

2. The Provincial Bank of Lando is an agency of the Rutasian government.
3. The entire original loan principal (USD 125 million) was the basis for both partial debt cancellations.
4. From mid-2006 to early 2009, the Alfurnan government gradually relocated its administrative agencies from Engili Island to Finutafu. Alfurnans living in Finutafu are generally . However, under the terms of the Nasatima Island lease, Alfurna is entitled to apply its own laws on Nasatima Island and to enact new laws as appropriate, except for laws relating to defense, customs, and immigration, which are subject to Finutafuan control.
5. After the discovery of asbestos in Block A of the Woerema Centre, the villagers from the Nullatree Cove resident there were relocated to vacant barracks at a Rutasian military base, which were made available for this purpose pending their relocation outside the country. They remain at that facility as of the date of the Compromis.
6. The Supreme Court is , from which there is no appeal.
7. The lease of Nasatima Island went into effect on 9 March 2012. As of the date of the Compromis, three of Alfurna s 14 government ministries (Interior, Justice, and Education) have been relocated from mainland Finutafu to the Island, using temporary and modular offices. All of the remaining 11 have representatives and functionaries on the Island, and plans are in place for their definitive relocation by the end of 2013.
8. Permanent Representative to the U.N., who has held that position since 2007, attended the General Assembly session referenced in paragraphs 49 and 50, but was required to leave New York to deal with an emergency before the Rutasian ambassador made his speech. He was unable to return before the end of the session.
9. During negotiation of the Compromis under the Secretary- -agreed to waive the arbitration clause of the Climate Change Loan Agreement, expressly allowing issues arising under the Agreement to be included in the submission to the International Court of Justice.
10. On 1 November 2012, an observation team consisting of representatives of the Secretary-General, the U.N. Human Rights Committee, both parties to the Compromis, and three Nobel Peace Laureates issued a report on conditions at Camp Sontag, the converted prison that the Saydee authorities indicated would be used to house the Alfurnan migrants on their transfer from Rutasia. Three members of the Saydee Human Rights Commission, a government body, accompanied the team. The report essentially corroborated the particulars laid out by World Immigration Watch in paragraph 40 of the Compromis. In addition, the observers reported that several of the 600 people currently at Camp Sontag (all accused of immigration violations) showed signs of malnutrition, and 50 women reported having been sexually abused by their guards. The report was signed by the entire delegation, including the members of Saydee nationality. Two days

after the report was issued, the Government of Saydee issued a statement that did not deny the charges, but promised to invest fresh as soon as budgetary pressures all

11. On 6 November 2012, a conference of states that have (or whose nationals have) outstanding loans to Alfurna took place in Geneva. The outcome of the conference was a resolution, unanimously adopted, in which lenders agreed to forego any attempt to recover Alfurnan indebtedness, or to seize collateral or other Alfurnan property subject to their jurisdiction, pending the outcome of the case before the International Court of Justice. Neither Alfurna nor Rutasia was represented.