey Post has a commercial agreement with Sark for revenue share on stamps.

Guernsey Post regulation comes under the Bailiwick again with the consent of Sark for Sark services. Technically, it would be possible for Sark to regulate and provide its own services subject to the passing of suitable legislation.

It should be noted that there are several carriers on the Island in addition.

15.6.2 Telecoms

The landline service is provided by a private company, Sure.

Mobile coverage is provided by Sure and by Jersey Telecom.

Internet provision is generally through bundles with one of the phone providers.

Sark currently has one of the highest cost phone services – both mobile and landline – when dialling to / from UK. Competition has the potential to reduce this which would be aided by the ability to have a direct interchange

15.6.3 Satellite Internet

Satellite connections can be provided by multiple providers. However, the terminals cannot be correctly located on the RIPE database as RIPE uses the ISO List⁵⁵ which does not yet include Sark. RIPE is one of the 5 Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)⁵⁶ that coordinate internet governance and IP address space globally so that the internet works.

15.6.4 Internet Infrastructure

The same issue applies to any internet infrastructure. The Internet Registry System is how the internet locates components (such as routers and servers) so that other internet components can route data correctly. Every computer accessing the internet and every router and server making up the internet itself has an IP address which is registered to a particular country.

15.6.5 IP Ranges

The internet is enabled by the allocation of IP addresses correctly registered at one of the RIRs (and their Members). The "inetnum object"⁵⁷ is one of the main elements of the Number Registry and contains a mandatory "country" attribute. This country attribute locates websites and users. For example, some websites will use the country attribute of the user to display different search results, prices, delivery options and content.

⁵⁵ List of Country Codes and RIRs <u>https://www.ripe.net/participate/internet-governance/internet-technical-community/the-rir-system/list-of-country-codes-and-rirs</u>

⁵⁶ Global Structure of the Internet Registry System <u>https://www.ripe.net/participate/internet-governance/internet-technical-community/the-rir-system</u>

⁵⁷ Description of the INETNUM Object <u>https://www.ripe.net/manage-ips-and-</u> asns/db/support/documentation/ripe-database-documentation/rpsl-object-types/4-2-descriptions-ofprimary-objects/4-2-4-description-of-the-inetnum-object





Because RIRs use the ISO list, users, websites and ranges of IP addresses on Sark cannot be correctly located and no interaction depending on correct location can be accurate.

15.7 Annex - Medical Practitioners Regulation

Sark maintains its own Regulation of Medical Practitioners. In fact, as with education, harbours, emergency services and policing, Sark is responsible for its own public services funded from its own taxes and budget. There is no administrative, legislative or financial link to the States of Guernsey.

A good example is the Medical Practitioners. Regulation Ordinance we are putting through Chief Pleas in April. It. Is similar to the Guernsey document as we have the same aims as Guernsey and the UK but we are having to adapt it to the special needs of Sark and it will have to be presented to and voted upon by our own Parliament.

> Conseiller Roger Norwich, Team Leader Register of Medical Practitioners PDT

The Regulation of Health Professions (Medical Practitioners) (Sark) Ordinance, 2017 can be seen at Item 6 of the Agenda of the Christmas Chief Pleas⁵⁸

To practise on the Island, the practitioner must be registered in the Sark Register, which is different to both the UK Register and the Guernsey Register and, therefore, establishes an international interchange requirement.

15.8 Annex - Guernsey and Sark are distinct

15.8.1 Guernsey Country Code should not include Sark

Please refer to the separate paper from Guernsey.

15.8.2 No Electoral Representation in Guernsey

Unlike the other main islands of the Bailiwick, Sark's autonomous status within the Bailiwick is confirmed because it has no elected representation in the States of Guernsey. Alderney (due to the 1948 constitutional settlement between Alderney, States of Guernsey and UK) does – it sends 2 Deputies to the States of Guernsey.

Herm is included in the electoral process as it is part of the St Peter Port constituency.

Sark elects its own parliament: Chief Pleas. It legislates for and administers its own affairs other than Criminal Law (by long standing custom and later Law - Guernsey) and defence, citizenship and diplomatic representation – The Crown through UK Government).

15.8.3 Health, Welfare and Education

Sark is responsible for its own Health, Welfare and Education system. There is no connection with or control by the equivalent Guernsey services.

⁵⁸ Agenda of Christmas Chief Pleas, 18 Jan 2017

http://gov.sark.gg/Downloads/agendas_and_minutes/2017_agendas_minutes/170118_agenda.pdf





15.8.4 Guernsey Paper Census listed Sark as separate

The last Guernsey Census carried out by paper form listed Sark as a distinct Country of Birth. It can be noted that the Census lists Guernsey, Herm and Jethou together and Sark separately.

To record this correctly requires a different Country Code to Guernsey (and Jersey and UK).

Personal Information 1 Names of persons who should be included Those listed in Table A on page 2 only	Person No. 1 Last name: First name:	Person No. 2 Last name: First name:
2 Sex	Male 1 Female 2	Male 1 Female 2
3 Date of birth	Day Month Year	Day Month Year
4 Country of birth Tick one box only	Guernsey, Herm, Jethou 1 Alderney 2	Guemsey, Herm, Jethou 1 Aldemey 2
	Sark 3	Sark 3
	Jersey 4 U.K. 5 Republic of Ireland 6 Portugal 7 Other, please specify below Office use only 0	Jersey4 U.K5 Republic of Ireland6 Portugal7 Other, please specify below Office use only

15.8.5 Guernsey Electronic Census

It has been confirmed by the Guernsey Electronic Census in 2016 that they do not count Census statistics for Sark within Guernsey statistics.