

Bulletin No. 104

Law of the Sea



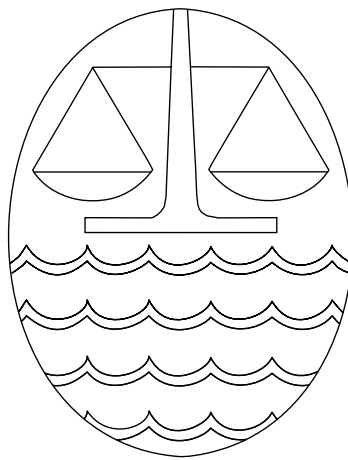
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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Office of Legal Affairs

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I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE CONVENTION AND THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS, AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020¹

1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of its implementing Agreements

This consolidated table provides unofficial, quick-reference information related to the participation in the Convention and its implementing Agreements.

The symbol □ indicates that (i) a declaration or statement was made at the time of signature, ratification or accession, or anytime thereafter; or (ii) declarations were confirmed upon succession; □□ indicates that more than one declaration was made by the State. The abbreviations (fc) indicates formal confirmation; (a) accession; (s) succession; (ds) definitive signature; (p) consent to be bound; (sp) simplified procedure. The names of States in italics indicate non-members of the United Nations; shaded rows indicate landlocked States.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
TOTALS	157	168		79	150	59	91	
Afghanistan	18/03/83							
Albania		23/06/03(a)			23/06/03(p)			
Algeria	10/12/82□	11/06/96	□□	29/07/94	11/06/96(p)			

¹ Source: *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6. Available from <https://treaties.un.org>, "Status of Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General". In accordance with article 308, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention:

1. This Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the date of deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, subject to paragraph 1.

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16/11/1994)			Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28/07/1996)		Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (in force as from 11/12/2001)		
	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Andorra								
Angola	10/12/82	05/12/90			07/09/10(a)			
Antigua and Barbuda	07/02/83	02/02/89			03/05/16(a)			
Argentina	05/10/84	01/12/95		29/07/94	01/12/95	04/12/95		
Armenia		09/12/02(a)			09/12/02(a)			
Australia	10/12/82	05/10/94		29/07/94	05/10/94	04/12/95	23/12/99	
Austria	10/12/82	14/07/95		29/07/94	14/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Azerbaijan		16/06/16(a)			16/06/16(a)			
Bahamas	10/12/82	29/07/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/01/97(a)	
Bahrain	10/12/82	30/05/85						
Bangladesh	10/12/82	27/07/01			27/07/01(a)	04/12/95	05/11/12	
Barbados	10/12/82	12/10/93		15/11/94	28/07/95(sp)		22/09/00(a)	
Belarus	10/12/82	30/08/06			30/08/06(a)			
Belgium	05/12/84	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)	03/10/96	19/12/03	
Belize	10/12/82	13/08/83			21/10/94(ds)	04/12/95	14/07/05	
Benin	30/08/83	16/10/97			16/10/97(p)		02/11/17(a)	
Bhutan	10/12/82							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	27/11/84	28/04/95			28/04/95(p)			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12/01/94(s)						
Botswana	05/12/84	02/05/90			31/01/05(a)			
Brazil	10/12/82	22/12/88		29/07/94	25/10/07	04/12/95	08/03/00	
Brunei Darussalam	05/12/84	05/11/96			05/11/96(p)			
Bulgaria	10/12/82	15/05/96			15/05/96(a)		13/12/06(a)	
Burkina Faso	10/12/82	25/01/05		30/11/94	25/01/05(p)	15/10/96		
Burundi	10/12/82							

Cabo Verde	10/12/82	10/08/87		29/07/94	23/04/08			
Cambodia	01/07/83						06/03/20(a)	
Cameroon	10/12/82	19/11/85		24/05/95	28/08/02			
Canada	10/12/82	07/11/03		29/07/94	07/11/03	04/12/95	03/08/99	
Central African Republic	04/12/84							
Chad	10/12/82	14/08/09			14/08/09(p)			
Chile	10/12/82	25/08/97			25/08/97(a)		11/02/16(a)	
China	10/12/82	07/06/96		29/07/94	07/06/96(p)	06/11/96		
Colombia	10/12/82							
Comoros	06/12/84	21/06/94						
Congo	10/12/82	09/07/08			09/07/08(p)			
Cook Islands	10/12/82	15/02/95			15/02/95(a)		01/04/99(a)	
Costa Rica	10/12/82	21/09/92			20/09/01(a)		18/06/01(a)	
Côte d'Ivoire	10/12/82	26/03/84		25/11/94	28/07/95(sp)	24/01/96		
Croatia		05/04/95(s)			05/04/95(p)		10/09/13(a)	
Cuba	10/12/82	15/08/84			17/10/02(a)			
Cyprus	10/12/82	12/12/88		01/11/94	27/07/95		25/09/02(a)	
Czech Republic	22/02/93	21/06/96		16/11/94	21/06/96		19/03/07(a)	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10/12/82							
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22/08/83	17/02/89						
Denmark	10/12/82	16/11/04		29/07/94	16/11/04	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Djibouti	10/12/82	08/10/91						
Dominica	28/03/83	24/10/91						
Dominican Republic	10/12/82	10/07/09			10/07/09(p)			
Ecuador		24/09/12(a)			24/09/12(p)		07/12/16(a)	
Egypt	10/12/82	26/08/83		22/03/95		05/12/95		
El Salvador	05/12/84							
Equatorial Guinea	30/01/84	21/07/97			21/07/97(p)			
Eritrea								

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	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Estonia		26/08/05(a)	☐		26/08/05(a)		07/08/06(a)	☐
Eswatini	18/01/84	24/09/12		12/10/94	24/09/12(p)			
Ethiopia	10/12/82							
European Union	07/12/84☐	01/04/98(fc)	☐	29/07/94	01/04/98(fc)	27/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐
Fiji	10/12/82	10/12/82	☐	29/07/94	28/07/95	04/12/95	12/12/96	
Finland	10/12/82☐	21/06/96	☐	29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
France	10/12/82☐	11/04/96	☐	29/07/94	11/04/96	04/12/96☐	19/12/03	☐
Gabon	10/12/82	11/03/98	☐	04/04/95	11/03/98(p)	07/10/96		
Gambia	10/12/82	22/05/84						
Georgia		21/03/96(a)			21/03/96(p)			
Germany		14/10/94(a)	☐	29/07/94	14/10/94	28/08/96	19/12/03	☐
Ghana	10/12/82	07/06/83			23/09/16(a)		27/01/17(a)	
Greece	10/12/82☐	21/07/95	☐☐	29/07/94	21/07/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
Grenada	10/12/82	25/04/91		14/11/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Guatemala	08/07/83	11/02/97	☐		11/02/97(p)			
Guinea	04/10/84☐	06/09/85		26/08/94	28/07/95(sp)		16/09/05(a)	
Guinea Bissau	10/12/82	25/08/86	☐			04/12/95		
Guyana	10/12/82	16/11/93			25/09/08(a)			
Haiti	10/12/82	31/07/96			31/07/96(p)			
Holy See								
Honduras	10/12/82	05/10/93	☐		28/07/03(a)			
Hungary	10/12/82	05/02/02	☐		05/02/02(a)		16/05/08(a)	☐
Iceland	10/12/82	21/06/85	☐	29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95	14/02/97	
India	10/12/82	29/06/95	☐	29/07/94	29/06/95		19/08/03(a)	☐
Indonesia	10/12/82	03/02/86		29/07/94	02/06/00	04/12/95	28/09/09	

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10/12/82						17/04/98(a)	
Iraq	10/12/82	30/07/85						
Ireland	10/12/82	21/06/96		29/07/94	21/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Israel						04/12/95		
Italy	07/12/84	13/01/95		29/07/94	13/01/95	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Jamaica	10/12/82	21/03/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	04/12/95		
Japan	07/02/83	20/06/96		29/07/94	20/06/96	19/11/96	07/08/06	
Jordan		27/11/95(a)			27/11/95(p)			
Kazakhstan								
Kenya	10/12/82	02/03/89			29/07/94(ds)		13/07/04(a)	
Kiribati		24/02/03(a)			24/02/03(p)		15/09/05(a)	
Kuwait	10/12/82	02/05/86			02/08/02(a)			
Kyrgyzstan								
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10/12/82	05/06/98		27/10/94	05/06/98(p)			
Latvia		23/12/04(a)			23/12/04(a)		05/02/07(a)	
Lebanon	07/12/84	05/01/95			05/01/95(p)			
Lesotho	10/12/82	31/05/07			31/05/07(p)			
Liberia	10/12/82	25/09/08			25/09/08(p)		16/09/05(a)	
Libya	03/12/84							
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania		12/11/03(a)			12/11/03(a)		01/03/07(a)	
Luxembourg	05/12/84	05/10/00		29/07/94	05/10/00	27/06/96	19/12/03	
Madagascar	25/02/83	22/08/01			22/08/01(p)			
Malawi	07/12/84	28/09/10			28/09/10(p)			
Malaysia	10/12/82	14/10/96		02/08/94	14/10/96(p)			
Maldives	10/12/82	07/09/00		10/10/94	07/09/00(p)	08/10/96	30/12/98	
Mali	19/10/83	16/07/85						
Malta	10/12/82	20/05/93		29/07/94	26/06/96		11/11/01(a)	
Marshall Islands		09/08/91(a)				04/12/95	19/03/03	
Mauritania	10/12/82	17/07/96		02/08/94	17/07/96(p)	21/12/95		

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Mauritius	10/12/82	04/11/94			04/11/94(p)		25/03/97(a)	☐
Mexico	10/12/82	18/03/83	☐		10/04/03(a)			
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29/04/91(a)		10/08/94	06/09/95	04/12/95	23/05/97	
Monaco	10/12/82	20/03/96		30/11/94	20/03/96(p)		09/06/99(a)	
Mongolia	10/12/82	13/08/96		17/08/94	13/08/96(p)			
Montenegro		23/10/06(ds)	☐☐		23/10/06(ds)			
Morocco	10/12/82	31/05/07	☐	19/10/94	31/05/07	04/12/95	19/09/12	
Mozambique	10/12/82	13/03/97			13/03/97(a)		10/12/08(a)	
Myanmar	10/12/82	21/05/96			21/05/96(a)			
Namibia	10/12/82	18/04/83		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	19/04/96	08/04/98	
Nauru	10/12/82	23/01/96			23/01/96(p)		10/01/97(a)	
Nepal	10/12/82	02/11/98			02/11/98(p)			
Netherlands	10/12/82	28/06/96	☐☐	29/07/94	28/06/96	28/06/96☐	19/12/03	☐
New Zealand	10/12/82	19/07/96		29/07/94	19/07/96	04/12/95	18/04/01	
Nicaragua	09/12/84☐	03/05/00	☐		03/05/00(p)			
Niger	10/12/82	07/08/13			07/08/13(p)			
Nigeria	10/12/82	14/08/86	☐	25/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		02/11/09(a)	
Niue	05/12/84	11/10/06			11/10/06(p)	04/12/95	11/10/06	
North Macedonia		19/08/94(s)			19/08/94(p)			
Norway	10/12/82	24/06/96	☐☐		24/06/96(a)	04/12/95	30/12/96	☐
Oman	01/07/83☐	17/08/89	☐☐		26/02/97(a)		14/05/08(a)	
Pakistan	10/12/82	26/02/97	☐	10/08/94	26/02/97(p)	15/02/96		
Palau		30/09/96(a)	☐		30/09/96(p)		26/03/08(a)	
Panama	10/12/82	01/07/96	☐☐		01/07/96(p)		16/12/08(a)	
Papua New Guinea	10/12/82	14/01/97			14/01/97(p)	04/12/95	04/06/99	

Paraguay	10/12/82	26/09/86		29/07/94	10/07/95		
Peru							
Philippines	10/12/82 ¹	08/05/84	¹	15/11/94	23/07/97	30/08/96	24/09/14
Poland	10/12/82	13/11/98		29/07/94	13/11/98(p)		14/03/06(a) ¹
Portugal	10/12/82	03/11/97	¹	29/07/94	03/11/97	27/06/96	19/12/03 ¹
Qatar	27/11/84 ¹	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)		
Republic of Korea	14/03/83	29/01/96	¹	07/11/94	29/01/96	26/11/96	01/02/08
Republic of Moldova		06/02/07(a)	¹		06/02/07(p)		
Romania	10/12/82 ¹	17/12/96	¹		17/12/96(a)		16/07/07(a)
Russian Federation	10/12/82 ¹	12/03/97	¹		12/03/97(a)	04/12/95	04/08/97 ¹
Rwanda	10/12/82						
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/12/84	07/01/93					23/02/18 (a)
Saint Lucia	10/12/82	27/03/85				12/12/95	09/08/96
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10/12/82	01/10/93	¹				29/10/10(a)
Samoa	28/09/84	14/08/95		07/07/95	14/08/95(p)	04/12/95	25/10/96
San Marino							
Sao Tome and Principe	13/07/83 ¹	03/11/87					
Saudi Arabia	07/12/84	24/04/96	¹ ¹		24/04/96(p)		
Senegal	10/12/82	25/10/84		09/08/94	25/07/95	04/12/95	30/01/97
Serbia	- ²	12/03/01(s)	¹	12/05/95	28/07/95(sp) ³		
Seychelles	10/12/82	16/09/91		29/07/94	15/12/94	04/12/96	20/03/98
Sierra Leone	10/12/82	12/12/94			12/12/94(p)		
Singapore	10/12/82	17/11/94	¹		17/11/94(p)		
Slovakia	28/05/93	08/05/96		14/11/94	08/05/96		06/11/08(a) ¹
Slovenia		16/06/95(s)	¹ ¹	19/01/95	16/06/95		15/06/06(a) ¹

² Confirmed upon succession. See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6, endnote 5. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

³ See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6.a, endnote 13. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

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	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Signature (dd/mm/yy)	Ratification/ accession (dd/mm/yy)	Declaration
Solomon Islands	10/12/82	23/06/97			23/06/97(p)		13/02/97(a)	
Somalia	10/12/82	24/07/89						
South Africa	05/12/84	23/12/97	☐	03/10/94	23/12/97		14/08/03(a)	
South Sudan								
Spain	04/12/84☐	15/01/97	☐☐	29/07/94	15/01/97	03/12/96	19/12/03	☐
Sri Lanka	10/12/82	19/07/94		29/07/94	28/07/95(sp)	09/10/96	24/10/96	
State of Palestine		02/01/15(a)			02/01/15(p)			
Sudan	10/12/82☐	23/01/85		29/07/94				
Suriname	10/12/82	09/07/98			09/07/98(p)			
Sweden	10/12/82☐	25/06/96	☐	29/07/94	25/06/96	27/06/96	19/12/03	☐
Switzerland	17/10/84	01/05/09	☐	26/10/94	01/05/09			
Syrian Arab Republic								
Tajikistan								
Thailand	10/12/82	15/05/11	☐		15/05/11(a)		28/4/17 (a)	
Timor-Leste		08/01/13(a)	☐		08/01/13(p)			
Togo	10/12/82	16/04/85	☐☐	03/08/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Tonga		02/08/95(a)			2/08/95(p)	04/12/95	31/07/96	
Trinidad and Tobago	10/12/82	25/04/86	☐☐	10/10/94	28/07/95(sp)		13/09/06(a)	
Tunisia	10/12/82	24/04/85	☐☐	15/05/95	24/05/02			
Turkey								
Turkmenistan								
Tuvalu	10/12/82	09/12/02			09/12/02(p)		02/02/09(a)	
Uganda	10/12/82	09/11/90		09/08/94	28/07/95(sp)	10/10/96		
Ukraine	10/12/82☐	26/07/99	☐	28/02/95	26/07/99	04/12/95	27/02/03	

United Arab Emirates	10/12/82							
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		25/07/97(a)	☐☐	29/07/94	25/07/97	04/12/95	10/12/01 19/12/03 ⁴	☐☐
United Republic of Tanzania	10/12/82	30/09/85	☐	07/10/94	25/06/98			
United States of America				29/07/94		04/12/95	21/08/96	☐
Uruguay	10/12/82☐	10/12/92	☐	29/07/94	07/08/07	16/01/96☐	10/09/99	☐
Uzbekistan								
Vanuatu	10/12/82	10/08/99		29/07/94	10/08/99(p)	23/07/96	15/03/18	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)								
Viet Nam	10/12/82	25/07/94	☐		27/04/06(a)		18/12/18(a)	☐
Yemen	10/12/82☐	21/07/87	☐		13/10/14(a)			
Zambia	10/12/82	07/03/83		13/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
Zimbabwe	10/12/82	24/02/93		28/10/94	28/07/95(sp)			
TOTALS	157	168		79	150	59	91	

⁴ See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.7, endnote 6. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

2. *Chronological lists of ratifications, accessions and successions*

(a) *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*

No new ratifications, accessions or successions took place during the period covered by the present issue. As at 30 November 2020, the information in the chronological list published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 100* (pp. 10–11) remains valid (see www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/los_bult.htm).

(b) *Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the Convention*

No new ratifications, accessions or successions took place during the period covered by the present issue. As at 30 November 2020, the information in the chronological list published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 100* (pp. 12–13) remains valid (see www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/los_bult.htm).

(c) *Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks*

No new ratifications, accessions or successions took place during the period covered by the present issue. As at 30 November 2020, the information in the chronological list published in *Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 102* (p. 11) remains valid (see www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/los_bult.htm).

II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

*Togo*⁵

- (a) *Act No. 2016-004 concerning measures to counter piracy and other unlawful acts, and the exercise of national police powers at sea*

The following Act, having been debated and adopted by the National Assembly, is hereby promulgated by the President of the Republic:

Article 1

The present Act concerns measures to counter acts of maritime piracy and other unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation committed at sea, as defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea concluded at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 10 March 1988 and other international conventions ratified by Togo, as well as laws and regulations of the Togolese Republic.

Article 2

The present Act shall apply to:

- Togolese private vessels in all maritime areas, without prejudice to the powers conferred on States by international law;
- foreign vessels and vessels without a flag or nationality in the maritime areas under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Togolese Republic, and on the high seas in accordance with international law;
- vessels flying the flag of a State that has requested the intervention of Togo or accepted its request to intervene;
- vessels located in maritime areas under the sovereignty of a foreign State with the agreement of that State;
- vessels that remain at sea despite the withdrawal of their navigation permit by the national or international competent authority.

The provisions of the present Act shall not apply to:

- foreign warships;
- vessels belonging to a State or operated by a State when they are used as naval auxiliaries or for customs or police purposes.

Article 3

To ensure compliance with the provisions concerning measures to counter piracy and other unlawful acts committed at sea that are applicable by virtue of international law, and with the laws and regulations of the Togolese Republic, commanders of Government vessels or aircraft responsible for maritime surveillance shall be authorized to conduct, or order the conducting of, inspection and coercion measures as provided for by the present Act.

⁵ Originals: French. Transmitted by note verbale No. 0159/MPT-ONU/flid/2019 dated 7 March 2019, from the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations.

Article 4

In order to fulfil that mission, the commanders of Togolese Government vessels and aircraft may perform the following actions:

- conduct an approach;
- conduct a visit/search.

An approach entails requesting the identity and nationality of a vessel by inviting it to show its flag and provide information thereon.

A visit entails sending a team to verify the vessel's flag, and in particular its certificate of registration, in the event of doubt as to the veracity of the responses provided during the approach. The commander of the Government vessel or aircraft may verify and inspect the ship's papers in order to ascertain that the vessel is not transporting prohibited goods or engaging in prohibited activities.

Article 5

In addition to judicial police officers and officials acting pursuant to the Code of Criminal Procedure, commanders, first officers and second officers of Government vessels and commanders of Government aircraft shall be authorized to establish, during the visit, the offences referred to in article 4, paragraph 3.

Offences are established by means of statements that are deemed authentic in the absence of evidence to the contrary. These statements are transmitted to the public prosecutor of the competent court of first instance.

The perpetrators of the offences established, and their accomplices, may be prosecuted and tried in the Togolese courts when they have been apprehended by the Togolese personnel referred to in the present article or handed over to them by the competent agencies of countries that have signed agreements with Togo in that regard.

Article 6

In the event of a refusal to identify the vessel to be inspected, or when admittance on board has been refused or has been found to be physically impossible, the commander of the Government vessel or aircraft may order that the vessel be diverted to a Togolese port, or the port of a foreign State subject to the latter's agreement.

The commander may also order that the vessel be diverted to an appropriate position or port in the following cases:

- in application of international law;
- by virtue of specific legislative or regulatory provisions;
- for the enforcement of a court decision;
- at the request of a competent administrative or judicial authority;
- at the request of a military authority for reasons of national security.

Article 7

While the vessel is in transit following the decision to order a diversion, the commander of the Government ship or aircraft may impose the necessary restrictions on the persons subject to inspection to ensure the preservation of the vessel and its cargo and the safety of the persons on board.

Article 8

The commander of the Government vessel or aircraft may exercise the right of hot pursuit of the foreign vessel as provided for under international law when there are reasons to believe that the said vessel has violated the laws and regulations in force.

Article 9

If the captain refuses to comply with the order issued in connection with the right of approach and the right of visit, or the diversion order, coercion measures, even extending to the use of force, may be undertaken.

Article 10

Coercion measures consist of:

- verbal warnings issued to the vessel to make it stop;
- warning shots ahead of the vessel's bow, comprising one shot ordering it to show its flag and three shots signalling it to stop;
- shots intended to immobilize the vessel. They are preceded by further verbal warnings, and fired in such a way as to minimize the risks of injury or loss of human life and other collateral damage;
- use of force with the aim of securing the captain's compliance; in some cases a team of Togolese security forces may even take control of the vessel.

Article 11

Except in self-defence, authorization to fire warning shots and shots aimed at immobilizing the vessel using military weapons must be obtained from the Chief of Staff of the Togolese Armed Forces.

Actions involving the use of force, or actions to restore public order at sea, come under the responsibility of the maritime prefect.

Article 12

Refusal to comply with orders issued under article 4, paragraph 3, and articles 6 and 8 of the present Act shall be punishable by a fine of fifty million (50,000,000) to one billion (1,000,000,000) CFA francs, without prejudice to the criminal proceedings brought.

Article 13

The same penalties shall be applicable either to the owner of the vessel or the owner's representative in Togo, or to the operator of the vessel, when they are responsible for the refusal to comply with the orders referred to in article 9 of the present Act.

Article 14

Measures taken against foreign vessels pursuant to the present Act shall be notified to the flag State through the diplomatic channel.

Article 15

The present Act shall be executed as a State law.

Done at Lomé, 11 March 2016

President of the Republic
(Signed)
Faure Essozimna Gnassingbe

Prime Minister
(Signed)
Selom Komi Klassou

Certified copy
Secretary-General
Office of the President of the Republic
(Signed)
Daté Patrick Tevi-Benissan

(b) *Act No. 2016-007 concerning maritime areas under national jurisdiction*

The following Act, having been debated and adopted by the National Assembly, is hereby promulgated by the President of the Republic:

Article 1

The present Act concerns maritime areas under national jurisdiction, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

Article 2

The breadth of the Togolese territorial sea shall be 12 nautical miles, measured from baselines established by ordinance No. 77-24 of 16 August 1977 delimiting territorial waters and creating a protected economic zone.

Article 3

A contiguous zone is hereby established, extending beyond the territorial sea up to 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

Article 4

In the contiguous zone, the State shall exercise the controls necessary to prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea. It shall punish infringement of the above laws and regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea.

Article 5

An exclusive economic zone is hereby established, extending beyond and adjacent to the contiguous zone up to 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, the extent of its jurisdiction and its sovereign rights are measured.

Article 6

In the exclusive economic zone, the State reserves the right to explore and exploit the living and non-living resources associated with it. It shall exercise its jurisdiction as provided for in the international instruments in force, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

The State nonetheless undertakes to allow neighbouring land-locked States to participate, where possible, in the exploitation of living resources under bilateral and regional agreements.

Article 7

The delimitation of Togolese maritime boundaries shall take place in compliance with articles 15, 74 and 83 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

Article 8

All previous provisions contrary to this Act are hereby repealed.

Article 9

The present Act shall be executed as a State law.

Done at Lomé, 30 March 2016

President of the Republic
(Signed)
Faure Essozimna Gnassingbe

Prime Minister
(Signed)
Selom Komi Klassou

Certified copy
Secretary-General
Office of the President of the Republic
(Signed)
Daté Patrick Tevi-Benissan

B. BILATERAL TREATIES

1. *Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of National Accord-State of Libya on Delimitation of the Maritime Jurisdiction Areas in the Mediterranean, 27 November 2019*⁶

The Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of National Accord-State of Libya (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties"),

Confirming their commitment to the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having decided to determine a precise and equitable delimitation of their respective maritime areas in the Mediterranean in which the Parties exercise sovereignty, sovereign rights and/or jurisdiction in accordance with applicable rules of international law taking into account all relevant circumstances,

Taking into account the willingness of the Parties to achieve equitable and mutually acceptable solutions to the above-mentioned issues through constructive negotiations and in the spirit of good-friendly relations,

Convinced that this Memorandum of Understanding will contribute to the strengthening of the relations and encourage further cooperation between the Parties in the interest of two brotherly countries.

Have agreed as follows

ARTICLE I

THE BOUNDARIES OF CONTINENTAL SHELF AND EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

1 The boundaries of the Continental Shelf and the Exclusive Economic Zone in the Mediterranean between the Republic of Turkey and the Government of National Accord-State of Libya begins at "Point A" (34° 16' 13.720"N - 026° 19' 11.640"E) and ends at the Point B (34° 09' 07.9"N - 026° 39' 06.3"E)

The Parties have agreed on these boundaries.

2 The boundaries of the Continental Shelf and the Exclusive Economic Zone determined in ARTICLE I, paragraph 1 of this Memorandum of Understanding are shown on the Maritime Chart INT 308 (Data Source: BA Chart Edition 1992), scale 1:1 102 000 (Annex 1). The coordinates are shown in the chart at Annex 1 in its coordinate system. The geographical coordinates referred to in ARTICLE I of this Memorandum of Understanding are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS'84)

3 Base points coordinates that are used to determine the equidistance line are shown in Annex

ARTICLE II

ANNEXES TO THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The annexes indicated in the second and third paragraphs of Article 1 constitute integral part of this Memorandum of Understanding

⁶ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Turkey on 11 December 2019, registration No. I-56119, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations. Entry into force: 8 December 2019, in accordance with article VI. See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=080000028056605a&clang=_en.

**ARTICLE III
REGISTRATION**

Upon its entry into force, this Memorandum of Understanding shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations pursuant to ARTICLE 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

**ARTICLE IV
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

1. Any dispute between the Parties arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding shall be settled through diplomatic channels in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation in accordance with ARTICLE 33 of the Charter of the United Nations

2. In case there are natural resources extending from the Economic Exclusive Zone of one Party to the Exclusive Economic Zone of the other, the two Parties could cooperate in order to reach an agreement on the modalities of the exploitation of such resources.

3. If either of the two Parties is engaged in negotiations aimed at the delimitation of its Exclusive Economic Zone with another State, that Party, before reaching a final agreement with the other State, shall notify and consult the other Party.

**ARTICLE V
AMENDMENT AND REVIEW**

Either party may propose amendment or review of this MoU through diplomatic channels if deemed necessary except Article 1 and Article 2. Amendments are made with the consensus of the parties

**ARTICLE VI
ENTRY INTO FORCE**

This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the last written notification by which the Parties notify each other through diplomatic channels of the completion of their internal legal procedures required for the entry into force of the Memorandum of Understanding

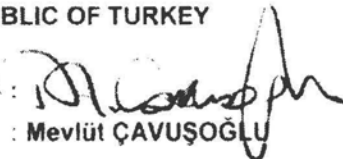
This Memorandum of Understanding was done in Istanbul on 27 November 2019, in two original copies in Turkish, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

**ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

SIGNATURE :

NAME :

TITLE :


: Mevlüt ÇAVUŞOĞLU
: Minister of Foreign Affairs

**ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
NATIONAL ACCORD-STATE OF LIBYA**

SIGNATURE :

NAME :

TITLE :



: Mohamed Taher SIYALA

: Minister of Foreign Affairs

ANNEX 1

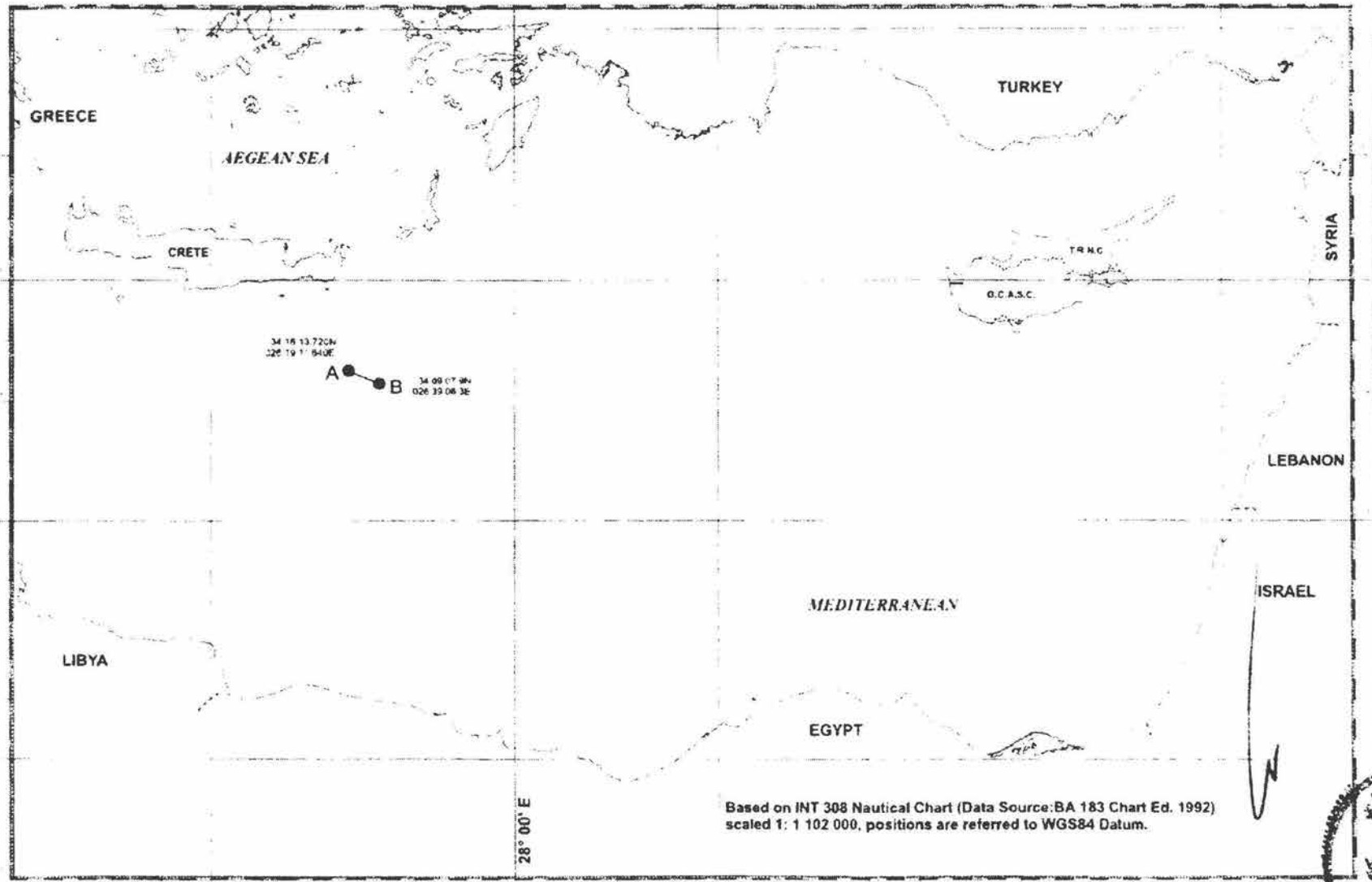
MARITIME CHART INT 308 MAP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WITH THE BOUNDARY OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL ACCORD-STATE OF LIBYA

ANNEX 2

BASE POINTS FOR TURKEY-LIBYA CONTINENTAL SHELF/EEZ COORDINATES LIST

ANNEX 1

MARITIME CHART INT 308 MAP OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WITH THE BOUNDARY OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL ACCORD-STATE OF LIBYA



ANNEX 2
BASE POINTS FOR TURKEY-LIBYA CONTINENTAL SHELF/EEZ COORDINATES LIST

1. Turkish Coasts

[...]⁷

2. Libyan Coasts

[...]⁸

3. Coordinates are by WGS-84 system.

⁷ Tables of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/TREATIES/Turkey_11122019_%28HC%29_MoU_Libya-Delimitation-areas-Mediterranean.pdf.

⁸ Ibid.

2. *Supplementary Agreement to the Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait on the Partition of the Neutral Zone and to the Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait concerning the Submerged Area Adjacent to the Divided Zone, 24 December 2019, and related Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Government of the State of Kuwait, 24 December 2019*⁹

(a) *Supplementary Agreement*

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait (hereinafter “the Parties”):

Whereas the Parties have concluded the Agreement on the partition of the Neutral Zone (“Partition Agreement”), signed on 9 Rabi‘ I A.H. 1385, corresponding to 7 July A.D. 1965,

Whereas the Parties had previously approved the final results for the survey and determination of the boundaries of the Neutral Zone and the boundary line between the two States, adopted by the Joint Saudi Arabian-Kuwaiti Technical Commission in the Agreed Minutes signed at Kuwait City on 8 Rabi‘ I A.H. 1386, corresponding to 27 June A.D. 1966,

Whereas the line dividing the Neutral Zone was adopted by means of the Supplementary Agreement, concluded in Kuwait City on 9 Shawwal A.H. 1389, corresponding to 18 December A.D. 1969,

Whereas the Parties have concluded the Agreement concerning the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone and its annex I (the divided submerged area), done on 30 Rabi‘ I A.H. 1421, corresponding to 2 July A.D. 2000,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The line dividing the Neutral Zone, adopted by means of the Supplementary Agreement, shall be considered as part of the international boundary line between the territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the territory of the State of Kuwait, with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia exercising full sovereignty over its territory to the south of that line and the State of Kuwait exercising full sovereignty over its territory to the north of that line.

The line dividing the submerged area shall be considered the maritime boundary line separating the maritime zone of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the maritime zone of the State of Kuwait, with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia exercising full sovereignty over its territorial sea and having sovereign rights in respect of and jurisdiction over the adjacent area, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf to the south of that line, and the State of Kuwait exercising full sovereignty over its territorial sea and having sovereign rights in respect of and jurisdiction over the adjacent area, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf to the north of that line, in accordance with international law.

The natural resources in the entirety of the divided zone and the divided submerged area shall continue to be owned equally by the Parties, which shall respect each other’s rights to those shared natural resources, whether existing at present or that which may in the future exist.

Article 2

1. The international land boundary line between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the State of Kuwait consists of straight lines connecting the boundary points of which the coordinates are set out in annex
2. The maritime boundary line between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait extends from border point G in straight lines that connect with maritime boundary points 1 to 4, the coordinates of which are set out in annex 2, and from maritime boundary point 4 extending to the

⁹ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait on 12 March 2020, registration No. I-56210, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations. Entry into force: 3 February 2020, in accordance with article 6. See <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=080000028057150e>.

end of the maritime boundary between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait. The attached map (annex 3) shows the aforementioned land boundary and maritime boundary lines. Annexes 1, 2 and 3 shall be considered integral parts of the present Agreement.

Article 3

Each of the Parties agree to allow any company representing the interests of the other Party to be present in the part of the divided zone over which it has sovereignty and the part of the divided submerged area within which it may exercise its rights, and to allow such companies to engage in exploration, excavation, drilling and exploitation of hydrocarbon resources in accordance with the concessions granted to each company by the Party the interests of which it represents, this being done through joint investment in joint operations, unless the Parties agree to another means of exploiting shared resources.

Each of the Parties undertakes to respect the provisions of such concessions and to provide, within the part over which it has sovereignty, what facilitation may be required to the companies representing the interests of the other Party in order for them to exercise their rights and fulfil their obligations in a manner that does not contravene the laws in force in the part over which it has sovereignty or within which it may exercise its rights.

Either Party may designate another company to take the place of a company representing its interests with respect to the exploitation of shared natural resources in the divided Zone and the divided submerged area, provided that doing so does not prejudice the interests of the other Party.

Article 4

The Parties agree that the Khafji Joint Operations and the Wafrah Joint Operations shall have, without impediment or fees, the right to possess and make use of, but not own, in a reasonable manner such areas that they need to carry out their operations.

Article 5

The present Agreement is an integral part of the Partition Agreement and the Agreement to divide the submerged zone.

Article 6

The present Agreement shall enter into force as of the date of the last notification exchanged by the Parties through diplomatic channels confirming completion of the domestic legal procedures required for it to enter into force.

The present Agreement was done at Kuwait City on Tuesday, 27 Rabi' II A.H. 1441, corresponding to 24 December A.D. 2019, in two original copies in the Arabic language.

For the State of Kuwait:

(Signed)

Ahmad Nasir al-Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

(Signed)

Abdulaziz bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
Minister of Energy

ANNEX 1
GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAND BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN
THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE STATE OF KUWAIT

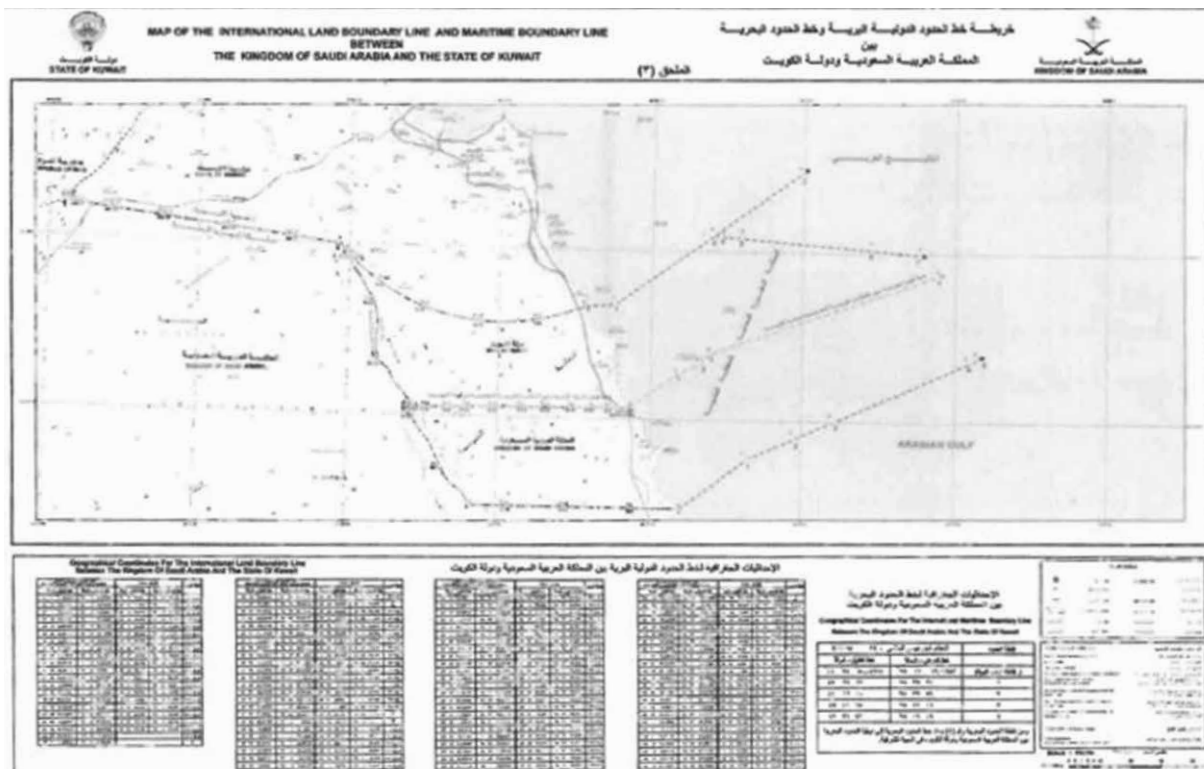
[...]¹⁰

ANNEX 2
GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN
THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE STATE OF KUWAIT

[...]¹¹

From land boundary point 4, the maritime boundary line extends eastwards to the end of the maritime boundary between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait.

ANNEX 3
INTERNATIONAL LAND BOUNDARY LINE AND MARITIME BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN
THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AND THE STATE OF KUWAIT



¹⁰ Table of coordinates available from www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/TREATIES/KuwaitSaudiArabiaTreaty_English.pdf.

¹¹ Ibid.

(b) *Memorandum of Understanding*

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Government of the State of Kuwait (hereinafter “the Parties”),

Acting pursuant to the provisions of the Supplementary Agreement to the Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait on the Partition of the Neutral Zone and to the Agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait concerning the Submerged Area Adjacent to the Divided Zone, done at Kuwait City on 27 Rabi‘ II A.H. 1441, corresponding to 24 December A.D. 2019 (hereinafter “the Supplementary Agreement),

Have agreed to the following:

1. The Aramco Gulf Operations Company shall represent the interests of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the area lying six nautical miles beyond the divided submerged area.
2. The Kuwait Gulf Oil Company shall represent the interests of the State of Kuwait in the divided area and the submerged divided area.
3. Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. shall represent the interests of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the divided area and in the six-nautical-mile zone of the divided submerged area, in accordance with the concession agreement concluded with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that will expire on 3 Rabi‘ I A.H. 1469, corresponding to 31 December A.D. 2046.
4. The companies representing the interests of each of the countries shall carry out their activities in the entirety of the divided area through joint investment in joint ventures, unless the parties agree otherwise.
5. Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. shall continue to utilize the land, facilities and administrative and residential buildings, which cover an area of 700,000 m² (0.7 km²), that are in the Zawr area, as shown on the attached map (annex 1).

Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. shall vacate definitively the above-mentioned land, facilities and administrative and residential buildings with five years of the date on which the Government of Kuwait pays to Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. the compensation specified in paragraph 6 below.

The administrative and residential facilities in the Zawr area shall be surrendered to the Government of the State of Kuwait in their actual condition and location. The Government of the State of Kuwait indemnifies Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. against liability, including with respect to environmental consequences.

6. Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. and the Kuwait Gulf Oil Company shall select, within two months of the date on which the present Memorandum enters into force (the “effective date”), two specialized international consultancies. Those consultancies shall select, within four months of the effective date, a third international consultancy, and the three consultancies shall appraise, within nine months of the effective date, the value of the facilities and administrative and residential buildings of Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. that are to be vacated. The basis of the appraisal shall be the replacement cost that will be incurred by Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. to build replacement administrative and residential facilities and buildings in a location designated by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia inside its territory. The Government of the State of Kuwait undertakes to pay the amount specified by the consultancies within three months from the date on which the consultancies present their report to Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. The amount paid in compensation shall be exempt from taxes and fees in both countries.

7. Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. and the Kuwait Gulf Oil Company shall select, within two months of the effective date, two international consultancies, which shall select, within four months of the effective date, a third international consultancy. The three consultancies shall conduct, within nine months of the effective date, an appraisal of and a due diligence investigation into the export facilities, which comprise the pipelines and their easements from Wafrah to Port Sa‘ud in the Zawr area, the tanks and the pier (the “export facilities”), the area of which is 1.2 million m² (1.2 km²), as shown on the attached map (annex 2).

8. The Kuwait Gulf Oil Company shall pay to Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. half of the amount at which the three consultancies value the export facilities, and it shall do so within three months of the submission by the consultancies of their report. Afterwards, the export facilities, in their condition and location at Port Sa‘ud, shall be owned equally by Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. and the Kuwait Gulf Oil Company, and

hydrocarbons shall be exported from the export facility. From the date on which ownership becomes shared, the Kuwait Gulf Oil Company and Saudi Arabian Chevron Inc. shall share all rights and responsibilities, including environmental consequences.

9. These provisions shall not affect the facilities and land currently allocated to the Wafrah Joint Operations, as shown on the attached map (annex 3), and those allocated to the Khafji Joint Operations, as shown on the attached map (annex 4).

10. The Parties shall set aside a special road and a special corridor at the Khafji and Nuwaysib crossings for the free movement, in both directions, 24 hours a day/seven days a week, of employees of the companies representing the interests of the two countries in the divided area and the divided submerged area and of those companies' contractors and their employees and equipment, with a view to facilitating the ability of said companies to fulfil their responsibilities throughout the divided area and the divided submerged area. Workers, contractors and required equipment shall be guaranteed free and uninterrupted access, in order to support the operational activities of the joint operations, 24 hours a day/seven days a week, and emergency response activities.

11. Each of the Parties shall exempt the companies representing the interests of the other Party in the divided area or the divided submerged area from any from taxes, fees or duties, including customs fees.

12. The companies representing the interests of the Parties shall work to resume forthwith petroleum production in the divided area and the divided submerged area.

13. Both of the competent ministers shall instruct the companies concerned (the Aramco Gulf Operations Company and the Kuwait Gulf Oil Company) to develop and exploit forthwith the Durrah field.

14. Both of the competent ministers shall agree upon production levels for the divided area and the divided submerged area.

15. Both of the competent ministers shall instruct the relevant companies to update the agreements concerning the Wafrah Joint Operations and the Khafji Joint Operations.

16. Both of the competent ministers shall reach an agreement with regard to an appropriate mechanism for the future exploitation of shared resources from fields that extend beyond the boundaries of the divided area and the divided submerged area.

17. The present Memorandum and its annexes 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall be considered as an integral part of the Supplementary Agreement.

18. The present Memorandum shall enter into force as of the date of the last notification exchanged by the Parties through diplomatic channels confirming completion of the domestic legal procedures required for it and the Supplementary Agreement to enter into force.

Done at Kuwait City on Tuesday, 27 Rabi' II A.H. 1441, corresponding to 24 December A.D. 2019, in two original copies in the Arabic language.

For the State of Kuwait:

(Signed)

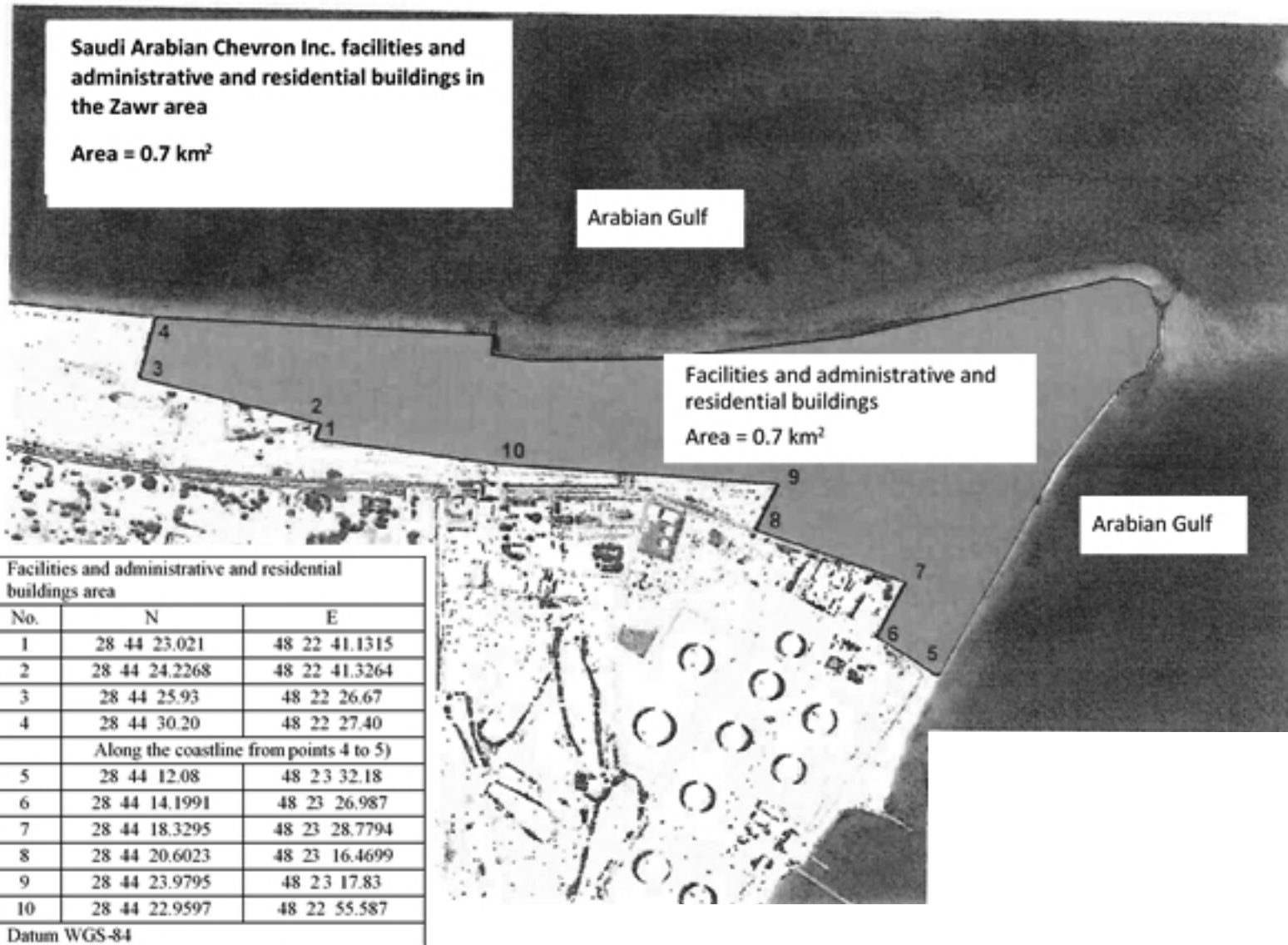
Khalid Ali Muhammad al-Fadil
Minister of Oil and Minister of Electricity and Water

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

(Signed)

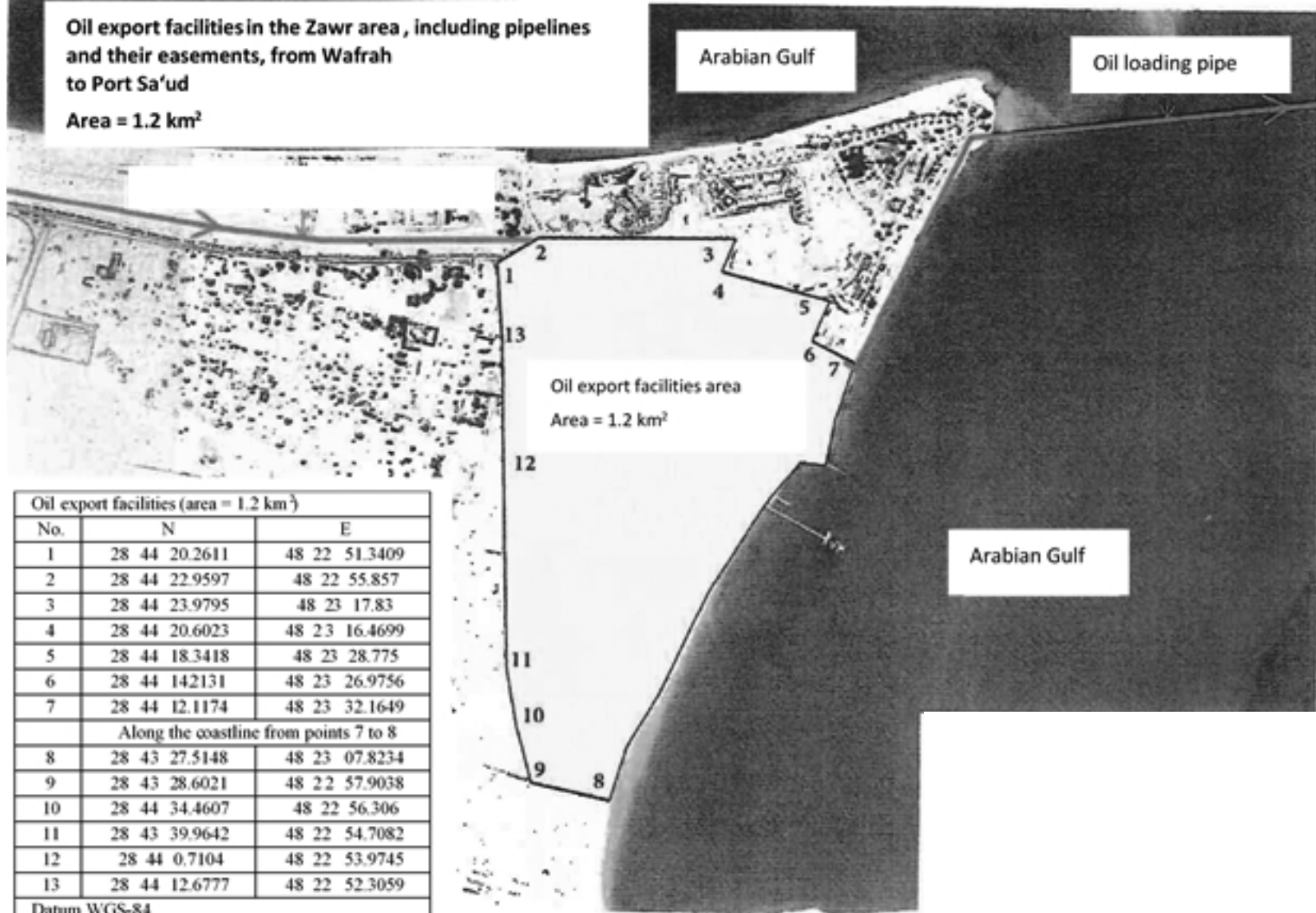
Abdulaziz bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
Minister of Energy

ANNEX 1



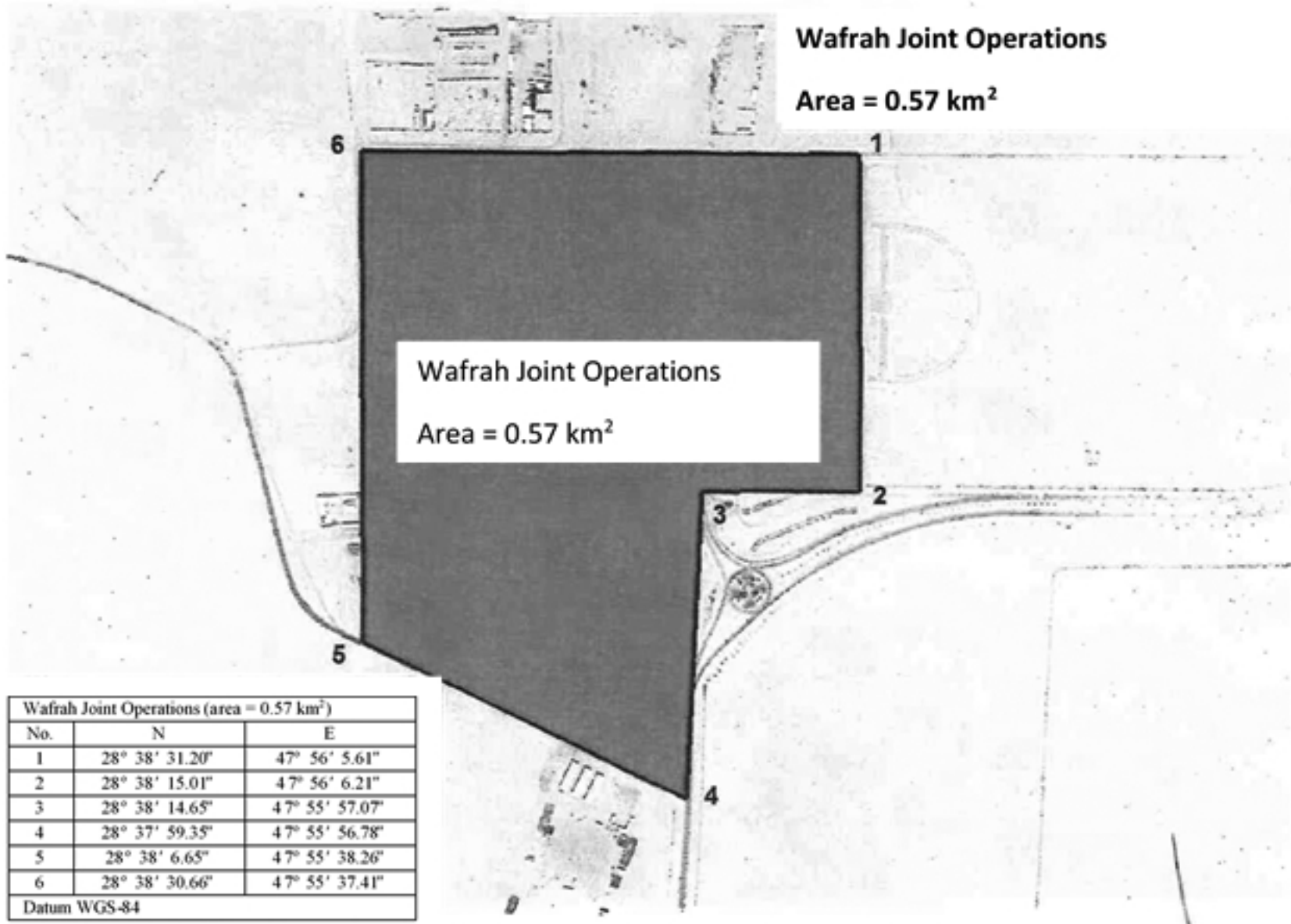
ANNEX 2

Oil export facilities in the Zawr area , including pipelines and their easements, from Wafrah to Port Sa'ud
Area = 1.2 km²



Oil export facilities (area = 1.2 km ²)				
No.	N		E	
1	28 44	20.2611	48 22	51.3409
2	28 44	22.9597	48 22	55.857
3	28 44	23.9795	48 23	17.83
4	28 44	20.6023	48 23	16.4699
5	28 44	18.3418	48 23	28.775
6	28 44	14.2131	48 23	26.9756
7	28 44	12.1174	48 23	32.1649
Along the coastline from points 7 to 8				
8	28 43	27.5148	48 23	07.8234
9	28 43	28.6021	48 22	57.9038
10	28 44	34.4607	48 22	56.306
11	28 43	39.9642	48 22	54.7082
12	28 44	0.7104	48 22	53.9745
13	28 44	12.6777	48 22	52.3059
Datum WGS-84				

ANNEX 3



ANNEX 4

Khafji Joint Operations

Area = 13.1 km²

No.	WGS-84 Datum (zone 39)	
	Latitude (deg.)	Longitude (deg.)
1	28.435473°	48.502213°
2	28.43396°	48.499789°
3	28.433108°	48.499914°
4	28.43292°	48.49839°
5	28.430635°	48.498731°
6	28.430587°	48.497971°
7	28.428123°	48.498926°
8	28.428123°	48.498926°
9	28.427119°	48.499316°
10	28.428073°	48.501551°
11	28.420555°	48.508169°
12	28.418598°	48.511674°
13	28.414641°	48.508836°
14	28.414683°	48.511097°
15	28.411948°	48.511091°
16	28.401782°	48.508775°
17	28.399661°	48.508298°
18	28.393629°	48.508731°
19	28.390533°	48.506141°
20	28.3688°	48.521009°

Along the coastline from points 20 to 1



III. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. LIST OF CONCILIATORS AND ARBITRATORS NOMINATED UNDER ARTICLE 2 OF ANNEX V AND OF ANNEX VII TO THE CONVENTION AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020¹²

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Algeria	Mr. Boualem Bouguetaia, Judge and Vice-President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	23 November 2016
	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfrirer: Conciliator and Arbitrator	28 September 2009
Argentina	Prof. Marcelo Gustavo Kohen: Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Holger Federico Martinsen: Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 September 2013
	Minister Mario J.A. Oyarzábal, Legal Adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship of the Argentine Republic and Law Professor at the University of La Plata: Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 March 2018
	Mr. Henry Burmester QC, former Chief General Counsel in the Australian Government; Solicitor and former Head of the Office of International Law, Attorney-General's Department: Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 August 1999, 10 April 2017
Australia	Dr. Rosalie Balkin AO, former Director of Legal Affairs and External Relations; former Secretary of the Legal Committee; and former Assistant Secretary-General, International Maritime Organization: Conciliator	10 April 2017
	Mr. Bill Campbell PSM QC, Honorary Professor, Australian National University College of Law; former General Counsel (International Law), Office of International Law, Australian Attorney-General's Department: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 April 2017
Austria	Prof. Dr. Gerhard Hafner, Department of International Law and International Relations, University of Vienna; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague; Conciliator at the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration; former Member of the International Law Commission: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Prof. Dr. Gerhard Loibl, Professor at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Tichy, Deputy Head of the Office of the Legal Adviser, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
	Ambassador Dr. Helmut Türk, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 January 2008
Belgium	Prof. Erik Franckx, President of the Department of International and European Law at the Vrije University Brussels: Arbitrator	1 May 2014
	Mr. Philippe Gautier, Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	1 May 2014
Brazil	Walter de Sá Leitão: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 September 2001
	Dr. Rodrigo Fernandes More: Conciliator and Arbitrator	9 February 2018

¹² See *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, chap. XXI.6, available from <https://treaties.un.org>. The designations included in this table are reproduced as submitted by States Parties. The lists of experts for the purposes of article 2, annex VIII, to the Convention are available at www.un.org/depts/los/settlement_of_disputes/experts_special_arb.htm.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Chile	Helmut Brunner Nöer: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Rodrigo Díaz Albónico: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Carlos Martínez Sotomayor: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	Eduardo Vío Grossi: Conciliator	18 November 1998
	José Miguel Barros Franco: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	María Teresa Infante Caffi: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Edmundo Vargas Carreño: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
	Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz: Arbitrator	18 November 1998
Costa Rica	Carlos Fernando Alvarado Valverde: Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 March 2000
Cyprus	Ambassador Andrew Jacovides: Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 February 2007
	Ms. Christine G. Hioureas: Conciliator and Arbitrator	15 January 2016
Czech Republic	Dr. Václav Mikulka: Conciliator and Arbitrator	27 March 2014
Denmark	Dr. Ole Spiermann, Attorney-at-law: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 November 2020
	Adjunct Prof. Dr. Bjorn Kunoy, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Faroe Islands: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 November 2020
	Mr. Peter Taksoe-Jensen, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 November 2020
	Mr. Henning Dobson Fugleberg Knudsen, Chief Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 November 2020
	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
Estonia	Mr. Heiki Lindpere, Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
	Prof. Kari Hakapää: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
Finland	Prof. Martti Koskenniemi: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Gutav Möller:, Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Justice Pekka Vihervuori: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	Allan Pellet: Arbitrator	16 December 2015
France	Pierre-Marie Dupuy: Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Jean-Pierre Queneudec: Arbitrator	4 February 1998
	Laurent Lucchini: Arbitrator	4 February 1998
Germany	Prof. em. Dr. Dres. h.c. Ruediger Wolfrum, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 May 2020
	Prof. Dr. Silja Voeneky, Chair for Public International Law, Comparative Law and Ethics of Law, University of Freiburg: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 May 2020
	Prof. Dr. Nele Matz-Lueck, LL.M., Walther Schuecking Institute of Public International Law, University of Kiel: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 May 2020
	Prof. Dr. Alexander Proelss, Chair for International Law of the Sea and International Environmental Law, Public International Law and Public Law, University of Hamburg: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 May 2020

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Ghana	H.E. Judge Dr. Thomas A. Mensah, former Judge and first President of the UN Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS): Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
	Prof. Martin Tsamenyi, Professor of Law, University of Wollongong, Australia; and Director, Australian National Center for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS): Conciliator and Arbitrator	30 May 2013
Guatemala	Minister Counsellor Lesther Antonio Ortega Lemus: Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2014
Iceland	Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
	Mr. Tomas H. Heidar, Legal Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	13 September 2013
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Ety Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LL.M.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LL.M.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
Italy	Prof. Umberto Leanza: Conciliator and Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Luigi Vittorio Ferraris: Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Ambassador Giuseppe Jacoangeli: Conciliator	21 September 1999
	Prof. Tullio Scovazzi: Arbitrator	21 September 1999
	Paolo Guido Spinelli, former Chief of the Service for Legal Affairs, Diplomatic Disputes and International Agreements of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	28 June 2011
	Maurizio Maresca: Arbitrator	28 June 2011
	Tullio Treves: Arbitrator	28 June 2011
Japan	Judge Hisashi Owada, Judge, International Court of Justice: Arbitrator	28 September 2000
	Judge Shunji Yanai, President of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Conciliator and Arbitrator	4 October 2013
	Dr. Masaharu Yanagihara, Professor at the Open University of Japan: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 September 2017
	Dr. Shigeki Sakamoto, Professor of Doshisha University: Arbitrator	25 September 2017
Lebanon	H.E. Dr. Joseph Akl, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	31 January 2014
Madagascar	Dr. Francis Zafindrandremitambahoaka Marson: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Leonide Ylenia Randrianarisoa: Conciliator and Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Pablo Ferrara: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Dr. Ioannis Konstantinidis: Arbitrator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Jean Baptiste Beresaka: Conciliator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Charles Sylvain Rabotoarison: Conciliator	6 April 2018
	Mr. Dominique Jean Olivier Rakotozafy: Conciliator	6 April 2018
Mauritius	Mr. Dheerendra Kumar Dabee, G.O.S.K., SC, Solicitor-General: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ambassador Milan J.N. Meetarbhan, G.O.S.K., Permanent Representative of Mauritius: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Ms. Aruna Devi Narain, Parliamentary Counsel: Arbitrator	5 November 2014
	Mr. Philippe Sands, QC, Professor: Arbitrator	5 November 2014

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Mexico	Ambassador Alberto Székely Sánchez, Special Adviser to the Secretary for International Waters Affairs: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alonso Gómez Robledo Verduzco, Researcher, Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Member of the Inter-American Legal Committee of the Organization of American States: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Captain JN. LD. DEM. Agustín Rodríguez Malpica Esquivel, Chief, Legal Unit, Secretariat of the Navy: Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Frigate Lieutenant SJN. LD. Juan Jorge Quiroz Richards, Secretariat of the Navy, Arbitrator	9 December 2002
	Ambassador José Luis Vallarta Marrón, Former Permanent Representative of Mexico to the International Seabed Authority: Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Alejandro Sobarzo, Member of the national delegation to the Permanent Court of Arbitration: Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Joel Hernández García, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	9 December 2002
	Dr. Erasmo Lara Cabrera, Director of International Law III, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	9 December 2002
Mongolia	Prof. Rüdiger Wolfrum: Arbitrator	22 February 2005
	Prof. Jean-Pierre Cot: Arbitrator	22 February 2005
Netherlands	E. Hey: Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Prof. A. Soons: Arbitrator	9 February 1998
	Prof. Dr. Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Prof. Dr. Alex Oude Elferink, Director, Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	14 February 2017
	Prof. Dr. René Lefeber, Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Conciliator	14 February 2017
	Ms. Elana Geddis, New Zealand Barrister, former Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
New Zealand	Prof. Donald MacKay, independent Consultant and Professorial Fellow, Australia National Centre for Oceanic Resources and Security at the University of Wollongong; former Head of Legal Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand; and former Ambassador to the United Nations in New York and Geneva: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	Associate Prof. Joanna Mossop, Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, Victoria University of Wellington: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	Dr. Penelope Ridings MNZM, New Zealand Barrister, former Head of Legal Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	Ms. Hilde Indreberg, Supreme Court Judge: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
Norway	Dr. Henrik Bull, Supreme Court Judge: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	H.E. Mr. Rolf Einar Fife, Ambassador of Norway to France: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	H.E. Ms. Margit Tveiten, Director General, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	Mr. Janusz Symonides: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
Poland	Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Prof. José Manuela Pureza: Conciliator	5 October 2011
Portugal	Dr. João Madureira: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Mateus Kowalski: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Dr. Tiago Pitta e Cunha: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	Prof. Nuno Sérgio Marques Antunes: Arbitrator	5 October 2011

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Republic of Korea	Prof. Jin-Hyun Paik: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 February 2013
Romania	Mr. Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration: Arbitrator	2 October 2009
	Mr. Cosmin Dinescu, Director General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Arbitrator	2 October 2009
Russian Federation	Vladimir S. Kotliar: Arbitrator	26 May 1997
	Prof. Kamil A. Bekyashev: Arbitrator	4 March 1998
	Mr. Alexander N. Vylegjanin, Director of the Legal Department of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces of the Russian Academy of Science: Arbitrator	17 January 2003
Singapore	Prof. S. Jayakumar, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Prof. Tommy Koh, Professor of Law, National University of Singapore, Ambassador-at-large: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Chan Sek Keong, retired Chief Justice; former Attorney-General: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
	Mr. Lionel Yee Woon Chin S.C., Solicitor-General: Conciliator and Arbitrator	5 April 2016
Slovakia	Dr. Marek Smid, International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia: Conciliator	9 July 2004
	Dr. Peter Tomka, Judge of the International Court of Justice: Arbitrator	9 July 2004
South Africa	Judge Albertus Jacobus Hoffmann, Vice-President, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Arbitrator	25 April 2014
Spain	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Ambassador-at-large: Conciliator and Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García, Ambassador-at-large: Conciliator	23 June 1999
	Aurelio Pérez Giralda, Chief, International Legal Advisory Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conciliator	23 June 1999
	José Antonio Pastor Ridruejo, Judge, European Court of Human Rights: Arbitrator	23 June 1999
	D. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo García: Arbitrator	26 March 2012
	Da Concepción Escobar Hernández: Conciliator and Arbitrator	26 March 2012
Sri Lanka	Hon. M.S. Aziz, P.C.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 January 1996
	C. W. Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-US Tribunal in The Hague: Conciliator and Arbitrator	17 September 2002
Sudan	Sayed/Shawgi Hussain: Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Ahmed Elmufti: Arbitrator	8 September 1995
	Dr. Abd Elrahman Elkhalfifa: Conciliator	8 September 1995
	Sayed/Eltahir Hamadalla: Conciliator	8 September 1995
Sweden	Dr. Marie Jacobsson, Principal Legal Advisor on International Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Arbitrator	2 June 2006
	Dr. Said Mahmoudi, Professor of International Law, University of Stockholm: Arbitrator	2 June 2006
Switzerland	Ms. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Andrew Clapham, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Lucius Cafilisch, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
	Mr. Robert Kolb, Professor: Arbitrator	14 October 2014
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Kriangsak Kittichaisaree, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Russian Federation: Conciliator and Arbitrator	24 July 2017

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Justice Cecil Bernard, Judge of the Industrial Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago: Arbitrator	17 November 2004
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Michael Wood: Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Sir Elihu Lauterpacht QC: Conciliator and Arbitrator	19 February 1998, 2 November 2010
	Prof. Vaughan Lowe QC: Conciliator and Arbitrator	2 November 2010
	Mr. David Anderson: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 September 2005, 2 November 2010
United Republic of Tanzania	Ambassador James Kateka, Judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 September 2013
Viet Nam	Mr. Pham Quang Hieu, Assistant Foreign Minister of Viet Nam: Conciliator	15 May 2020
	Ambassador Huynh Minh Chinh, former Vice Chairman of the National Boundary Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam: Conciliator	15 May 2020
	Ambassador Nguyen Thi Thanh Ha, former Director-General of the Department of International Law and Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, former member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (2012–2018): Conciliator	15 May 2020
	Mr. Nguyen Quy Binh, former Vice Chairman of the National Boundary Commission, former Director-General of the Department of International Law and Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, former member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (2012–2018): Conciliator	15 May 2020
	Associate Prof. Robert Beckman, Head of the Ocean Law and Policy Programme, Centre for International Law, National University of Singapore: Arbitrator	15 May 2020
	Associate Prof. Dr. Nguyen Hong Thao, Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam, member of the International Law Commission (2017–2021): Arbitrator	15 May 2020
	Associate Prof. Nguyen Thi Lan Anh, Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam: Arbitrator	15 May 2020
	Dr. Nguyen Dang Thang, Director-General, the National Boundary Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration: Arbitrator	15 May 2020

**B. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL¹³**

1. A/74/978: Letter dated 1 August 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
2. A/74/988-S/2020/795: Letter dated 11 August 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
3. A/74/1001: Letter dated 13 August 2020 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
4. A/74/990: Note verbale dated 14 August 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
5. A/74/997-S/2020/826: Letter dated 21 August 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
6. A/74/1006: Note verbale dated 2 September 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
7. S/2020/888: Letter dated 4 September 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
8. A/74/1007: Letter dated 8 September 2020 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
9. A/75/157: Actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of General Assembly resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of General Assembly resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 156, 171, 175, 177 to 188 and 219 of General Assembly resolution 71/123 on sustainable fisheries, addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks: Report of the Secretary-General.
10. A/75/340: Oceans and the law of the sea: Report of the Secretary-General.
11. A/75/375-S/2020/958: Letter dated 29 September 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
12. S/RES/2546 (2020): Security Council Resolution 2546 (2020) of 2 October 2020, adopted by the Security Council at its 8763rd meeting.
13. A/75/362: Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects: Letter dated 5 October 2020 from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole addressed to the President of the General Assembly.
14. A/75/232/Rev.1: Summary of the second World Ocean Assessment.
15. A/75/513-S/2020/1015: Letter dated 14 October 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
16. A/75/598-S/2020/1116: Letter dated 13 November 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
17. A/75/614: Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects: Letter dated 23 November 2020 from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

¹³ United Nations documents are available at [www.undocs.org/\[document symbol\]](http://www.undocs.org/[document symbol]), e.g., www.undocs.org/A/74/978.

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