

Bulletin No. 103

Law of *the Sea*



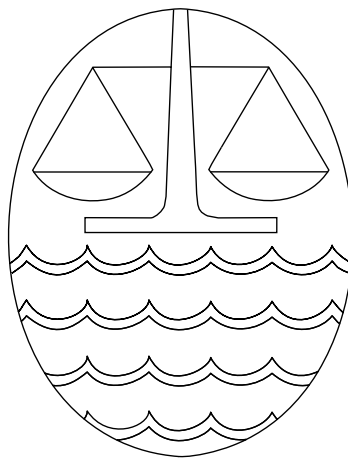
*Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea
Office of Legal Affairs*



United Nations

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Office of Legal Affairs

Law of *the* Sea



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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 31 JULY 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 confirmed upon succession. □□ indicates that more than one declaration was made by the State. 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. 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	7/06/83			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	30/11/84							
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(d)			
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.6a, endnote 13. Available at <https://treaties.un.org>.

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)		
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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)		18/12/2018(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 31 July 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 31 July 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 31 July 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

BILATERAL TREATIES

1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Concerning the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone Boundary, 23 May 2014⁵

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines hereinafter referred to as the "Contracting Parties";

DESIRING to strengthen and enhance the friendly relations between the two countries;

DESIRING further to establish the boundary line that delimits the overlapping Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) between the Contracting Parties;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the provisions relating to the EEZ boundary delimitation in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea signed at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982 (1982 UNCLOS) to which the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of the Philippines are State Parties, and the principles of international law applied in the negotiations to achieve an equitable solution;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

- (1) The EEZ boundary between the Contracting Parties is defined by geodetic lines connecting Points 1 to 8 expressed in geographical coordinates based on the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Datum, and in the sequence given below:

[...]⁶

- (2) The Chart illustrating the EEZ boundary is attached as an Annex to this Agreement.
- (3) This Agreement shall not prejudice any rights or positions of the Contracting Parties with regard to the delimitation of the Continental Shelf boundary.

⁵ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Indonesia and the Philippines on 27 September 2019, registration No. I55946, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations. Entry into force: 1 August 2019, in accordance with article 4. See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280562a05&clang=_en.

⁶ Table of coordinates available from <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/No%20Volume/55946/Part/I-55946-0800000280562a05.pdf>.

Article II

- (1) The actual location on the sea of the points and geodetic lines referred to in Paragraph (1) of Article I shall be determined by methods to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties.
- (2) For the purpose of the preceding paragraph, the competent authorities of the Republic of Indonesia shall be the Geospatial Information Agency and the Hydro-Oceanographic Office of the Indonesian Navy, and the competent authority of the Republic of the Philippines shall be the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Article III

Any differences in the interpretation, application or implementation of this Agreement shall be resolved amicably by consultation or negotiation, through diplomatic channels.

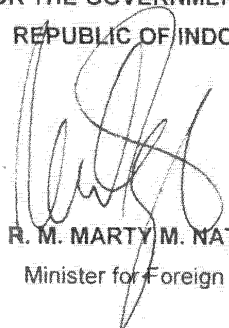
Article IV

- (1) This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the domestic requirements of the Contracting Parties.
- (2) This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Manila, Philippines on the Twenty Third day of May in the year Two Thousand and Fourteen in duplicate in Indonesian and English Languages, all texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA


DR. R. M. MARTY M. NATALEGAWA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES


ALBERT F. DEL ROSARIO
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

2. *Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia on the delimitation of a maritime boundary, 1 August 2014*⁷

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia (hereinafter the "Parties");

Desiring to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two Parties;

Recalling the tradition of co-operative relations and close ties between the people of the United States of America and the people of the Federated States of Micronesia, including their relationship of free association under the Compact of Free Association, as amended;

Noting the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 and the Presidential Proclamation No. 5030 of March 10, 1983, establishing an exclusive economic zone for the United States of America;

Noting Article I of the Constitution and Title 18 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia, establishing an exclusive economic zone for the Federated States of Micronesia;

Desirous of establishing the maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Federated States of Micronesia, on the basis of equidistance;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The purpose of this Treaty is to establish, in accordance with international law, the maritime boundary between the United States of America (Guam) and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Article II

The geodetic and computational bases used to determine this boundary are the North American Datum 1983 and the World Geodetic System 1984 ("WGS 84") which, for the purpose of this Treaty, are considered identical. For the purpose of illustration only, the boundary line has been drawn on a map annexed to this Treaty.

Article III

The maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Federated States of Micronesia is formed by the geodesic lines connecting the following coordinates, which are referenced in the WGS 84 horizontal datum:

[...]⁸

⁷ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations by Micronesia (Federated States of) on 25 October 2019, registration No. I55987, pursuant to Article 102(1) of the Charter of the United Nations. Entry into force: 27 September 2019, in accordance with article VII. See https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=08000002805651d2&clang=_en.

⁸ Table of coordinates available from <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/No%20Volume/55987/Part/I-55987-08000002805651d2.pdf>.

Article IV

On the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to the United States of America, the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia shall not, and on the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Government of the United States of America shall not, claim or exercise for any purpose sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed or subsoil.

Article V

The maritime boundary established by this Treaty shall not affect or prejudice in any manner either Party's position with respect to the rules of international law relating to the law of the sea, including those concerned with the exercise of sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed or subsoil.

Article VI

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be resolved by negotiation or other peaceful means as may be agreed upon by the Parties.

Article VII

This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the later note in an exchange of notes between the Parties indicating that each Party has completed its internal procedures for entry into force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Treaty.

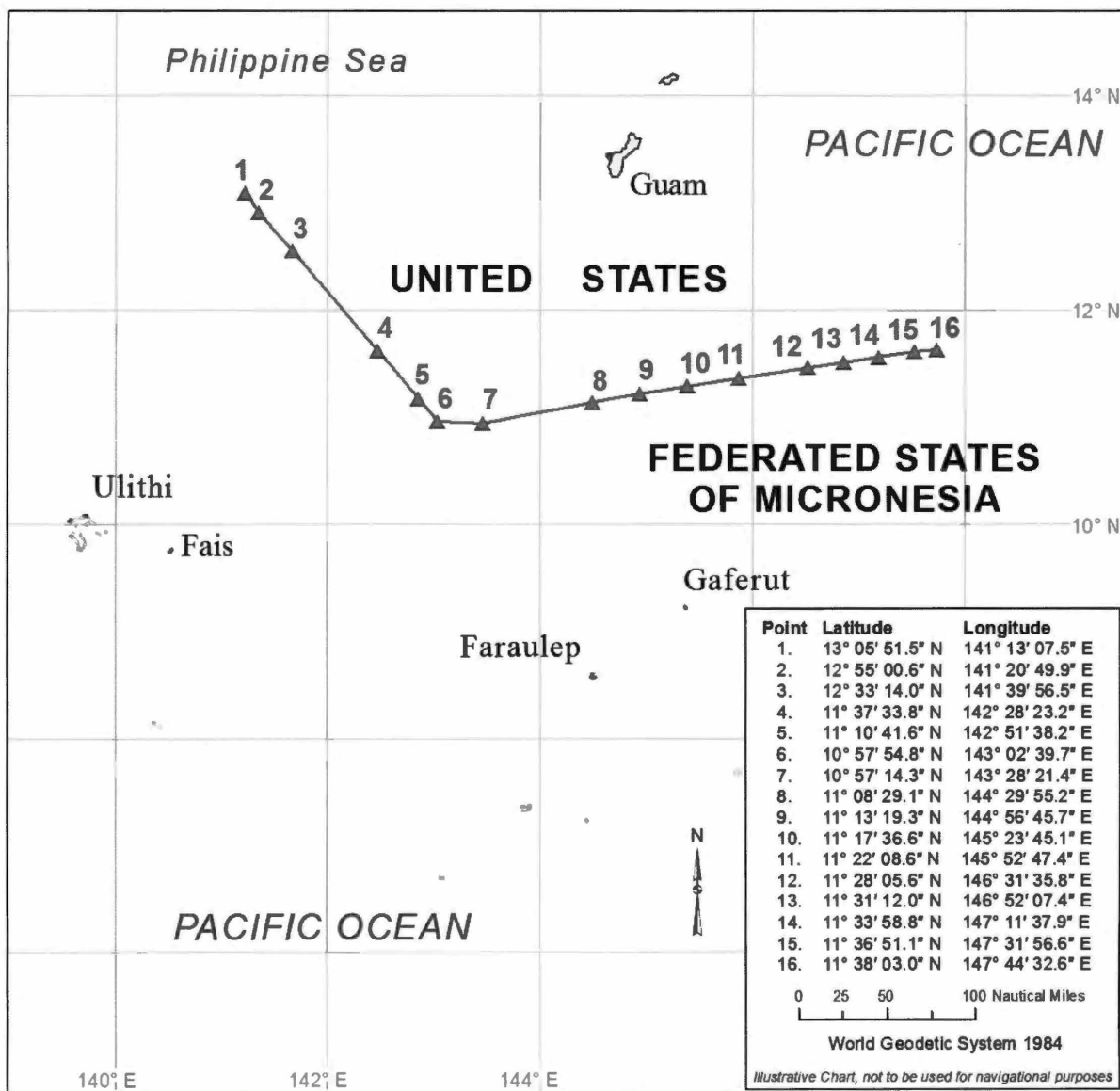
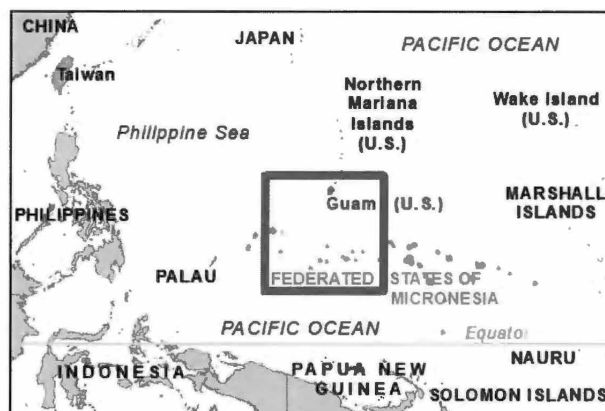
DONE at Koror, this 1st day of August, 2014, in duplicate, in the English language.

For the Government of the
United States of America:

For the Government of the
Federated States of Micronesia:

United States - Federated States of Micronesia Maritime Boundary

Map annexed to the Treaty
between the Government of the
United States of America and the
Government of the Federated
States of Micronesia on the
Delimitation of a Maritime Boundary



III. COMMUNICATIONS BY STATES

CHILE

Note verbale dated 26 May 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General⁹

No. 022/2020

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations [...] is honoured to enclose a note verbale sent by the Republic of Chile to the Republic of Argentina on Monday, 11 May of this year (Annex I). Among other matters, that Note reiterated that the delimitation of the outer continental shelf claimed by the Republic of Argentina is not opposable to the Republic of Chile, in everything that does not reflect the existing limits between the two countries, in light of the treaties in force. Therefore, the Republic of Chile shall continue to make reservation of all its rights to which it is entitled under international law, including the Law of the Sea.

Article 7 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Government of the Republic of Chile and the Government of the Republic of Argentina, signed at Vatican City on 29 November 1984, delimited the existing boundary between the two countries, in the area known as the “Sea of the Southern Zone”. That boundary is shown in Map No. 1, which was included as an annex to the treaty and is also attached to this note (Annex II). Article 7 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship clearly states that Point F, described therein, is the “end of the boundary”. Therefore, the delimitation described by the Republic of Argentina in its maps and beyond said Point F is unopposable to the Republic of Chile, both as regards the lateral segment of the shelf described south of Tierra del Fuego (between Points RA-3839 and RA-3840), as regards its alleged outer limit (between Points RA-3458 and RA-3839). Such claims cannot infringe on the rights to which the Republic of Chile is entitled under international law, including the Law of the Sea.

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations would be very grateful if the present note and its annexes were to be circulated to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and published in the next issue of the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

[...]

ANNEX I

Non-official translation

REPUBLIC OF CHILE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

No. 3218

The Ministry of Foreign Relations – General Secretariat for Foreign Policy – presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Argentina, and has the honour to refer to the draft legislation initiated in March 2020, which aims to establish “the definitive and binding demarcation of the outer limit of the Argentine continental shelf pursuant to the submission adopted by the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea” (File No. S-00100/2020).

As background, that draft legislation cites the Republic of Argentina’s submission on the continental shelf to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf of 21 April 2009.

In this regard, the Republic of Chile reiterates its note verbale No. 008367 dated 24 June 2009, in which Chile referred to certain aspects of said submission by Argentina. In that note, the Republic of Chile alluded, in the first place, to that part of the submission which refers to the Antarctic Sector, which partially overlaps with the Chilean Antarctic Territory, and stated that the Argentine submission could not imply a disregard of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, nor of its fundamental principles,⁽¹⁾ making clear its understanding that the

⁹ Original: Spanish.

Argentine submission did not move from the formula agreed through notes exchanged in 2004 to address this matter. Additionally, the Republic of Chile stated its reservation of rights regarding the delimitation contained in the executive summary of the Argentine submission, stating that such tracing is not opposable to the Republic of Chile in those sections that do not correspond to the existing boundary between the two countries, in light of the treaties in force.

In reiterating the statement in paragraph 5 of said note No. 008367, dated 24 June 2009, the Republic of Chile must address certain issues raised in the aforementioned Argentine submission.

The Republic of Chile notes that the Republic of Argentina attributes to itself a sector of the outer continental shelf in an area located south of Tierra del Fuego, the outer limit of which – according to Argentina – would go from point RA-3458 to point RA-3839, and the lateral limit of which would be a segment between points RA-3839 and RA-3840, identified in the aforementioned submission as an alleged “boundary between the respective sovereignties on the sea, seabed and subsoil of the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile”.⁽²⁾

At the outset, the Government of Chile must first state that the segment comprised between the points identified as RA-3839 (coordinates 58° 32' 23.09"-67° 16' 00.00") and RA-3840 (coordinates 58° 21' 06.00"-67° 16' 00.00") is not an international boundary nor a “boundary between the respective sovereignties”, as described in the aforementioned Argentine submission. It is necessary to bear in mind that the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship (TPF) effects the complete delimitation between the respective sovereignties of the Parties in the zone identified as the “Sea of the Southern Zone” up to Point F,⁽³⁾ the coordinates of which are south latitude 58° 21'.1 and west longitude 67° 16'.0. As the segment between point RA-3839 and point RA-3840 is not part of the delimitation effected by the TPF, that delineation is therefore not opposable to the Republic of Chile, and does not affect its rights pursuant to international law, including the Law of the Sea. The same applies to the outer continental shelf and the alleged outer limit claimed by Argentina between points RA-3458 and RA-3839, as the TPF does not govern the legal status of the continental shelf located in that sector. Indeed, the legal status of the outer continental shelf claimed by Argentina in that sector is governed by international law, and it may not be modified unilaterally by Argentina. Therefore, the “outer limit” on the basis of which Argentina attempts to establish a delimitation to which Chile has not given its consent is unopposable to the Republic of Chile pursuant to international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Additionally, with regard to the water column superjacent the aforementioned sector of continental shelf, regard has to be paid to the TPF that governs the matter of the legal status of the water column of those waters.

As a result, the abovementioned claims of Argentina lack legal effects with regard to the Republic of Chile, that continues to make full reservation of its rights.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations has the honour to inform that the terms of this note shall be conveyed to the General Secretariat of the United Nations, in line with relevant procedures.

The Republic of Chile transmits to the Republic of Argentina its continuing desire to preserve, strengthen, and deepen the ties of peace and friendship that unite their people, and serve as pillars of their mutual relations.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations – General Secretariat for Foreign Policy – avails of this opportunity to renew to the Republic of Argentina the assurances of its highest consideration.

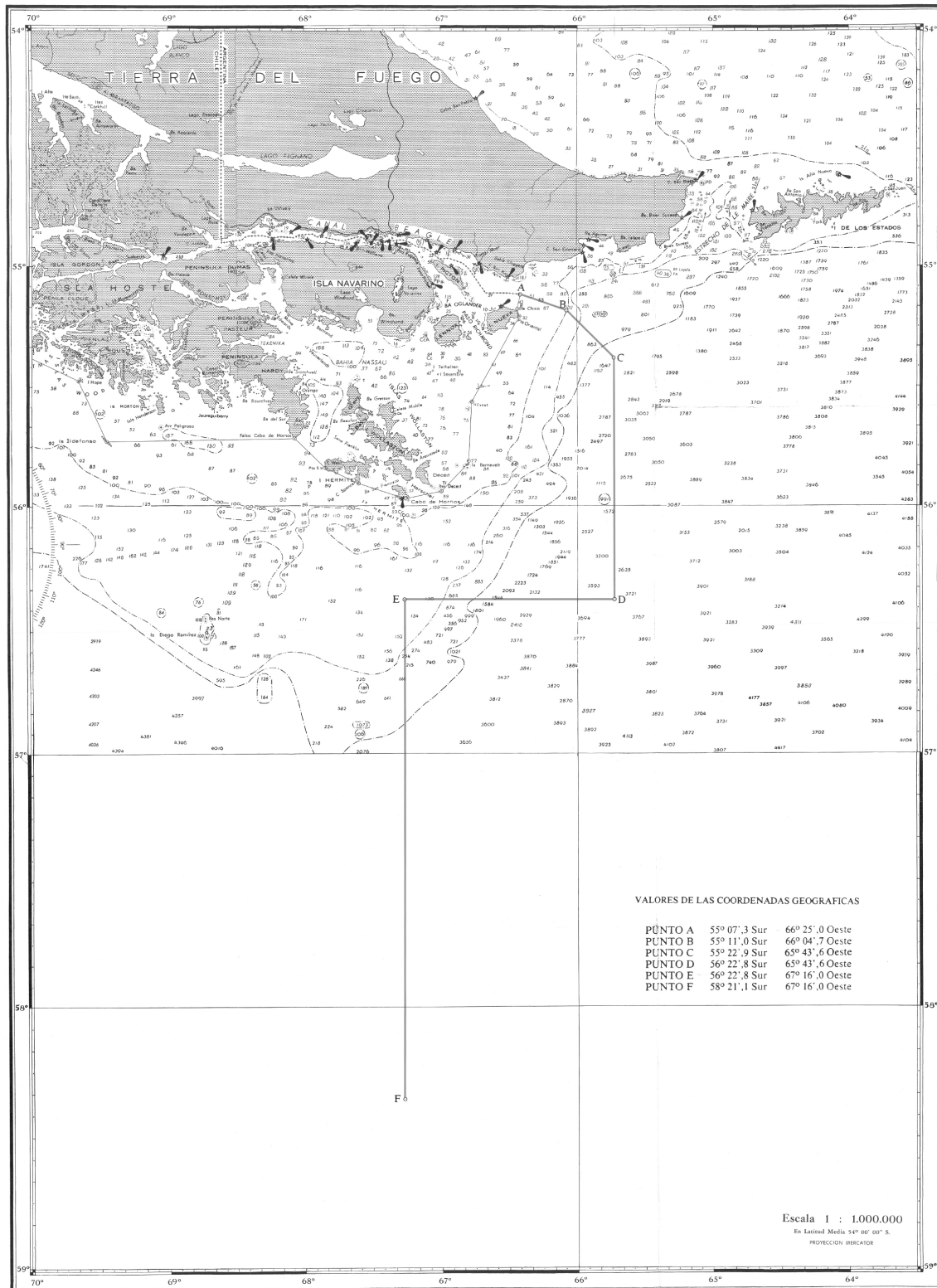
Santiago, 11 May 2020

⁽¹⁾ In that sense, recall the note dated 25 May 2016 addressed to the General Secretariat of the United Nations, Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS/Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf) by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Chile to the United Nations; and note 40/16 dated 18 April 2016 addressed to the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations by the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations.

⁽²⁾ Executive Summary of the 2009 submission by Argentina before the Commission on Limits of the Continental Shelf, page 14. Available at www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/arg25_09/arg2009e_summer_esp.pdf

⁽³⁾ Article 7, Paragraph 5 of the TPF clearly states that Point F is the “end of the boundary”.

ANNEX II



Zona entre los paralelos 54° S y 57° S según Carta N°56 del Instituto Hidrográfico de la Armada de Chile.

Se agregó el reticulado entre los paralelos 57° S y 59° S

Esta carta corresponde al Art. 7º del Tratado

IV. 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 31 JULY 2020¹⁰

<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
Argentina	Dr. Frida María Armas Pfirter: Conciliator and Arbitrator	28 September 2009
	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
Australia	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
	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

¹⁰ 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
Estonia	Mrs. Ene Lillipuu, Head of the Legal Department of the Estonian Maritime Administration: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
	Mr. Heiki Lindpere, Director of the Institute of Law of the University of Tartu: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 December 2006
Finland	Prof. Kari Hakapää: Conciliator and Arbitrator	25 May 2001
	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
France	Allan Pellet: Arbitrator	16 December 2015
	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 Voienky, 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
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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Hasjim Djalal, M.A.: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Etty Roesmaryati Agoes, SH, LLM: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Dr. Sudirman Saad, D.H., M.Hum: Conciliator and Arbitrator	3 August 2001
	Lieutenant Commander Kresno Bruntoro, SH, LLM: 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
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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
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
New Zealand	Ms. Elana Geddis, New Zealand Barrister, former Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: Conciliator and Arbitrator	31 May 2019
	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
Norway	Ms. Hilde Indreberg, Supreme Court Judge: Conciliator and Arbitrator	10 August 2017
	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
Poland	Mr. Janusz Symonides: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mr. Stanislaw Pawlak: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
	Mrs. Maria Dragun-Gertner: Conciliator and Arbitrator	14 May 2004
Portugal	Prof. José Manuela Pureza: Conciliator	5 October 2011
	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
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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
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 Elkhailifa: 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 Caflisch, 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
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

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Nominations</i>	<i>Date of deposit of notification with the Secretary-General</i>
United Republic of Tanzania	Ambassador James Kateka, Judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea: Conciliator and Arbitrator	18 September 2013
	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
Viet Nam	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. PRACTICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN RESPECT OF THE DEPOSIT OF CHARTS AND/OR LISTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF POINTS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA: NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT¹¹

1. *Legal framework*

(a) *Due publicity and deposit obligations under the Convention*

1. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea contains the following provisions concerning the deposit of charts¹² and/or lists of geographical coordinates of points with the Secretary-General of the United Nations: article 16, paragraph 2; article 47, paragraph 9; article 75, paragraph 2; article 76, paragraph 9; and article 84, paragraph 2. These provisions also require that due publicity be given to such charts and/or lists by coastal States, including archipelagic States, with one exception: due publicity is to be given by the Secretary-General to charts and relevant information, including geodetic data, permanently describing the outer limits of the continental shelf deposited by a coastal State under article 76, paragraph 9, of the Convention.
2. Article 84, paragraph 2, provides that charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates of points showing the outer limit lines of the continental shelf are to be deposited also with the Secretary-General of the International Seabed Authority.
3. The objective of these provisions was highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea submitted at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly. According to the report, it is clear and generally well understood that the international community and the users of the seas and oceans need to know the limits of the maritime zones in which a coastal State exercises its sovereignty or sovereign rights and jurisdiction, in view of the different legal regimes applicable. Ultimately, through the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf and, where appropriate, the exclusive economic zone, the international community should be able to determine the boundaries of the international seabed area, which is subject to the regime of the common heritage of mankind (A/59/62, para. 47).
4. It is also noted in that report that the deposit of charts and/or lists is an international act by a State party to the Convention in order to conform with the deposit obligations referred to above, after the entry into force of the Convention. This act is separate from other obligations of States such as the registration of treaties under Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, even though the maritime boundary delimitation treaties may contain information required under the Convention (*ibid.*, para. 46).
5. Annually, the General Assembly, in its resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea, addresses an appeal to coastal States parties that have not yet done so to deposit with the Secretary-General charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates, as provided for in the Convention, preferably using the generally accepted and most recent geodetic datums.¹³

(b) *Role of the Secretary-General as depositary*

6. The above-mentioned provisions of the Convention bestow upon the Secretary-General the role of depositary of charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates of points. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 37/66 on the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the General Assembly approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions. Following the entry into force of the Convention on 16 November 1994, the Assembly, in its

¹¹ Extracts from SPLOS/30/12, submitted to the thirtieth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention pursuant to the request of the twenty-ninth Meeting of States Parties (see SPLOS/29/9, paras. 122–124).

¹² The term “chart” as used in the Convention implies a nautical chart, which is based on hydrographic surveys and is specifically designed to meet the requirements of marine navigation, showing depths of water, nature of bottom, elevations, configuration and characteristics of coast, dangers and aids to navigation. See International Association of Geodesy and International Hydrographic Organization, *A Manual on Technical Aspects of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea – 1982*, 5th ed., Special Publication No. 51 (Monaco, International Hydrographic Bureau, 2014). Available at http://pubs.iho.int/iho_pubs/CB/C_51/C_51_Ed500_062014.pdf.

¹³ See, for example, resolution 74/19, para. 5.

resolutions on the law of the sea and, later, on oceans and the law of the sea, requested the Secretary-General to first establish, and subsequently develop and update, the infrastructure and activities to discharge the depositary functions, by taking the following measures:

- (a) Establishing appropriate facilities, as required under the Convention, for the deposit by States of maps, charts and geographic coordinates concerning national maritime zones and establishing a system for their recording and publicity as part of an integrated programme on the law of the sea and ocean affairs, distinct from the usual depositary functions of the Secretary-General;¹⁴
- (b) Developing and maintaining the appropriate facilities for the deposit by States of charts and geographical coordinates concerning maritime zones, including lines of delimitation, and giving due publicity thereto;¹⁵
- (c) Improving the existing geographic information system for the deposit by States of charts and geographical coordinates concerning maritime zones, including lines of delimitation, submitted in compliance with the Convention, and giving due publicity thereto, in particular by implementing, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as the International Hydrographic Organization, the technical standards for the collection, storage and dissemination of the information deposited, in order to ensure compatibility among the geographic information system, electronic nautical charts and other systems developed by these organizations.¹⁶

7. The Secretary-General discharges the depositary functions related to the deposit by States of charts and/or lists through the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs.¹⁷

8. These depositary functions are of a technical nature and do not involve any determination concerning the conformity of the deposited material with the relevant provisions of the Convention (see paras. 15 and 16). The receipt of and publicity given to deposited charts and/or lists do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat concerning the designations employed therein, the presentation thereof, or the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. In addition, due publicity given by the Secretary-General to the deposited charts and/or lists in the context of these depositary functions does not imply recognition by the United Nations of the validity of the related actions and decisions of the respective coastal States.

2. Practice

(a) Practice of States

9. States parties transmit their charts and/or lists through an official communication addressed to the Secretary-General.

10. Under the Convention, the object of the deposit is the chart(s) and/or list(s). However, as such charts and/or lists are usually contained in or appended to national legislation, including decrees or other acts of the executive branches of Governments, or agreements on maritime boundary delimitations, their deposit has, in many if not most cases, been effected by the depositing States through the transmittal of such instruments.

11. On occasion, the transmittal communications from the depositing States have contained, or been accompanied by, relevant observations, for example to the effect that deposited charts and/or lists supersede an earlier deposit made by that State; that a deposit is made without prejudice to the outcome of future maritime boundary delimitation negotiations; that the outer limits of the continental shelf have been established on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf; that the depositing State is not obliged to keep under review the maritime zones reflected in the official deposit of

¹⁴ Resolution 49/28, para. 15 (f).

¹⁵ Resolution 52/26, para. 11 (c).

¹⁶ Resolution 59/24, para. 6.

¹⁷ Similarly to the discharge of depositary functions in respect of multilateral treaties, depositary functions are conferred on the Secretary-General only and not on any subordinate official. It is then for the Secretary-General, as depositary, to decide which subordinate official or unit will actually perform these functions.

lists and accompanying illustrative maps, delineated in accordance with the Convention; or that deposited maritime zones are to be maintained notwithstanding climate-change-induced sea level rise. Technical aspects concerning the deposited material may also be addressed therein.

Status of the deposits

12. As at 31 March 2020, there had been 149 deposits¹⁸ of charts and/or lists made by 82 States¹⁹ under the Convention, as follows:

- (a) A total of 63 States had made 82 acts of deposit pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention;²⁰
- (b) A total of 17 States had made 18 acts of deposit of archipelagic baselines pursuant to article 47, paragraph 9;
- (c) A total of 44 States had made 64 acts of deposit pursuant to article 75, paragraph 2;²¹
- (d) A total of 8 States had made 9 acts of deposit pursuant to article 76, paragraph 9, and 24 States made 33 acts of deposit pursuant to article 84, paragraph 2.²²

13. Certain deposits of charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates of points concerning the outer limit lines of the continental shelf by some coastal States have been made exclusively with either the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the Secretary-General of the International Seabed Authority.

Communications received in relation to the deposited charts and/or lists

14. Approximately 50 communications were received by the depositary from 32 States in response to the circulation of information to all States Members of the United Nations and States parties to the Convention, informing them of deposits (see para. 16). The majority pertained to the construction of baselines. Other issues addressed were related to low-tide elevations or rocks; lack of access to certain maritime zones; the unilateral nature of, and/or methodology for, the delimitation of maritime zones; and sovereignty.

(b) Practice of the Secretary-General

Communication to new States parties to the Convention

15. Following the entry into force of the Convention for a coastal State, the Secretariat addresses a communication to the new State party, drawing its attention to articles of the Convention containing provisions related to the due publicity to, and deposit of, charts and/or lists.

Receipt by the Secretariat

16. Given the international nature of an act of deposit of charts and/or lists, it is expected that such an act would be effected in the form of a note verbale or a letter from a person who is considered a representative of the coastal State addressed to the Secretary-General. In virtue of their functions, such persons can be any of the following: a Head of State; a Head of Government; a minister for foreign affairs; or a permanent rep-

¹⁸ Of these 149 deposits, 2 were considered as addenda to earlier deposits; 14 deposits and 1 addendum have been superseded in full by subsequent deposits and an additional 4 deposits have been partially superseded by subsequent deposits.

¹⁹ There are 81 States parties to the Convention and 1 State Member of the United Nations, which is not yet a party, that have made deposits. Of these 82 States, 32 have made more than one deposit, with 12 having made more than two deposits. The maximum number of deposits by a single State thus far is 14.

²⁰ These acts of deposit translated into 49 deposits of straight baselines; 7 deposits of closing lines (this figure includes only those deposits where States have explicitly indicated that they were depositing a bay closing line, including specifically a historic bay closing line, or a river mouth closing line); 26 deposits that included points on the normal baseline; 31 deposits of outer limits of the territorial sea; 12 deposits of outer limits of the contiguous zone; and 17 deposits of lines of delimitation of the territorial sea.

²¹ These acts translated into 44 deposits of outer limits of the exclusive economic zone and 41 deposits of lines of delimitation of the exclusive economic zone.

²² These acts translated into 21 deposits of outer limits of the continental shelf and 25 deposits of lines of delimitation of the continental shelf.

representative or a permanent observer to the United Nations.²³ Such communications should be accompanied by the relevant charts and/or lists, clearly state the intention to effect a deposit under the Convention and specify the relevant article or articles of the Convention. The mere existence or adoption of national legislation or the registration of a maritime boundary delimitation treaty with the Secretariat under Article 102 of the Charter,²⁴ even if these instruments contain charts and/or lists, cannot be interpreted as an act of deposit with the Secretary-General under the Convention.²⁵

17. Upon receipt of an official communication conforming to the above-mentioned formal requirements, the Secretariat proceeds with a technical review of the deposited charts and/or lists with a view to ascertaining that they correspond to the stated intention of the depositing State and meet the technical requirements provided for in the Convention.²⁶ The Secretariat also verifies that the deposit contains all items referred to in the communication from the coastal State concerned.

18. If needed, the Secretariat may liaise with the depositing State to address typographical errors, missing information (for example, on the geodetic datum), inconsistencies or other technical issues concerning the deposited material, and also with a view to obtaining a digital version of the deposited information if that was not initially transmitted.²⁷

Acknowledgment of receipt

19. The Secretariat acknowledges receipt of the deposit in a note verbale addressed to the permanent mission of the depositing State to the United Nations,²⁸ confirming receipt and informing the State that: (a) a maritime zone notification²⁹ will be circulated, in English and French, by the Secretary-General to all States Members of the United Nations and States parties to the Convention to inform them of the deposit; (b) the deposited charts and/or lists will be published on the website of the Division (www.un.org/Depts/los); and (c) any national legislation or other act or maritime boundary delimitation treaty that included the charts

²³ For the purposes of the deposit of charts and/or lists, the Secretary-General also accepted notes verbales or other communications emanating from the permanent missions or permanent observer missions, as well as ministries of foreign affairs of non-member States, on the understanding that such communications were issued under the authority of one of the persons representing the coastal State.

²⁴ In accordance with Article 102 of the Charter, every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member State after the Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 102 may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations. Consequently, the Secretariat requires that maritime delimitation treaties containing charts and/or lists be first registered under that Article, prior to their transmission to the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

²⁵ The same applies to charts and/or lists included in national legislation transmitted to the Secretary-General for information purposes only. If such charts and/or lists are transmitted without a clear indication by the coastal State of its intention to deposit them under the Convention, the act is not considered an act of deposit. However, the material received may be processed and given publicity in accordance with the mandate and practice of the Division.

²⁶ To this end, the Secretariat verifies that: (a) the deposited charts, if any, are indeed nautical charts, in the sense of the term as used in the Convention, at a scale large enough to ascertain the position of the points; (b) the charts and/or lists show the baselines, outer limit lines of maritime zones and/or lines of delimitation in accordance with the stated intention of the depositing State; (c) the charts and/or lists specify the geodetic datum; and (d) there are no typographical errors in the lists.

²⁷ For paper charts to be given due publicity on the website of the Division and to be faithfully reproduced in the Law of the Sea Bulletin, digital versions of the deposited charts are required. The digital version should meet the following suggested specifications: minimum resolution of 300 dpi; 24-bit colour; uncompressed; canvas size at least 100 per cent of the original chart size; and .pdf, .tiff, .jpg or .bmp file format.

²⁸ In the case of non-member States, these communications are addressed to permanent observer missions or to the relevant official or agency of the coastal State.

²⁹ Maritime zone notifications are addressed to all States Members of the United Nations, as well as States parties to the Convention, and contain the following information: (a) date of receipt of the deposit (which may be later than the date of the communication transmitting the deposit); (b) name of the depositing State; (c) article or articles of the Convention invoked by the depositing State; (d) specification of whether the State has deposited charts and/or lists; (e) specification of the geodetic datum; (f) description of what the charts and/or lists represent, as provided by the depositing State; (g) information as to whether this deposit supersedes any previous deposits made by the coastal State; (h) relevant information or observations that the depositing State included in the act of deposit, if any; and (i) standard language referring the reader to the website of the Division to consult the deposited material.

and/or lists that may have been transmitted to the Secretary-General in the act of deposit will also be published on the website and in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*.³⁰

20. Currently, maritime zone notifications are circulated to States through a global documentation management system (gDoc) and published in the maritime space database on maritime zones and maritime delimitation on the website of the Division,³¹ along with the deposited charts and/or lists, including any illustrative maps that may accompany the deposit.

Publicity to and circulation of communications received from States in response to deposits

21. If the Secretariat receives a communication from a State in response to a deposit that was given due publicity through a maritime zone notification, it acknowledges receipt of that communication in a note verbale addressed to the permanent mission of the State concerned.

22. Thereafter, as a general rule, the Secretariat proceeds on the basis of the request conveyed by the State concerned in the communication. Where so requested, the Division publishes such communications on the relevant pages of its website and includes them in the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*. In addition, if requested, such communications may also be circulated to Member States and States parties to the Convention, in English and French, under a cover note of the *Law of the Sea* series. However, under current practice, publicity to communications from States in response to deposits for which maritime zone notifications are circulated is given by the Secretary-General only by posting such communications on the website of the Division. No notifications are issued in such cases.

Deposit of charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates of points by nonparties to the Convention

23. The Secretary-General has also accepted a deposit made by a State that is not yet party to the Convention.³² That the depositing State is not a party to the Convention was explicitly noted in the corresponding maritime zone notification. The Secretary-General intends to continue to follow this practice in relation to deposits made by non-parties, should they make them in compliance with the formal requirements (see para. 17), in view of the universal and unified character of the Convention and overarching interest in promoting legal certainty and transparency regarding maritime zones and limits, and given that the Convention does not appear to preclude nonparties from voluntarily implementing its relevant provisions. In following this practice, the Secretary-General does not express any views as to the applicability of the Convention to third States. It is the prerogative of States parties to address the substantive or formal aspects of such deposits, should they wish to do so, and should such deposits be made, by transmitting a communication to the depositary.

Technical support to States

24. On many occasions, coastal States have, before making their deposits, sought advice and assistance from the Secretariat with a view to ensuring that their deposits and corresponding communications would be accepted by the depositary. Such assistance has consistently been provided in conformity with the mandate of the Secretary-General to carry out the responsibilities entrusted in the Convention and related resolutions of the General Assembly, by undertaking efforts to promote better understanding of the Convention and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 in order to ensure their effective implementation and by ensuring appropriate responses to requests of States, in particular developing States, for advice and assistance in implementing the provisions of the Convention.³³

³⁰ A periodic publication prepared by the Division and published three times a year with editorial closing dates of 31 March, 31 July and 30 November.

³¹ See www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/index.htm.

³² See maritime zone notification M.Z.N.66.2009.LOS of 10 March 2009. Available at www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/ARE.htm.

³³ Resolution 52/26, para. 11 (e) and (f).

Cooperation with the International Seabed Authority

25. Pursuant to article 8 of the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Seabed Authority,³⁴ the secretariats of the United Nations and the Authority have developed a practice of periodically sharing information concerning charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates of points defining the outer limits of the continental shelf.

3. Conclusions, observations and recommendations

26. Following the entry into force of the Convention, an extensive practice has developed on the part of both States and the Secretariat with regard to the deposit of charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates of points with the Secretary-General. Assistance to coastal States in giving due publicity to their baselines and the limits of the maritime zones in which they exercise sovereignty or sovereign rights and jurisdiction is an inseparable aspect of the performance of these depositary functions of the Secretary-General.

27. Numerous requests addressed to the Secretariat from national authorities, United Nations agencies and users of the oceans demonstrate that it is important that the international community be adequately informed about baselines, outer limits of maritime zones and lines of delimitation so that the users of the oceans and seas could conform to the legal regime applicable to maritime zones in which they operate.

28. The practice of States shows the diversity of approaches with regard to the technical aspects of the act of deposit. In this regard, the General Assembly, in paragraph 6 of its resolution 74/19, noted the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the existing geographic information system for the deposit by States of charts and geographical coordinates concerning maritime zones, including lines of delimitation, submitted pursuant to the Convention, and to give due publicity thereto. It also noted the ongoing cooperation and progress achieved in the development by the International Hydrographic Organization, in cooperation with the Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, of the technical standards for the collection, storage and dissemination of the information deposited, which are not legally binding, in order to ensure compatibility among geographic information systems, electronic nautical charts and other systems, and re-emphasized the importance of the completion of those efforts through wide participation and reviews by Member States.³⁵

29. It appears that the practice of the Secretary-General as the depositary of charts and/or lists could be developed further in several aspects to enhance assistance to States. The practice of States could also evolve with a view to furthering the purpose of the deposit requirements under the Convention.

[...]

³⁴ Resolution 52/27, annex.

³⁵ In a letter dated 30 October 2019, the Chair of the Hydrographic Services and Standards Committee of the International Hydrographic Organization announced that the "S-121 maritime limits and boundaries product specification, edition 1.0.0" had been finalized and published for initial implementation, testing and evaluation, and further stakeholder review (available at http://registry.iho.int/beta/productspec/view.do?idx=177&product_ID=S-121&statusS=5&domainS=ALL&category=product_ID&searchValue=).

C. SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL³⁶

1. A/74/837: Letter dated 7 April 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
2. A/74/819: Letter dated 20 April 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
3. A/74/824–S/2020/332: Letter dated 24 April 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
4. S/2020/330: Note verbale dated 24 April 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
5. S/2020/331: Note verbale dated 24 April 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.
6. A/74/831: Letter dated 29 April 2020 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
7. A/74/832–S/2020/350: Letter dated 30 April 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
8. A/74/834: Report of the Secretary-General: Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965.
9. A/75/70: Report of the Secretary-General: Oceans and the law of the sea.
10. A/74/872: Letter dated 1 June 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
11. A/74/874–S/2020/483: Letter dated 1 June 2020 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
12. A/74/886: Letter dated 9 June 2020 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
13. A/74/942: Letter dated 5 June 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
14. A/74/936: Letter dated 2 July 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.
15. A/74/962: Letter dated 20 July 2020 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

³⁶ United Nations documents are available at [www.undocs.org/\[document symbol\]](http://www.undocs.org/[document symbol]), e.g., www.undocs.org/A/74/837.

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