INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

PLEADINGS, ORAL ARGUMENTS, DOCUMENTS

CASE CONCERNING THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

(TUNISIA/LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA)

VOLUME VI

COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE

MÉMOIRES, PLAIDOIRIES ET DOCUMENTS

AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL

(TUNISIE/JAMAHIRIYA ARABE LIBYENNE)

VOLUME VI

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III COMMENTARY ON FIGURE 9.06 OF THE TUNISIAN MEMORIAL.
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III COMMENTARY ON FIGURE 9.10 OF THE TUNISIAN MEMORIAL.
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Oral Arguments on Application for Permission to Intervene - Plaidoiries sur la requête à fin d'intervention.

(95) MEDITERRANEAN SEA - CAP BON TO TÓBRUCH, with delimitation and other lines.

Réplique de la Tunisie

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(97) Figure 1.02 : CARTE DES BANCS D'ÉPONGE DE LA RÉGION SUD.

(98) Figure 1.03 : GOLFE DE GABÈS.

(99) Figure 1.04 : INTERPRÉTATION LIBYENNE DE LA LIGNE INCLINÉE VERS LE NORD-EST (2° 15' ET 8°) PORTÉE SUR LA CARTE PUBLIÉE PAR LES TRAVAUX PUBLICS DE TUNISIE (1904).

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IV Figure 3.03 : SUPERPOSITION DE L'*AREA OF CONCERN* ET DE LA LIGNE DE DÉLIMITATION DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL ENTRE LA TUNISIE ET L'ITALIE [p. 62].

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Annexes à la réplique de la Tunisie

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ZONES DE PÊCHE.

Annexe 12

III Figure 9.03 : [Annexes techniques au contre-mémoire de la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, annexe 8, p. 1.]

III Figure 9.04 : [*Ibid.*, p. 2.]

III Figure 9.05 : [*Ibid.*, p. 3.]

IV Figure 9.06 *bis* : EFFET D'AMPUTATION [réplique de la Tunisie, p. 53].

III Figure 9.07 : [Annexes techniques au contre-mémoire de la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, annexe 8, p. 6.]

III Figure 9.08 : [*Ibid*, p. 7.]

Reply of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

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(77) Figure 1 : PELAGIAN BASIN.

(104) Figure 2 : ZONES OF TECTONIC TRENDS IN NORTH-WEST LIBYA AND TUNISIA.

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(106) Figure 4 : ROLE OF MICROPLATES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASINS.

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Annexes to the Reply of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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SCHÉMA TECTONIQUE DE LA TUNISIE.

Annex I-36

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Figure 25 : STALIN BAY AND GULF OF BURGAS. BULGARIA.
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VIEW FROM 290° WNW-*THETA* 10° - 10 TIMES VERTICAL EXAGGERATION.
VIEW FROM WNW - *PHI* 290°-*THETA* 10° - NO VERTICAL EXAGGERATION.
VIEW FROM WNW - *PHI* 290°-*THETA* 10° - 10 TIMES VERTICAL EXAGGERATION.
VIEW FROM WNW - *PHI* 290°-*THETA* 12° - 25 TIMES VERTICAL EXAGGERATION.
VIEW FROM SSW - *PHI* 290°-*THETA* 10° - 10 TIMES VERTICAL EXAGGERATION.

VIEW FROM 215 SSW-*THETA* 10° - 10 TIMES VERTICAL EXAGGERATION.

VIEW FROM SSW - *PHI* 215°-*THETA* 10° - NO VERTICAL EXAGGERATION.

VIEW FROM SSW - *PHI* 215°-*THETA* 10° - 10 TIMES VERTICAL EXAGGERATION.

VIEW FROM SSW - *PHI* 215°-*THETA* 12° - 25 TIMES VERTICAL EXAGGERATION.

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Annex II-8, Part 1

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(115) Figure 1 : TECTONIC FEATURES OF THE PELAGIAN BLOCK.

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Figure 2 : PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM OF THE FLOOR OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

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Oral arguments - Plaidoiries [1]

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(117) LOCATION OF *ZOHRA, ISIS* AND *SCARABEO IV*.

(118) LIBYAN AND TUNISIAN COASTS.

(119) TUNISIAN 1973 BASELINES AND TERRITORIAL SEA, 50-METRE ISOBATH AND 1962 TERRITORIAL SEA.

(120) DELIMITATION OF "PLATEAU TUNISIEN".

(121) 1964, 1965, 1966 AND 1972 TUNISIAN CONCESSIONS AND 1968 AND 1974 LIBYAN CONCESSIONS.

(122) LIBYAN PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES AND CONCESSIONS.

V LIGNE LIBYENNE DE 20° [audience du 14 octobre 1981].

V ZONE DU BLOCUS ITALIEN [audience du 14 octobre 1981].

(123) PLAN DE SITUATION DES PERMIS DANS LE GOLFE DE GABÈS.

(124) FORAGES TUNISIENS DANS LA ZONE DE CHEVAUCHEMENT.

(125) ZONE TAMPON SELON LES INSTRUCTIONS ITALIENNES DE 1919 ET 1931.

[1] See prefatory note. - Voir note liminaire.

(126) SITUATION DES LIGNES LIBYENNES A ET Z PAR RAPPORT AUX EAUX TUNISIENNES.

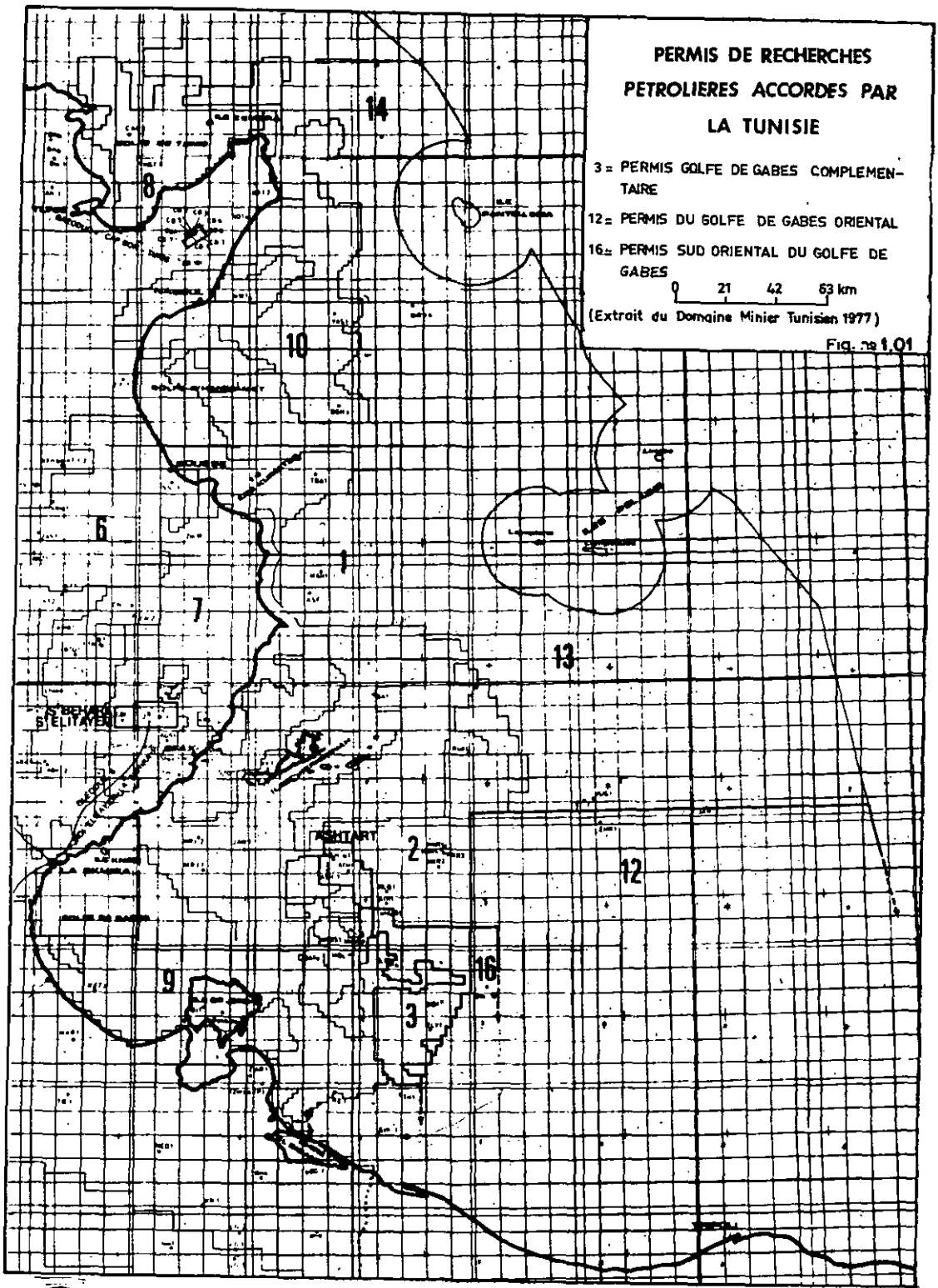
(127) CARTE DES FONDS SPONGIFÈRES DE LA RÉGENCE AVEC EMPLACEMENT DES INCIDENTS DE 1899, 1900 ET 1910.

V FIGURES A À D : MÉTHODES DE DÉLIMITATION [audience du 15 octobre 1981].

V FIGURE E : CONSTRUCTION DES PARALLÉLOGRAMMES APPLIQUÉS AUX CÔTES RÉELLES [audience du 15 octobre 1981].

MAPS, CHARTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

CARTES ET ILLUSTRATIONS


PERMIS DE RECHERCHES
PETROLIERES ACCORDES PAR
LA TUNISIE
3 = PERMIS GOLFE DE GABES COMPLEMENTAIRE
12 = PERMIS DU GOLFE DE GABES ORIENTAL
16 = PERMIS SUD ORIENTAL DU GOLFE DE GABES
0 21 42 63 km
(Extrait du Domaine Minier Tunisien 1977)
Fig. n° 1.01
14
8
10
6
1
7
13
2
12
9
16
3

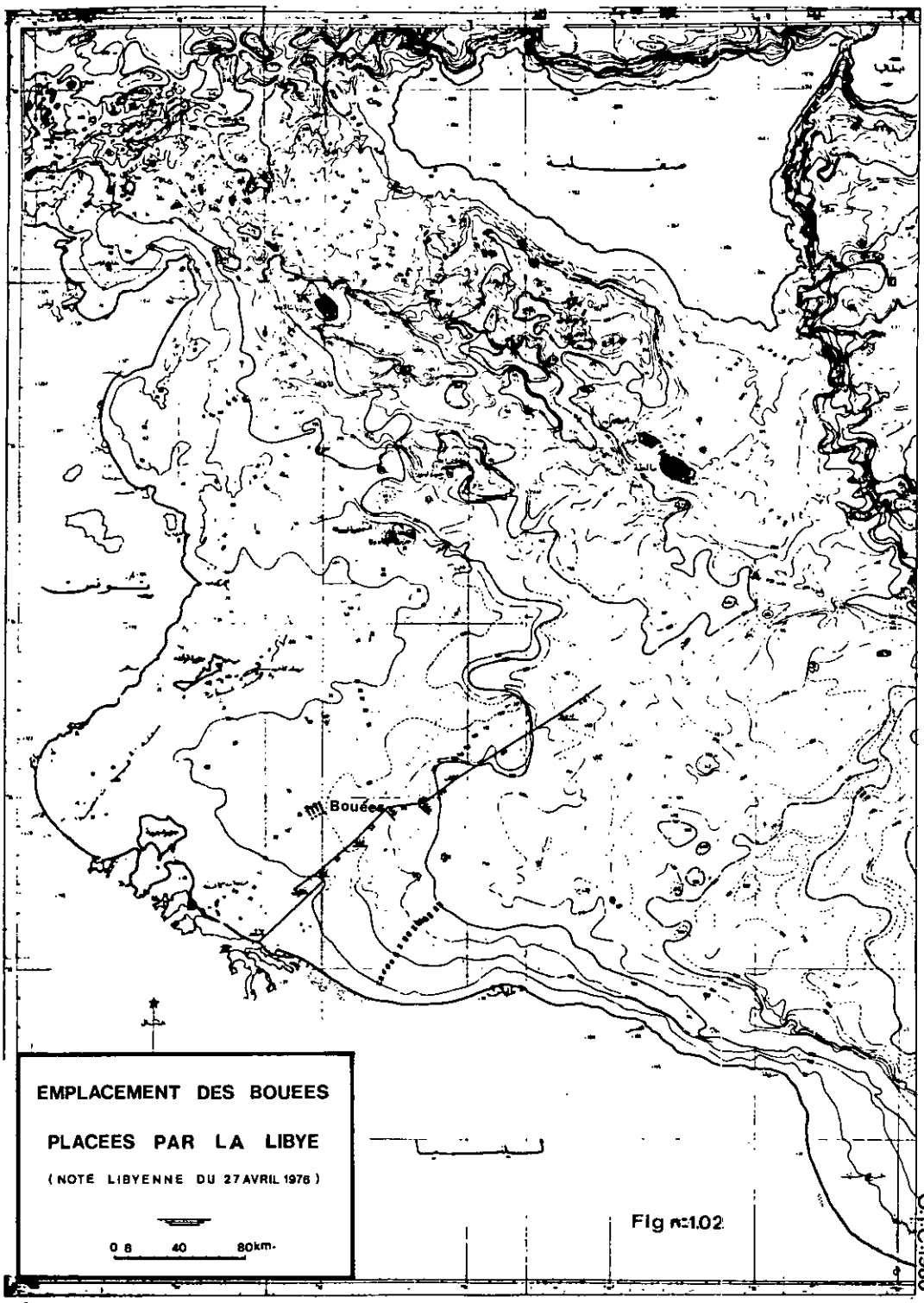
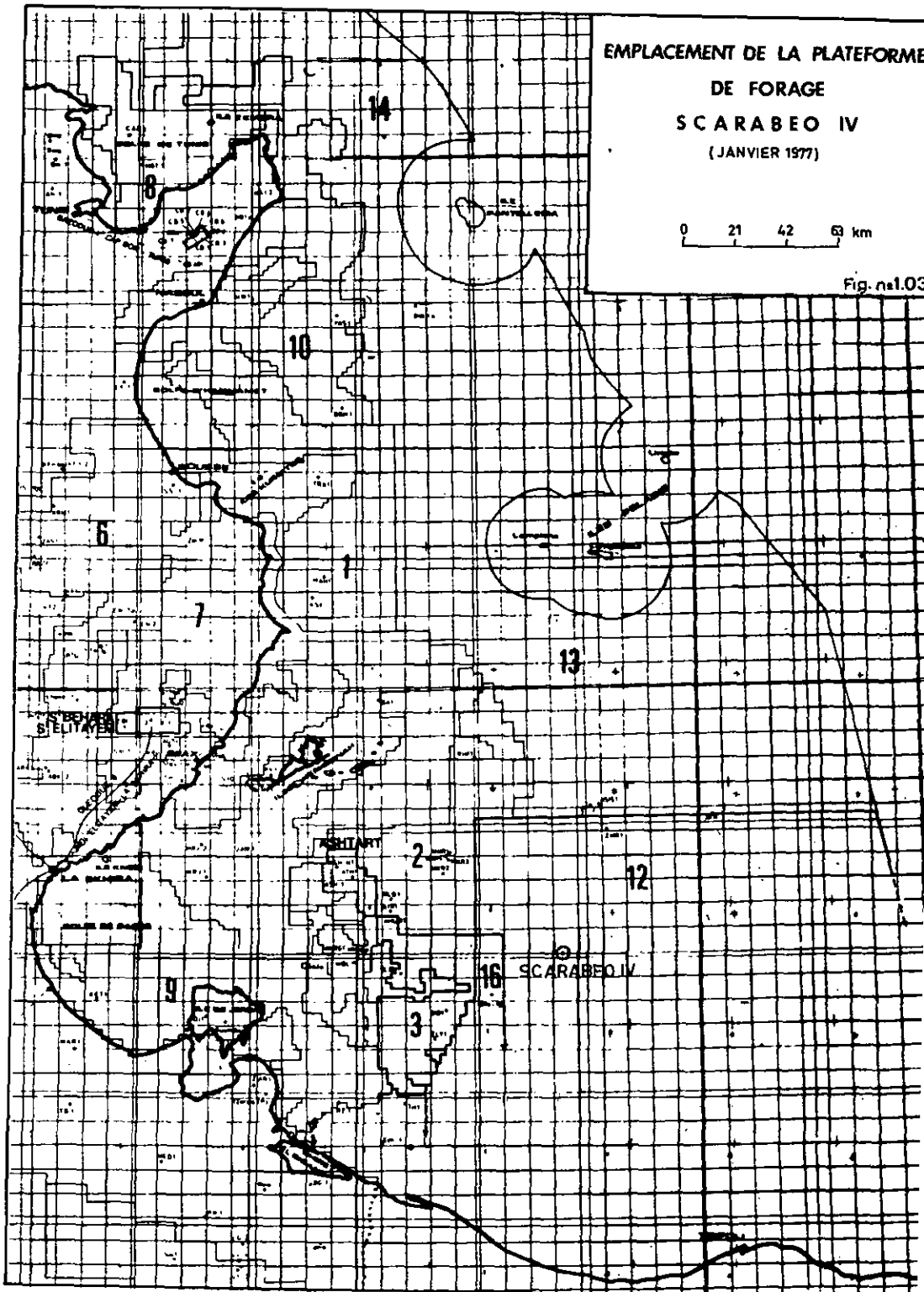
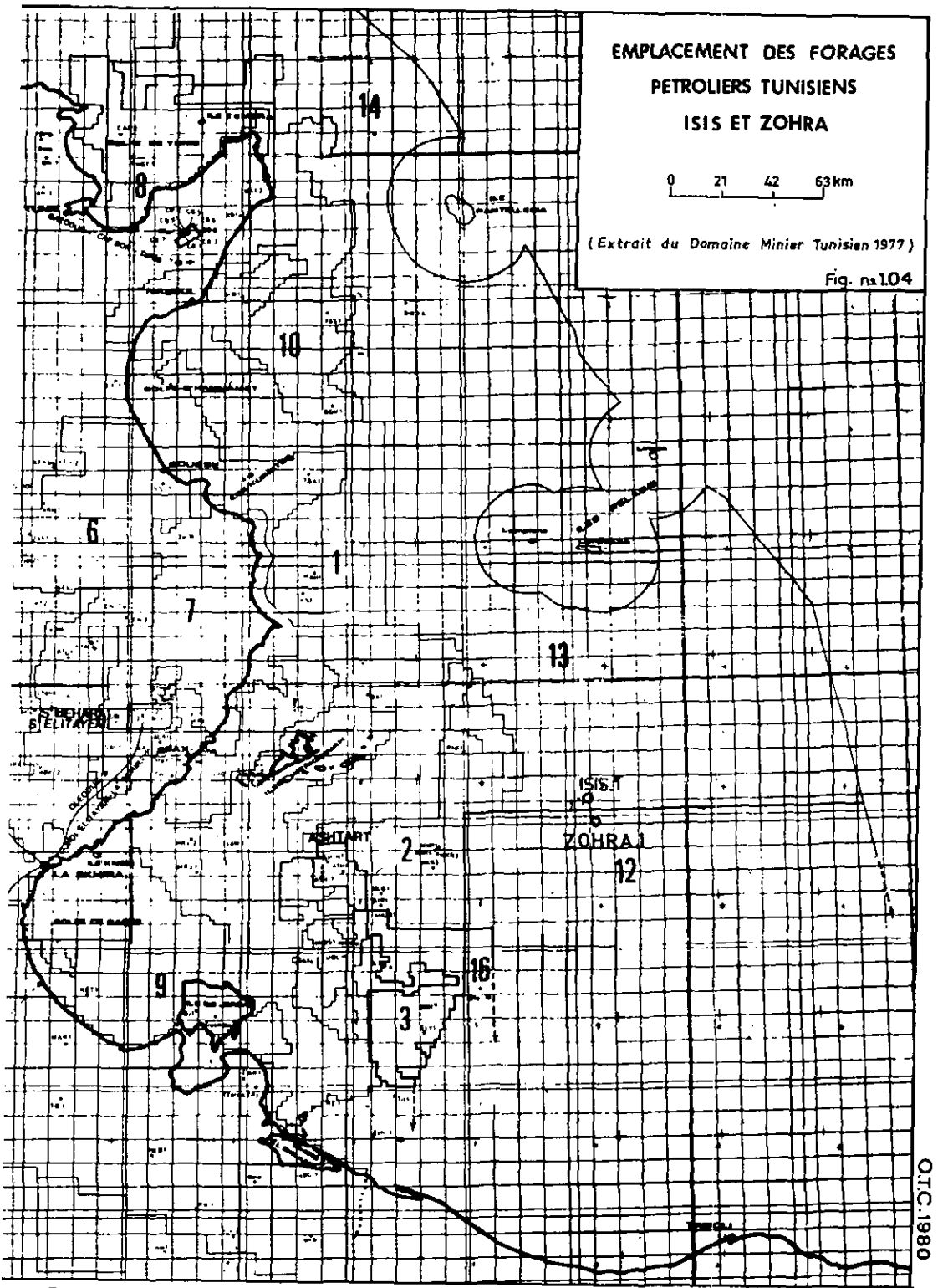

Bouées
EMPLACEMENT DES BOUEES
PLACEES PAR LA LIBYE
(NOTE LIBYENNE DU 27 AVRIL 1976)
0 8 40 80km.
O.T.C.1980

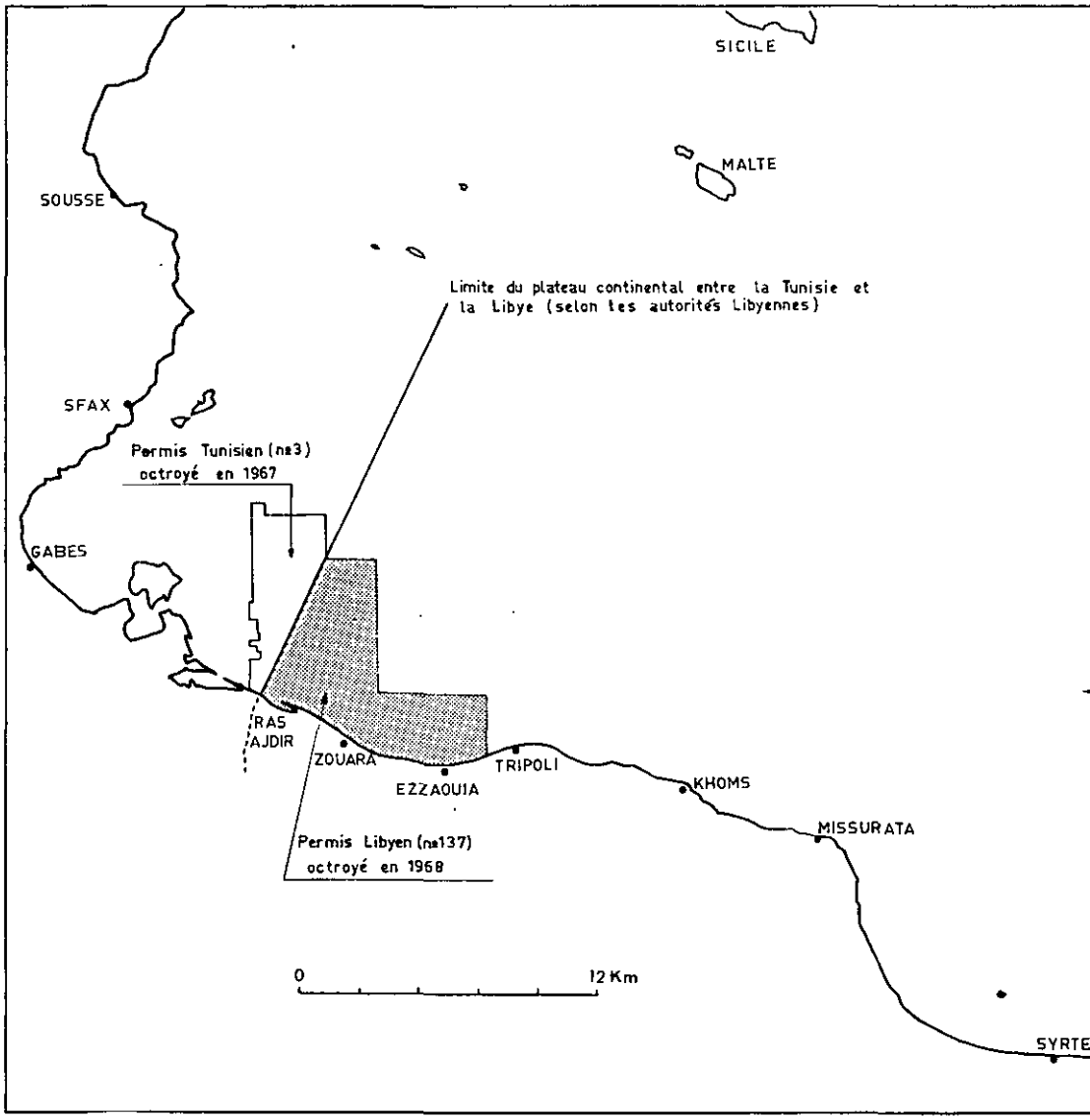
Fig n°1.02


EMPLACEMENT DE LA PLATEFORME
DE FORAGE
SCARABEO IV
(JANVIER 1977)
0 21 42 63 km
Fig. n°1.03
14
8
10
6
1
7
13
ASHTART
2
12
16
SCARABEO IV
9
3


EMPLACEMENT DES FORAGES
PETROLIERS TUNISIENS
ISIS ET ZOHRA
0 21 42 63 km
(Extrait du Domaine Minier Tunisien 1977)
Fig. n°1.04
14
8
10
6
1
7
13
ISIS 1
ZOHRA 1
12
2
16
9
3
O.T.C. 1980

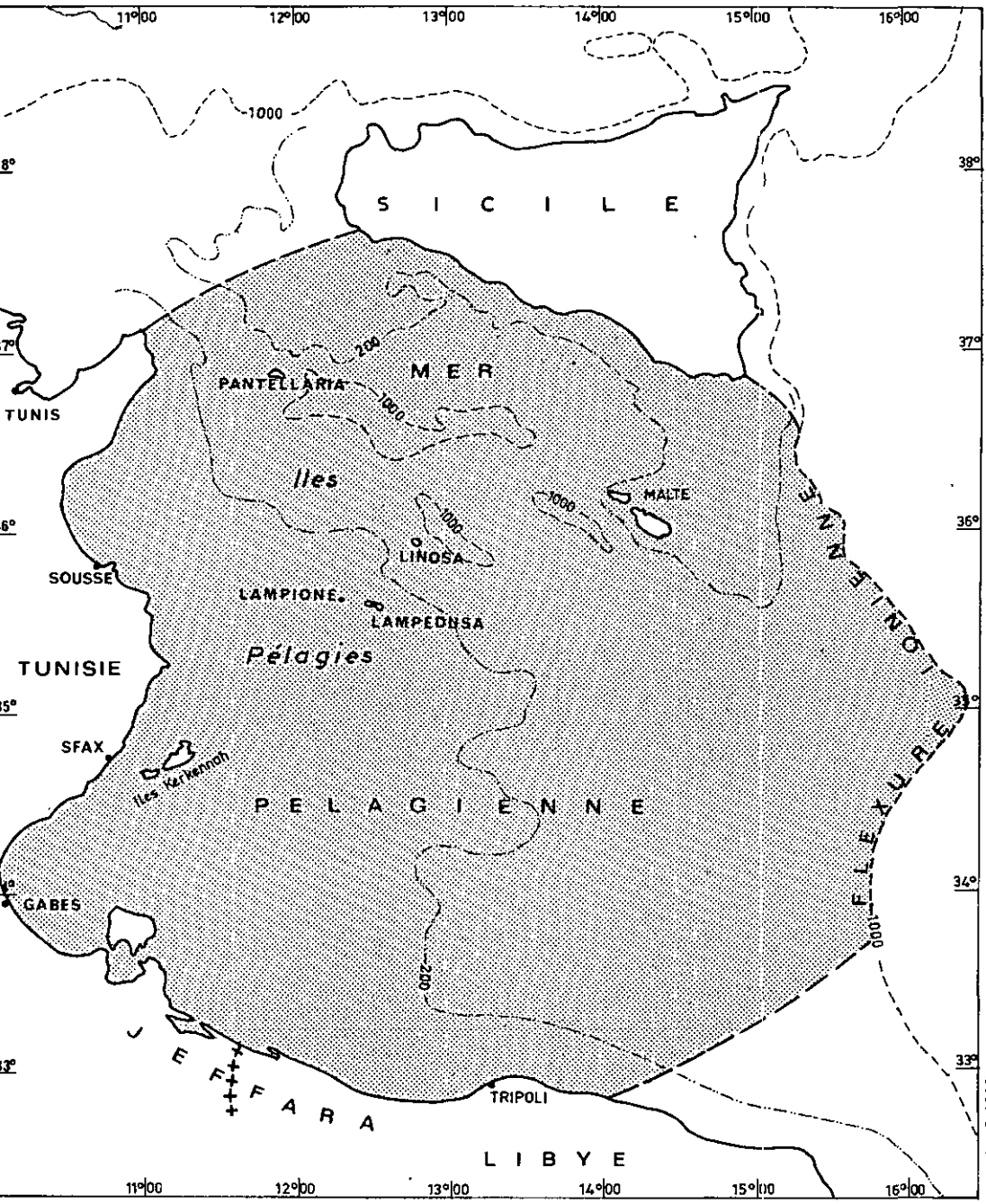
DELIMITATION DU PERIMETRE DU PERMIS LIBYEN DIT DE ZOUARA

Fig n° 1.05



SOURCES : Carte présentée et commentée à la Télévision Libyenne, le 29 Mai 1977 et reproduite par Al-Fajr el-jedid, (Quotidien Libyen) le 31 Mai 1977.

MER PELAGIENNE



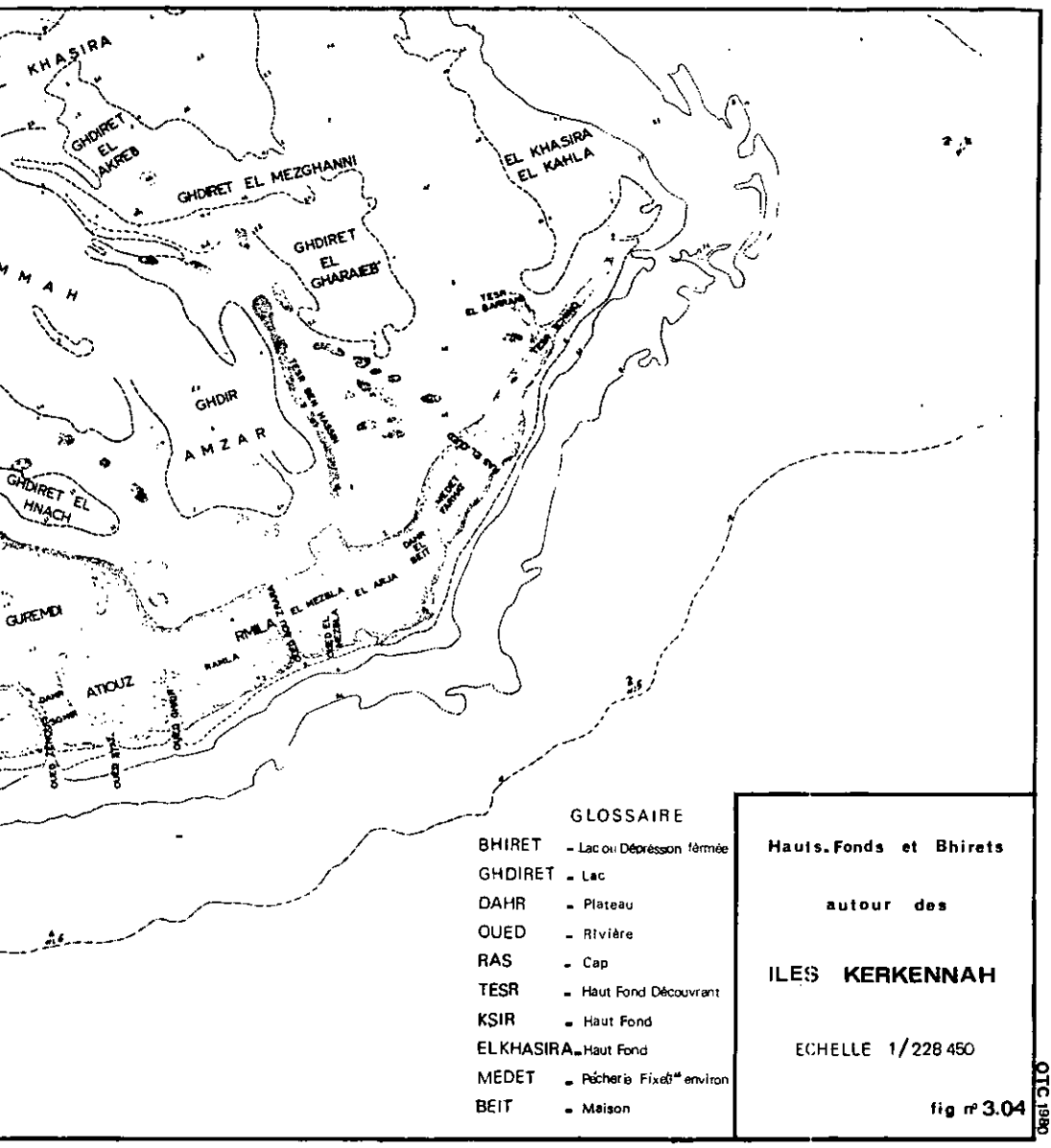
0 90 km

ECHELLE 1/3000 000

SOURCES : D'après — G. Gastany; essai de synthèse géologique du territoire Tunisie Sicile ; Tunis, 1956 pp. 82–83

— P.F. Burollet; in la Mer Pélagienne 1979 p. 14)


EL MAHJEB
GHDIRET EL MAHJEB
BHIRET TSOUR
BHIRET EL MDINA
BHIRET EL HARAM
BHIRET TARKA
TESR EL ABID
EN-NEJET
CHARGUI
EL ATAYA
K E R K E N N A H
BHIRET EL HSAR
EL BOURTAKI
RAS EL AHMAR
SIDI YOUSSEF
ILES
BHIRET ANBAR
RAS SMOUM
BHIRET OULED GUESEM
DAHR CHARGUI
BHIRET EL ABBASSIA
DAHR KOUAOUA
EL ABBASSIA



GLOSSAIRE

BHIRET	- Lac ou Dépresson fermée
GHDIRET	- Lac
DAHR	- Plateau
OUED	- Rivière
RAS	- Cap
TESR	- Haut Fond Découvrant
KSIR	- Haut Fond
ELKHASIRA	- Haut Fond
MEDET	- Pêcherie Fixe à environ
BEIT	- Maison

Hauts Fonds et Bhirets

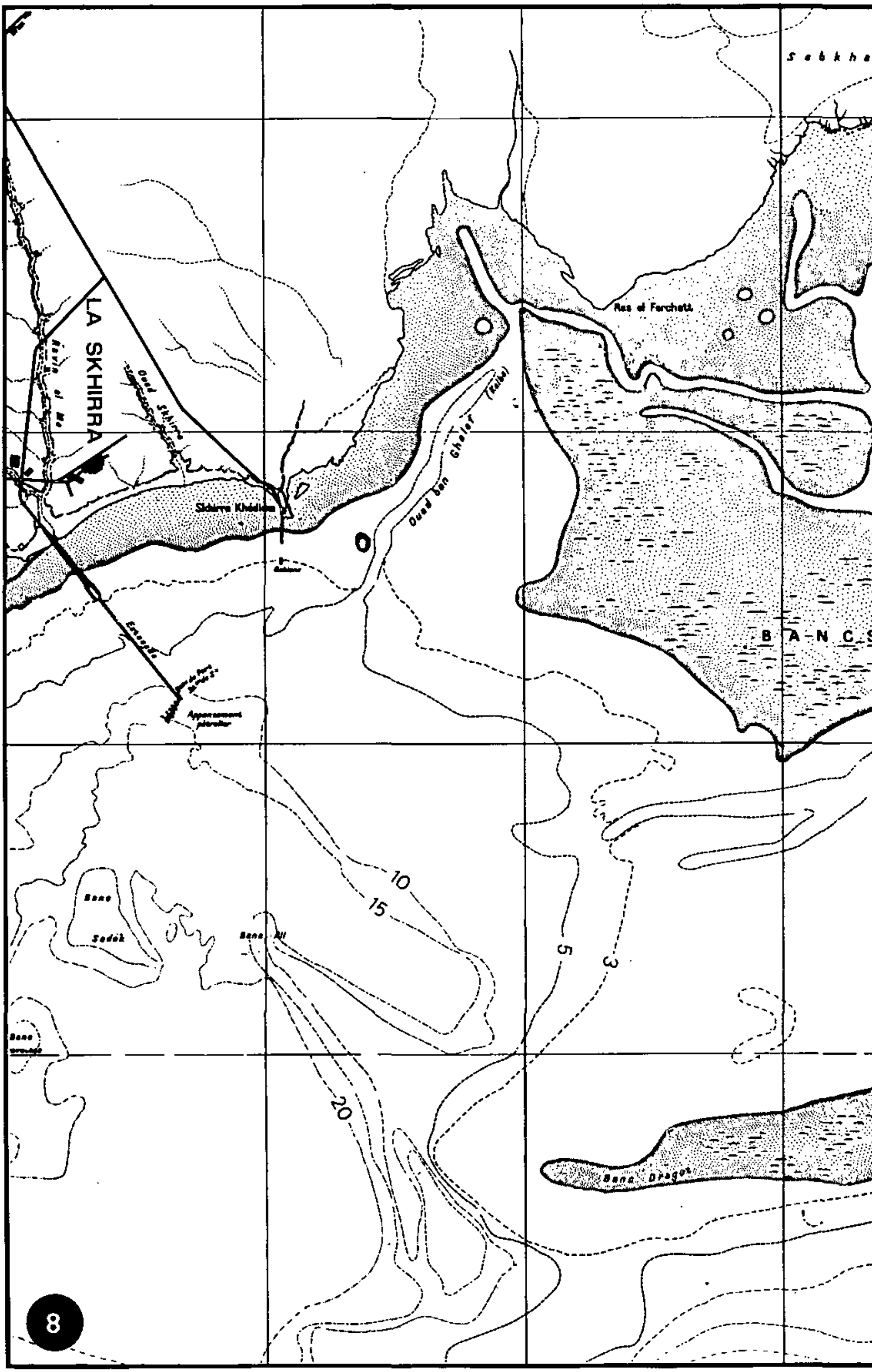
autour des

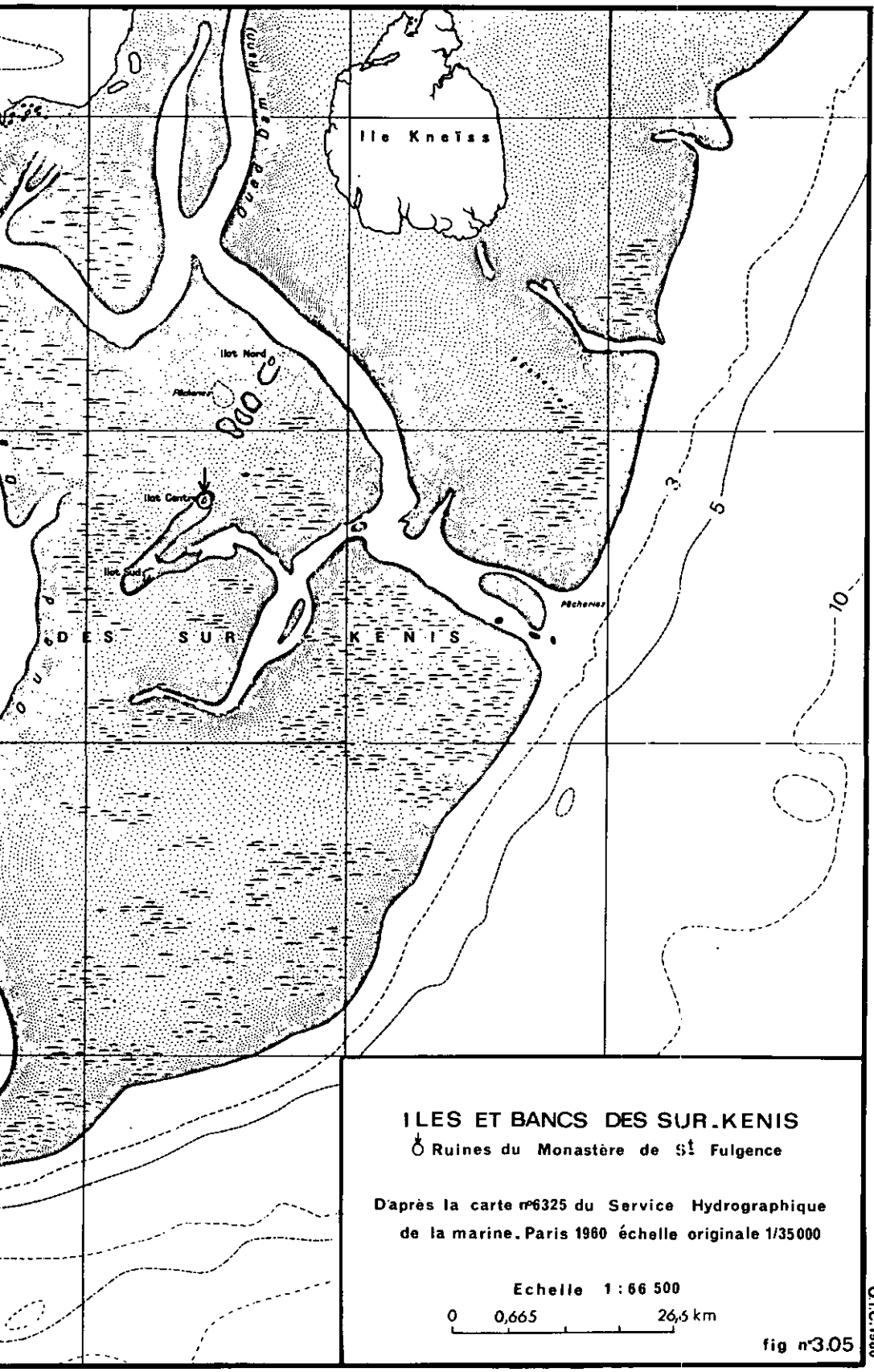
ILES KERKENNAH

ECHELLE 1/228 450

fig n° 3.04

OTC 1980


Sebkha
LA SKHIRRA
Ras el Ferchett
Oued ben Ghalef
(Kalba)
Skhirra Khdima
B A N C S
Appontement pétrolier
Banc Sadok
Banc Ali
Banc Dragut
10
15
20
5
3
8



ILES ET BANCS DES SUR-KENIS

Ruines du Monastère de St Fulgence

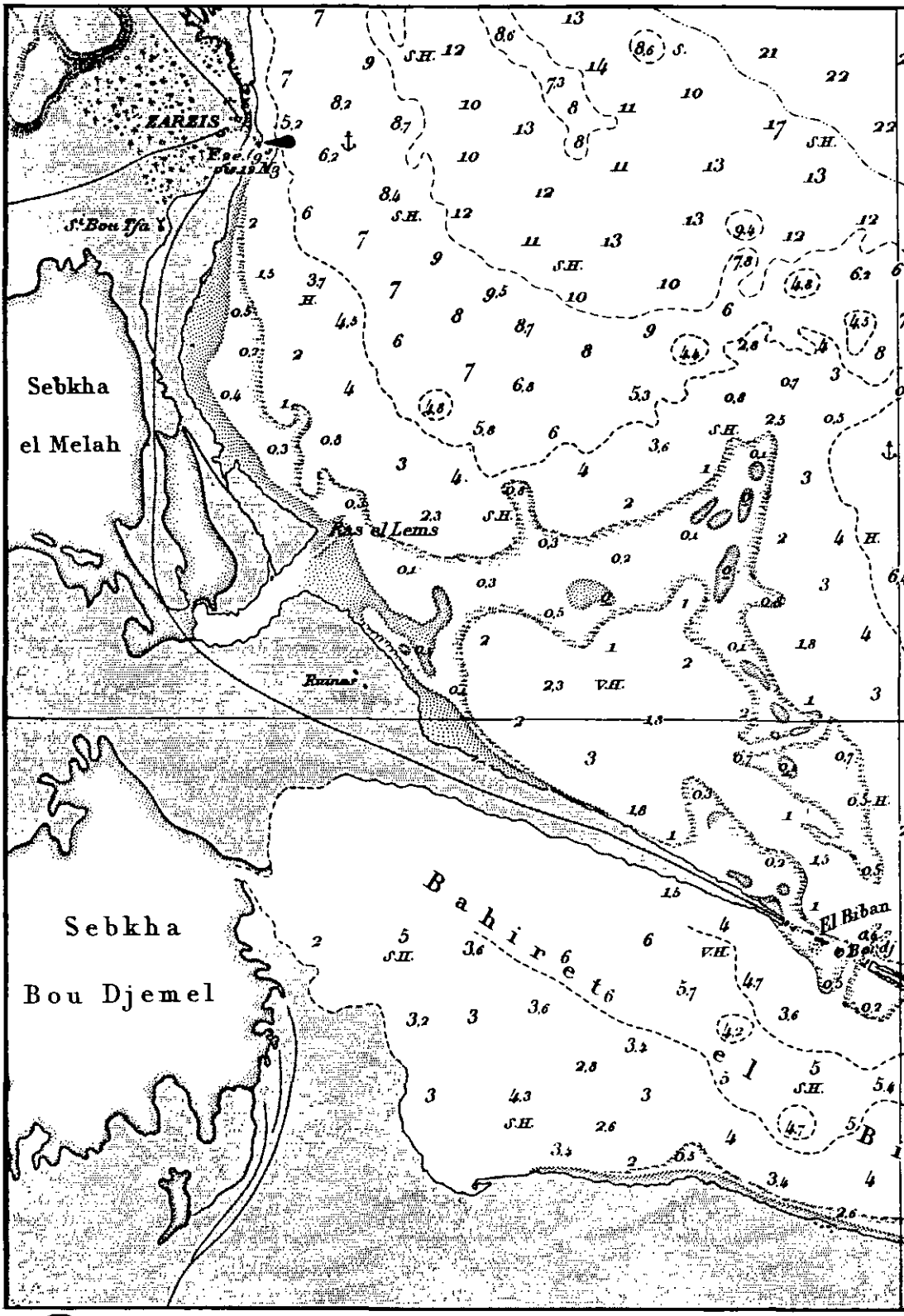
D'après la carte n°6325 du Service Hydrographique de la marine. Paris 1960 échelle originale 1/35000

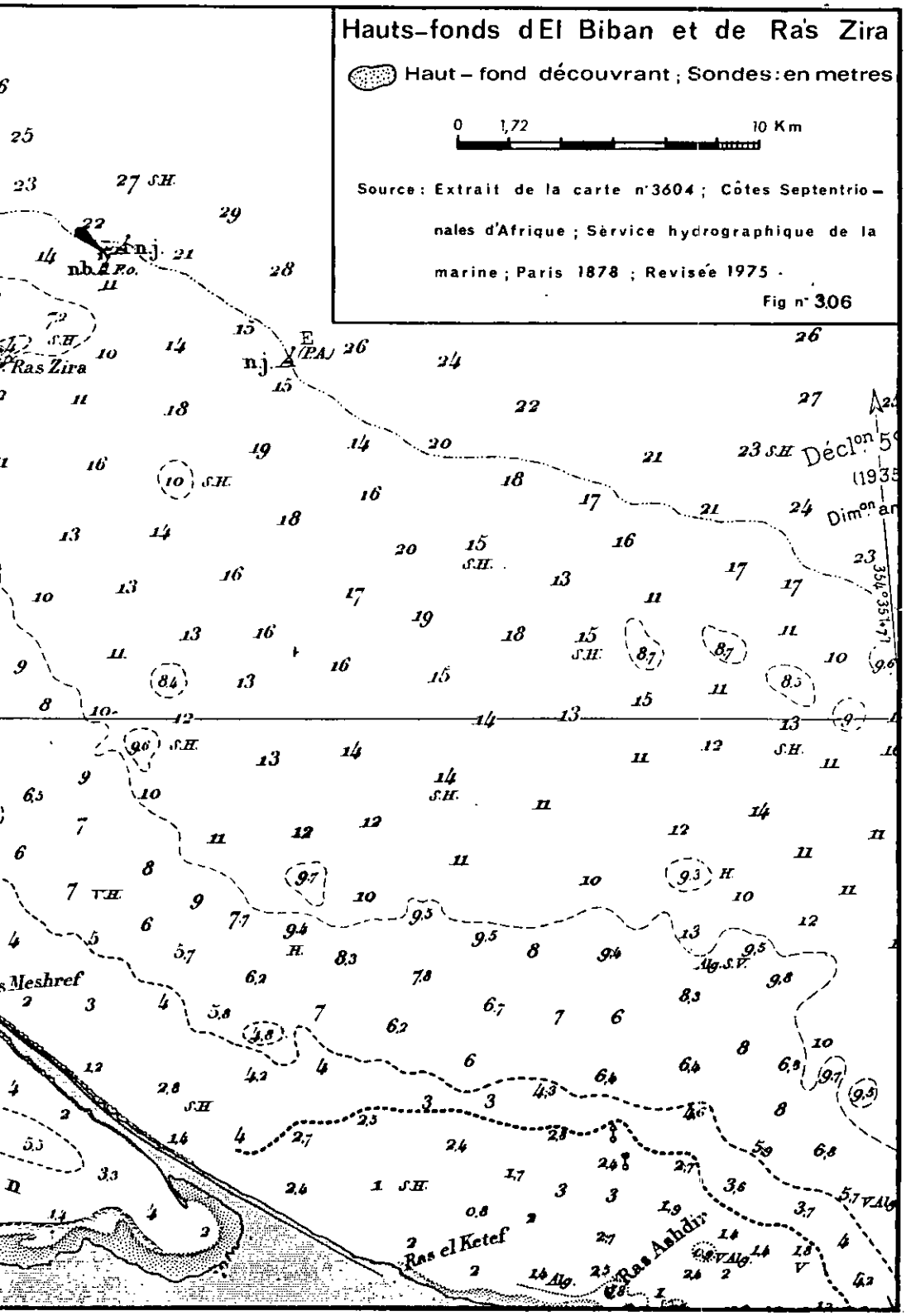
Echelle 1 : 66 500

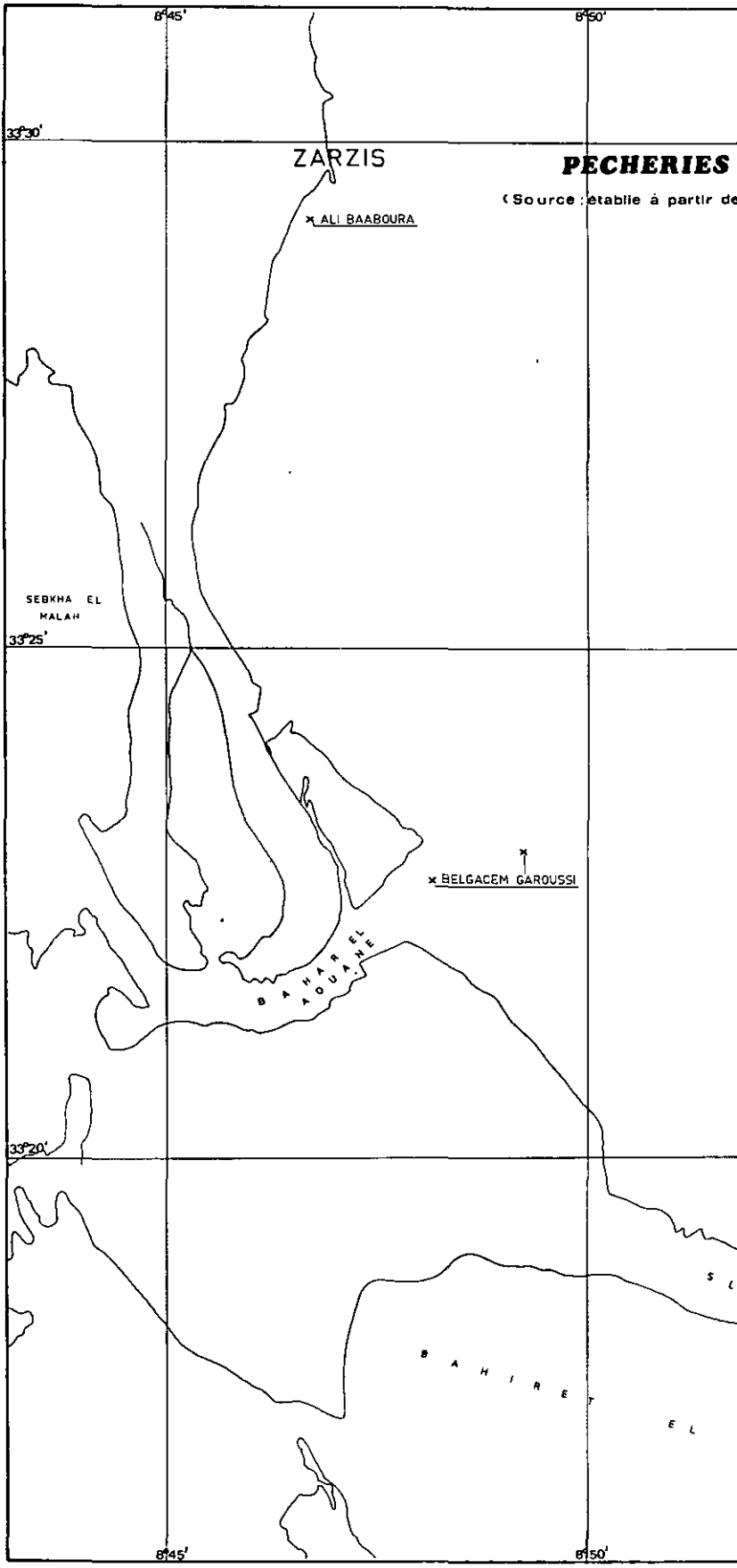
0 0,665 26,5 km

fig n°3.05

O.T.C. 1980


ZARZIS
Sebkha
el Melah
Ras el Lems
Ruines
Sebkha
Bou Djemel
Babiret el
El Biban


Hauts-fonds d'El Biban et de Ras Zira
Haut - fond découvrant ; Sondes : en metres
0 1,72 10 Km
Source : Extrait de la carte n° 3604 ; Côtes Septentrionales d'Afrique ; Service hydrographique de la marine ; Paris 1878 ; Revisée 1975 .
Fig n° 3.06
Ras Zira
n.j.
Déclon 5°
(1935
Dimon an
Meshref
Ras el Ketef
Ras Ashdir


8°45'
8°50'
33°30'
ZARZIS
PECHERIES
(Source : établie à partir de
ALI BAABOURA
SEBKHA EL MALAH
33°25'
BELGACEM GAROUSSI
BAHAR EL AOUANE
33°20'
BAHIRET
EL
8°45'
8°50'

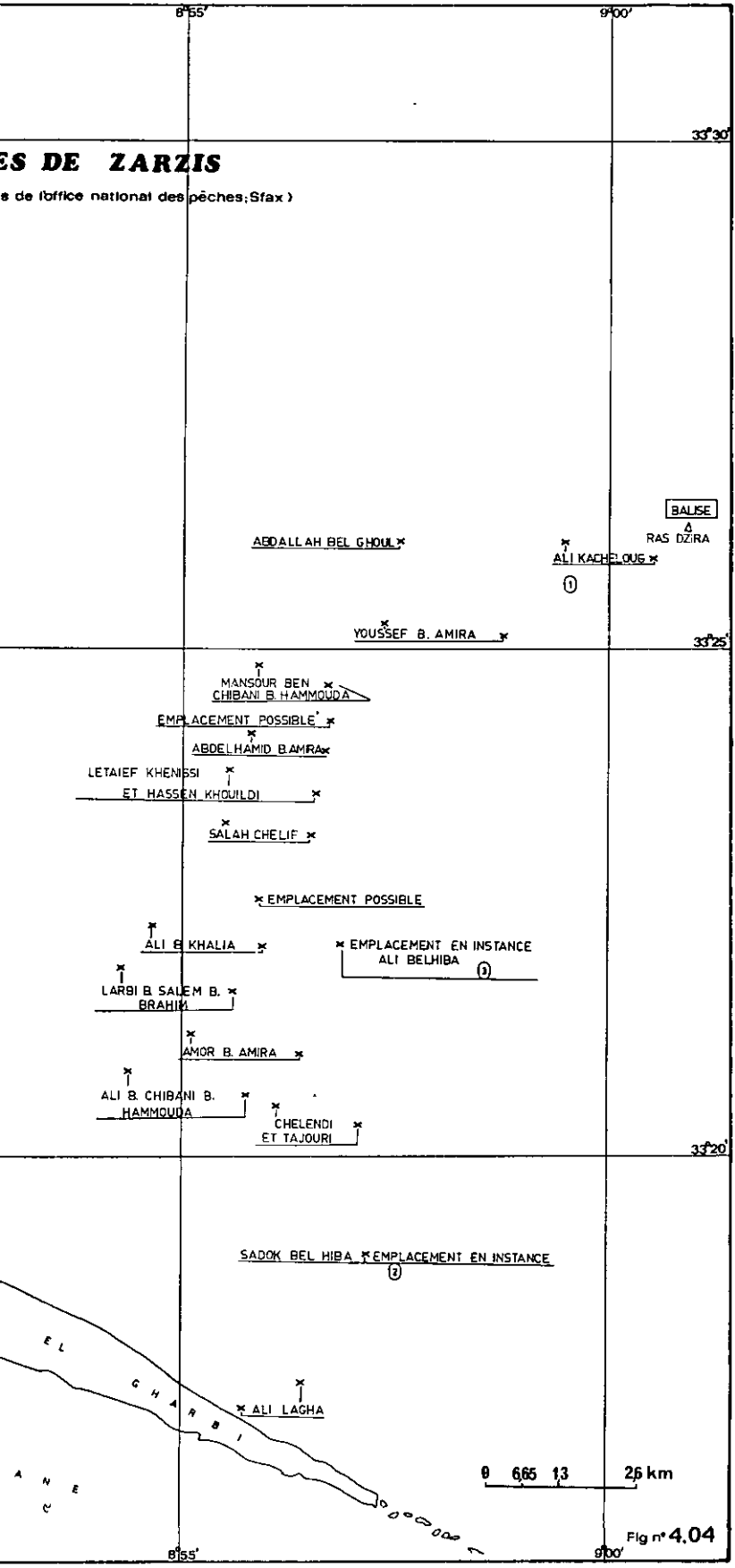
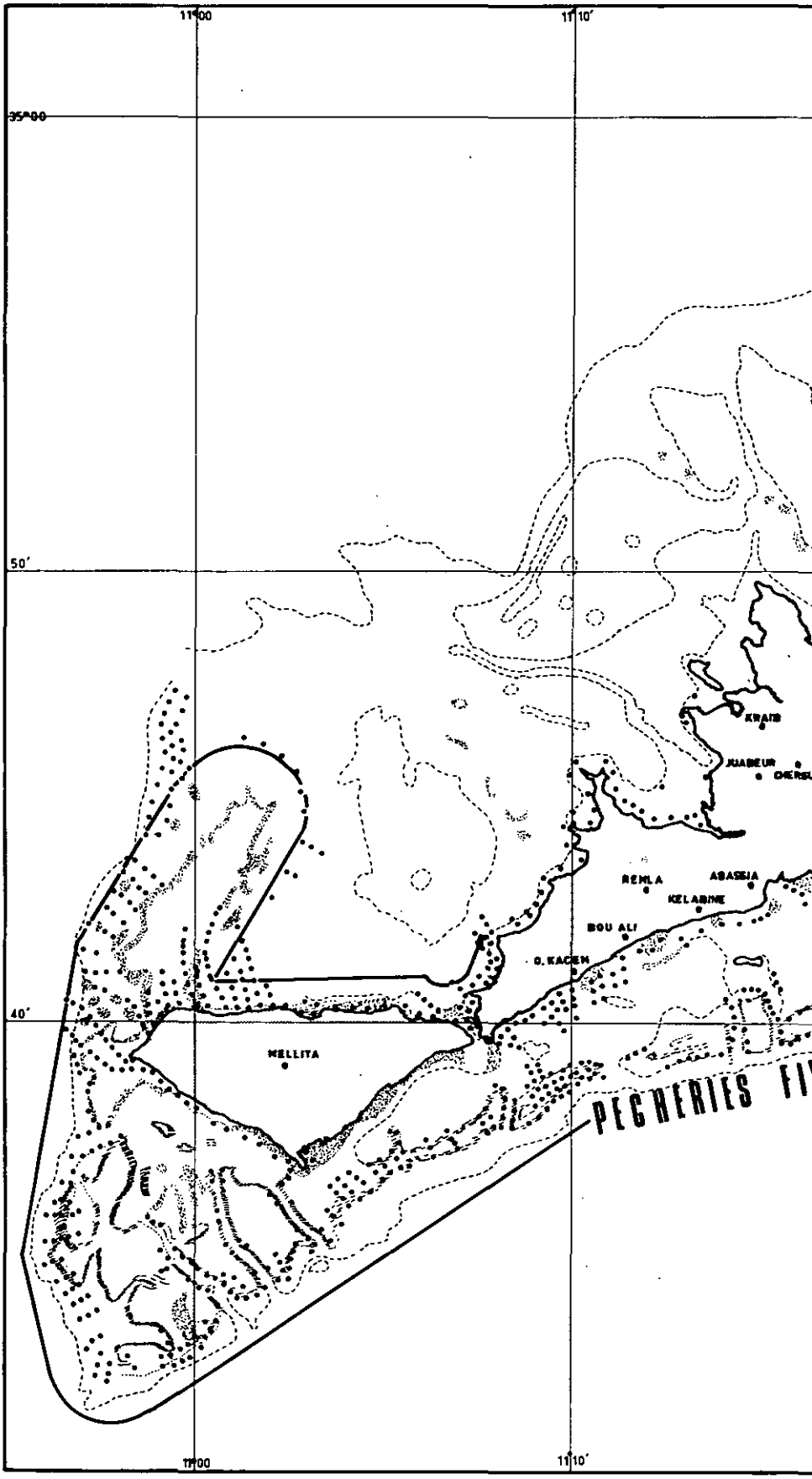
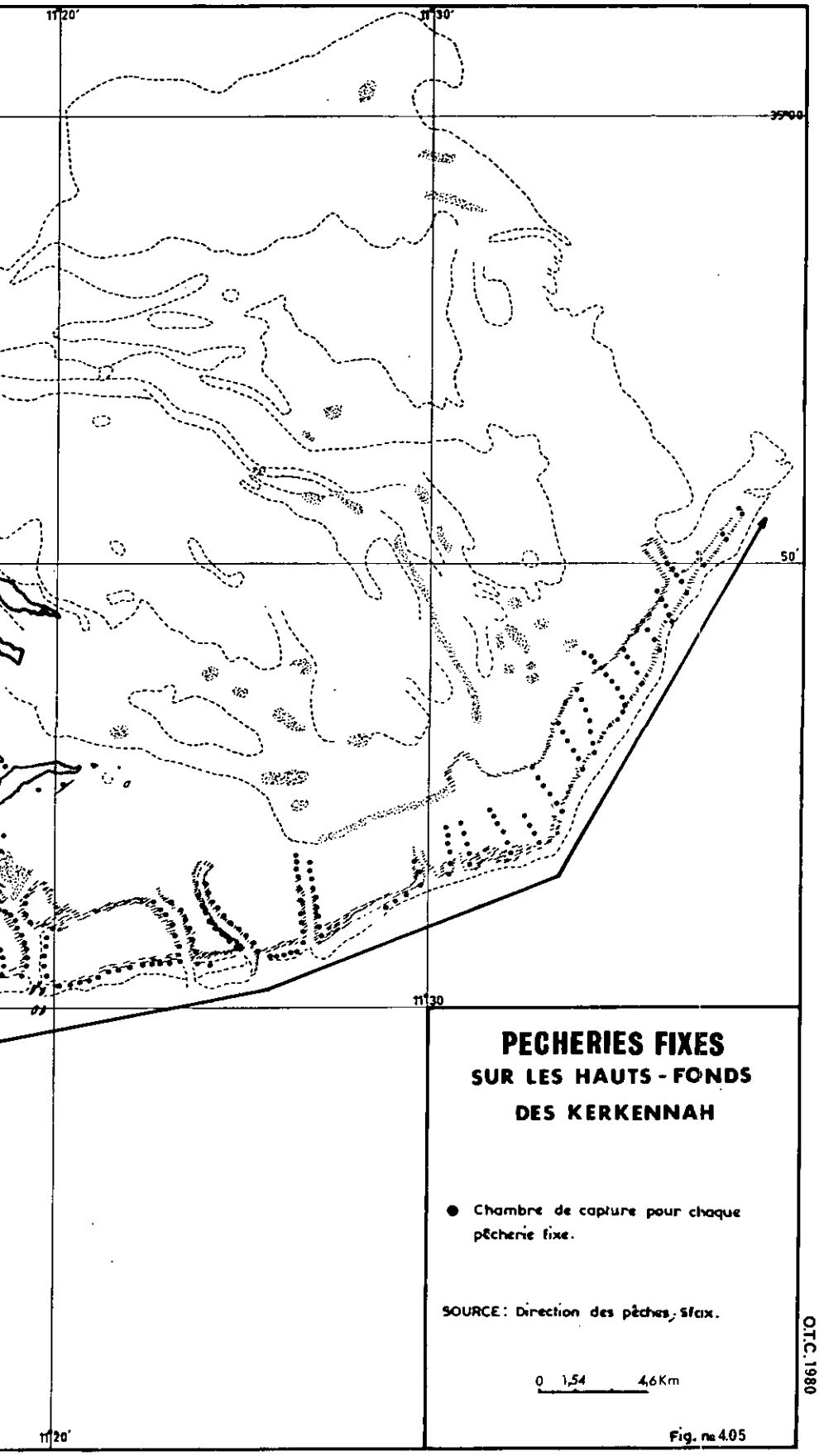


Fig n° 4.04

O.T.C 1980


11°00
11°10'
35°00
50'
40'
KRAIB
JUABEUR
REMLA
ABASSIA
KELABINE
BOU ALI
O. KACEM
NELLITA
PECHERIES FI
11°00
11°10'



PECHERIES FIXES
SUR LES HAUTS - FONDS DES KERKENNAH

● Chambre de capture pour chaque pêcherie fixe.

SOURCE : Direction des pêches, Sfax.

0 1,54 4,6 Km

O.T.C. 1980

Fig. n° 4.05

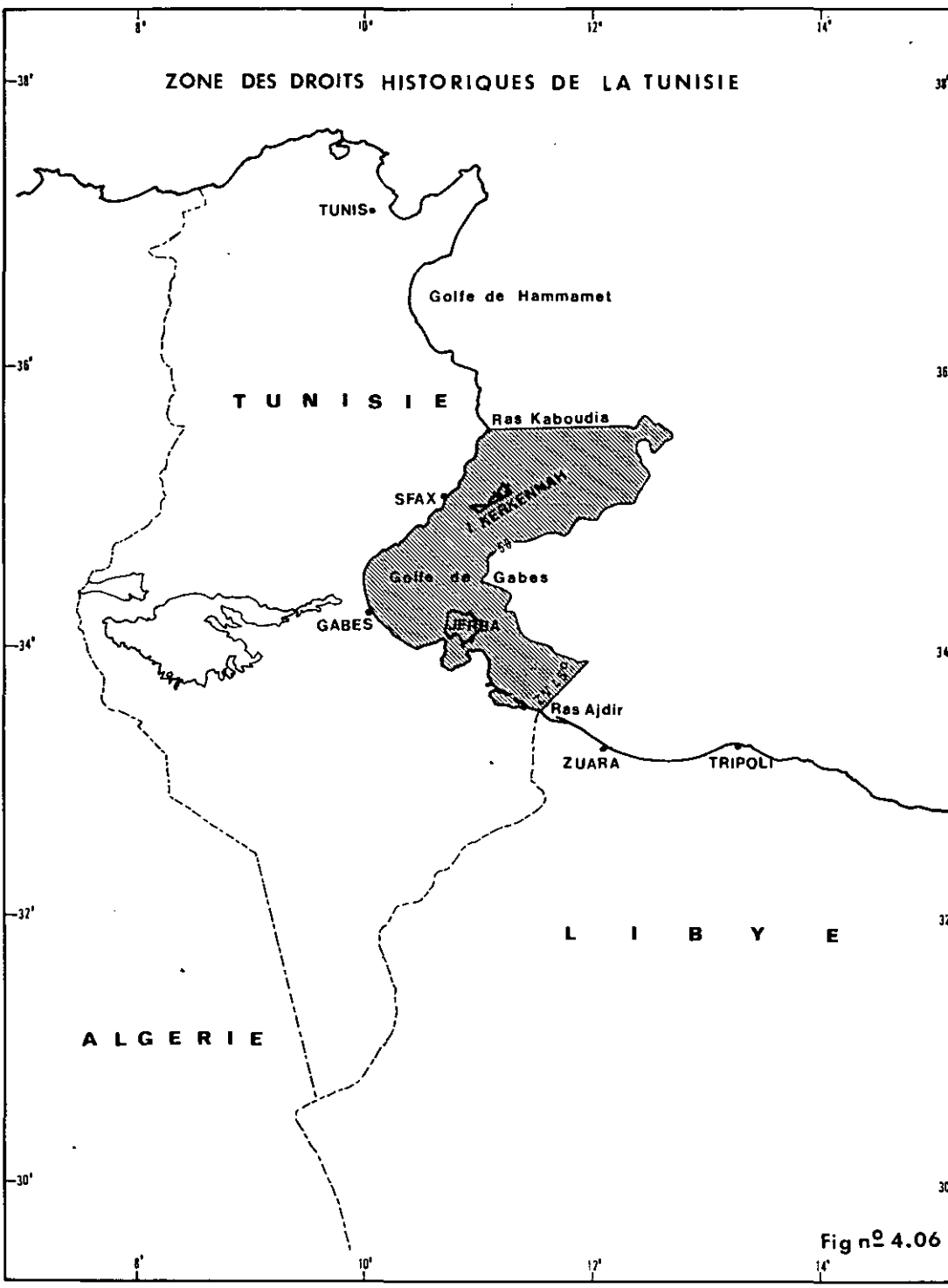
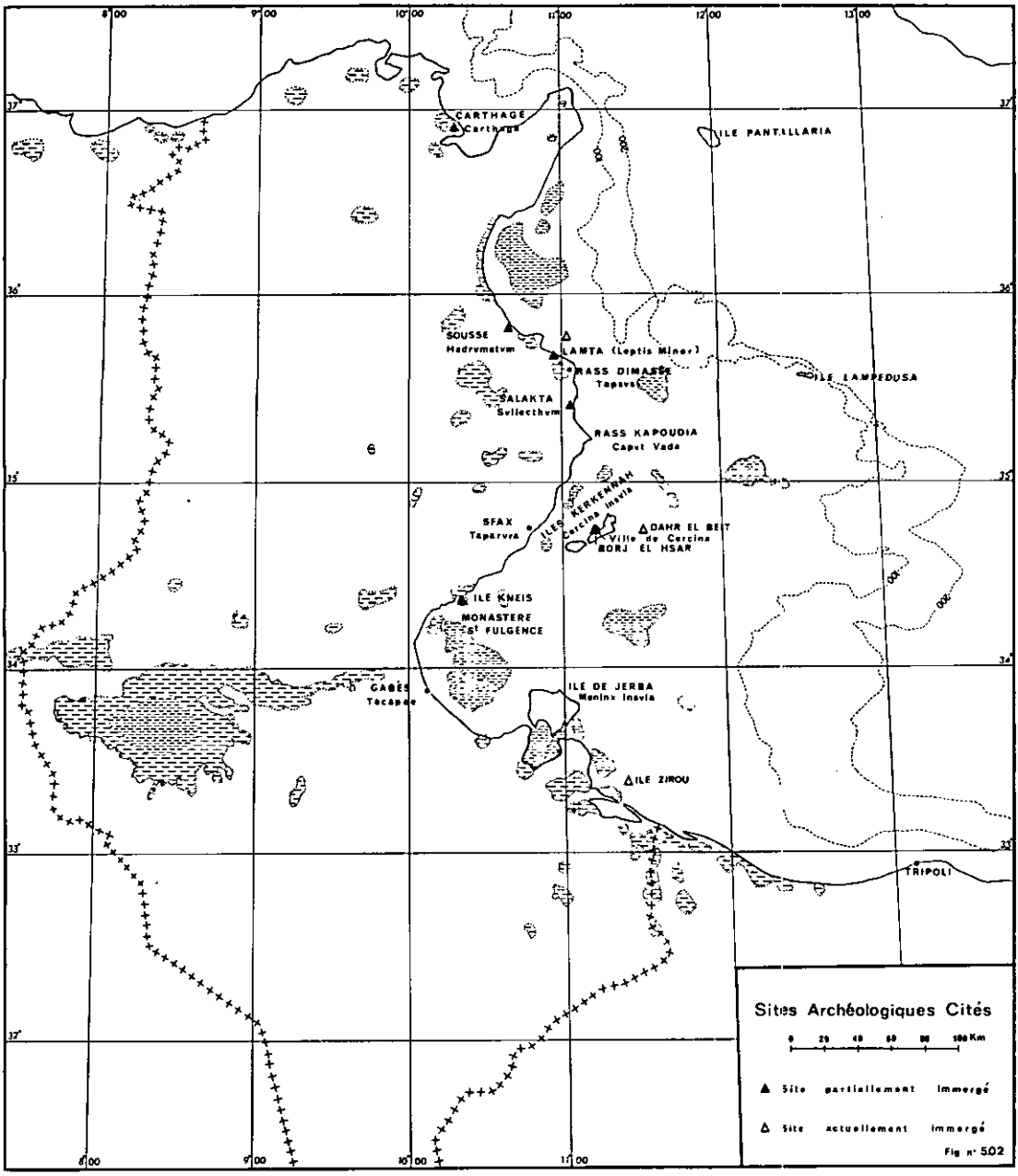

ZONE DES DROITS HISTORIQUES DE LA TUNISIE
TUNIS
Golfe de Hammamet
TUNISIE
Ras Kaboudia
SFAX
I. KERKENNAH
Golfe de Gabes
GABES
JERBA
Ras Ajdir
ZUARA
TRIPOLI
LIBYE
ALGERIE
8°
10°
12°
14°
38°
36°
34°
32°
30°

Fig nº 4.06


8°00
9°00
10°00
11°00
12°00
13°00
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
CARTHAGE
Carthago
ILE PANTELLARIA
SOUSSE
Hadrumetvm
LAMTA (Leptis Minor)
RASS DIMASSE
Tapsvs
ILE LAMPEDUSA
SALAKTA
Svllecthvm
RASS KAPOUDIA
Caput Vada
SFAX
Taparvra
ILES KERKENNAH
Cercina Insvla
DAHR EL BEY
Ville de Cercina
BORJ EL HSAR
ILE KNEIS
MONASTERE
St FULGENCE
GABÈS
Tacapae
ILE DE JERBA
Meninx Insvla
ILE ZIROU
TRIPOLI
Sites Archéologiques Cités
0 20 40 60 80 100 Km
Site partiellement immergé
Site actuellement immergé
Fig n° 502

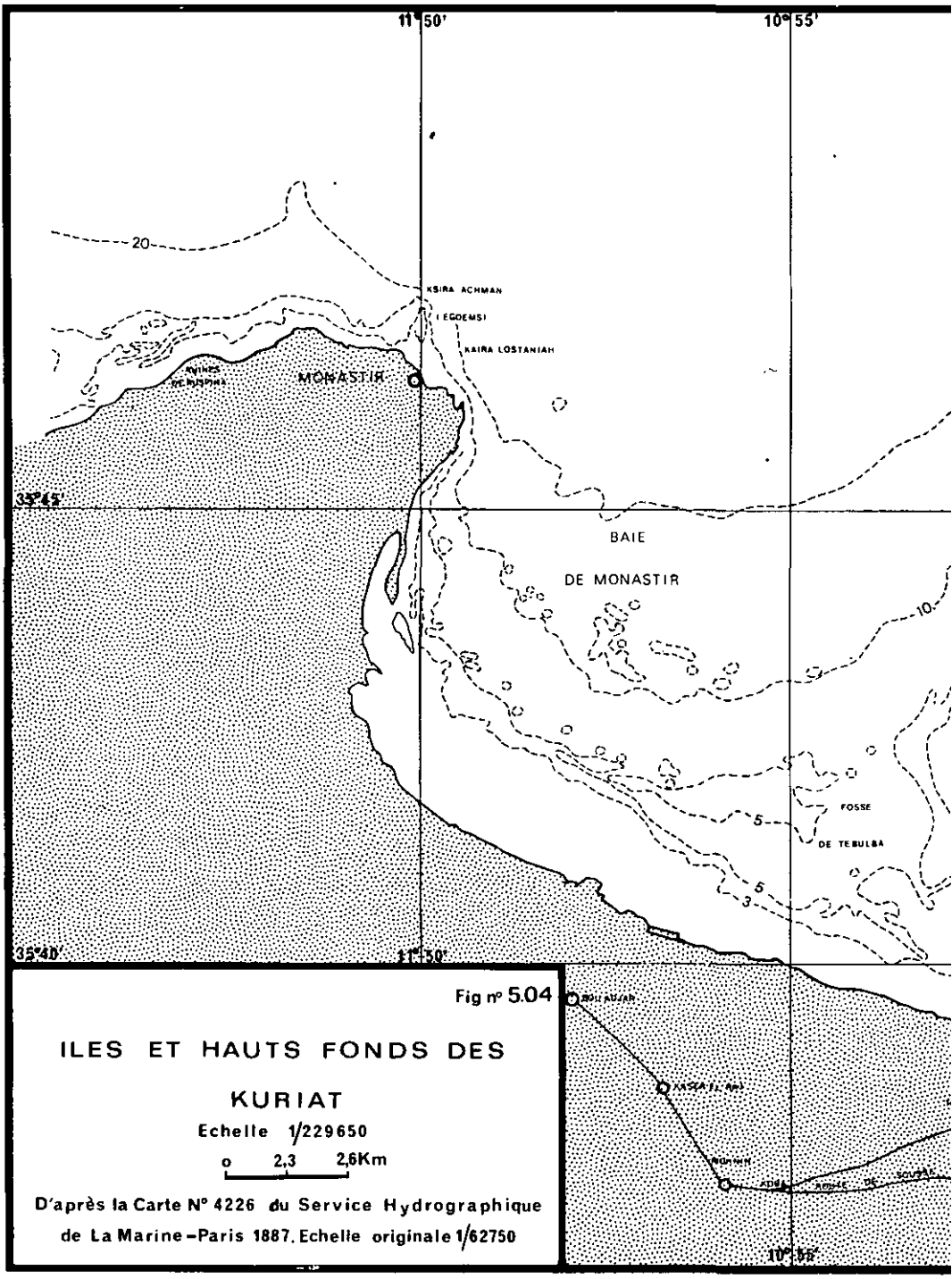


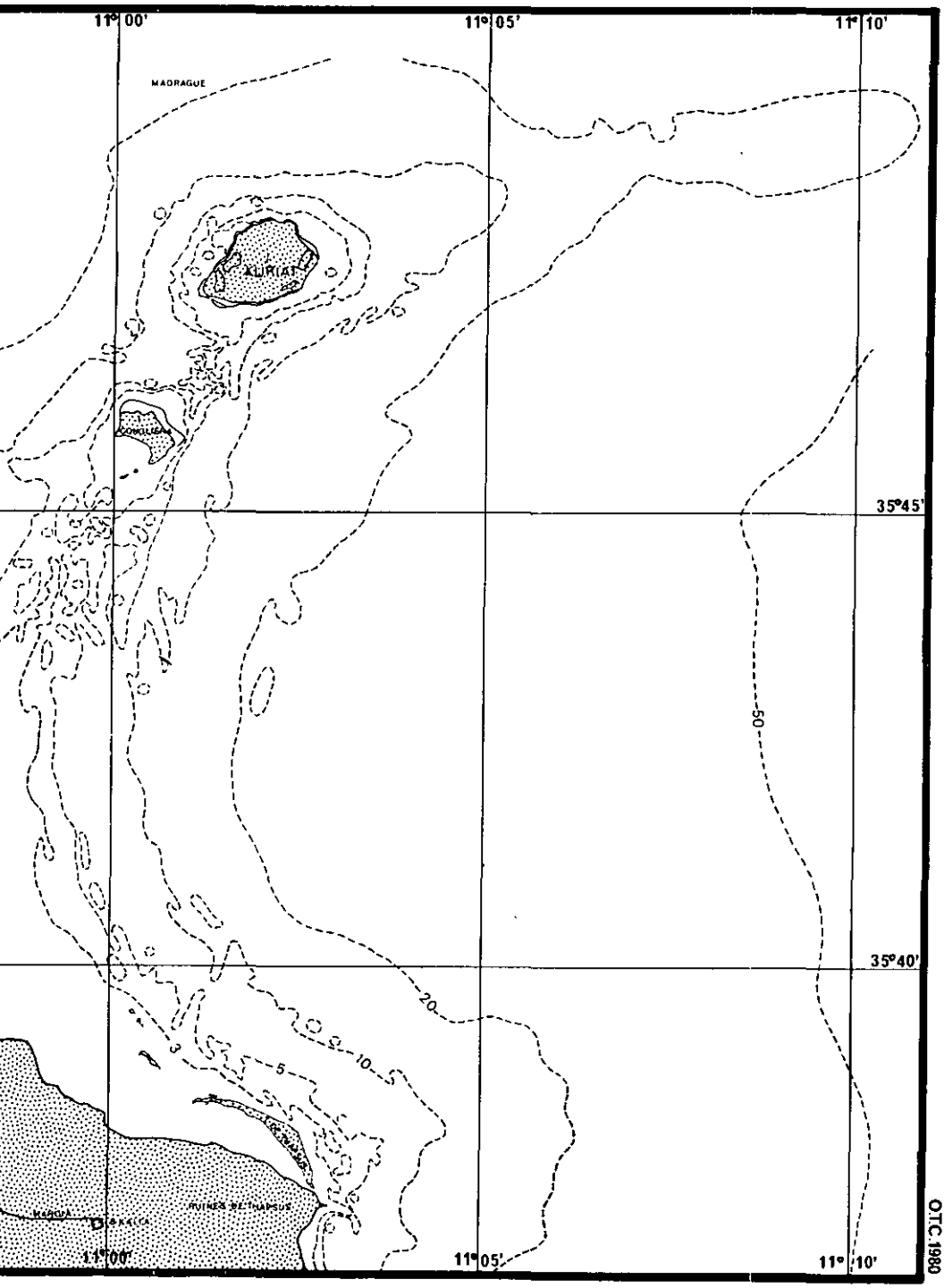
Fig nº 5.04

ILES ET HAUTS FONDS DES KURIAT

Echelle 1/229650

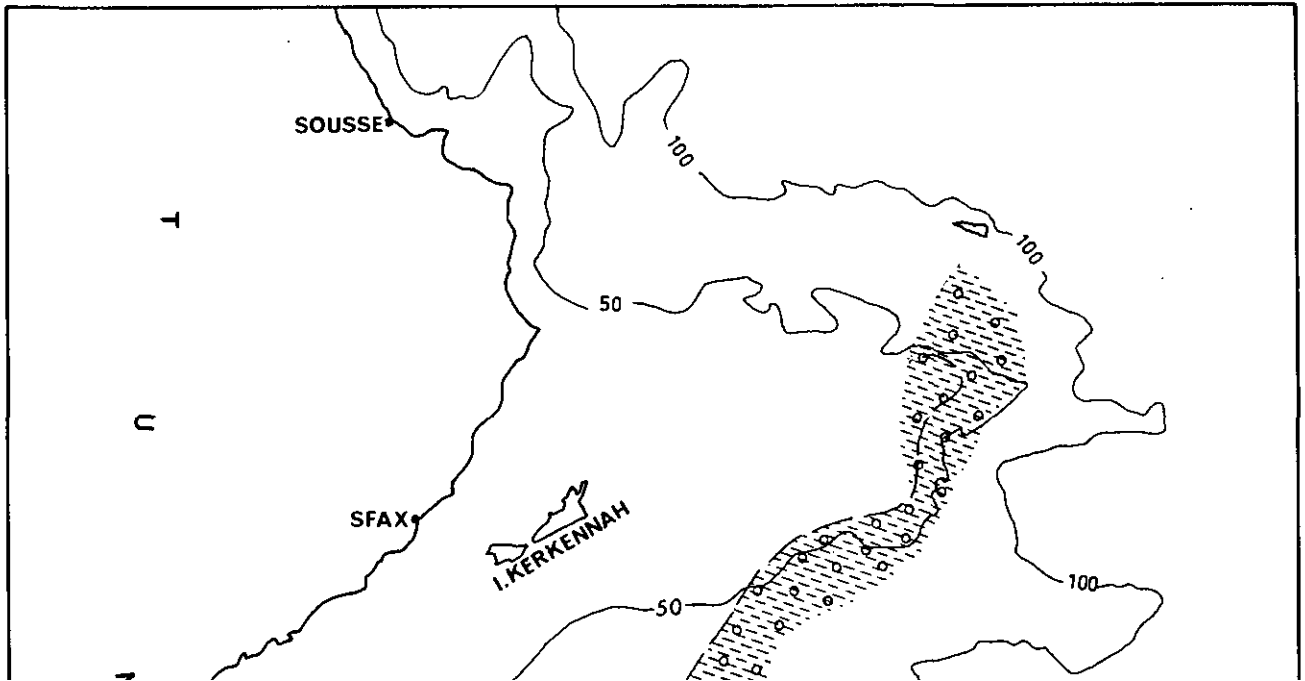
0 2,3 2,6Km

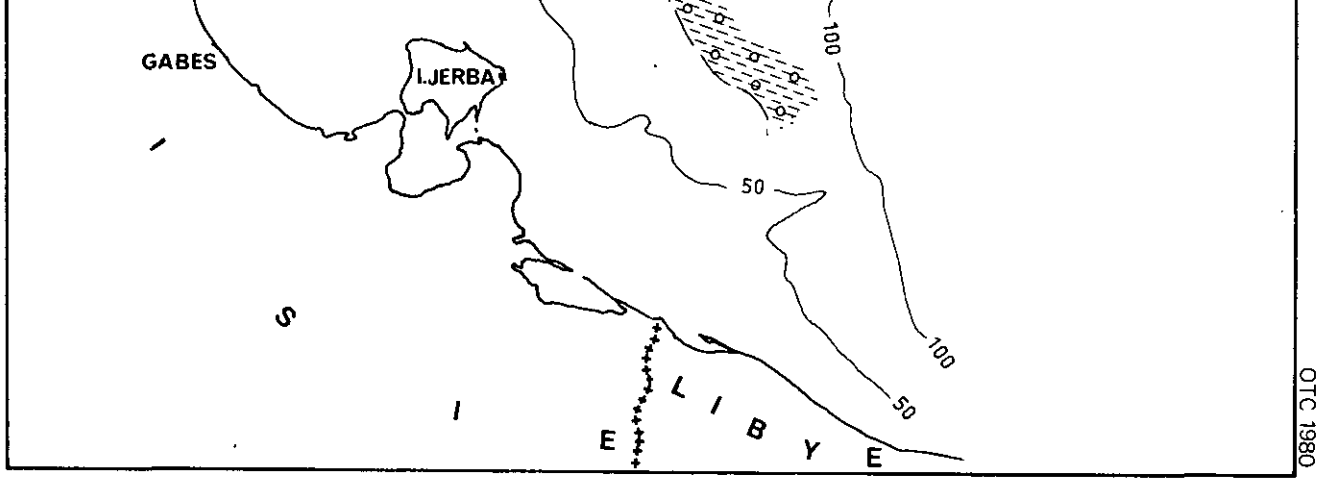
D'après la Carte N° 4226 du Service Hydrographique de La Marine – Paris 1887. Echelle originale 1/62750


11° 00'
11° 05'
11° 10'
MADRAGUE
AURIAT
35°45'
35°40'
50
20
10
5
3
11°00'
11°05'
11° 10'
OTC 1980

CORDON LITTORAL ENTRE 50 et 70 METRES DE PROFONDEUR

Fig nº 5.06

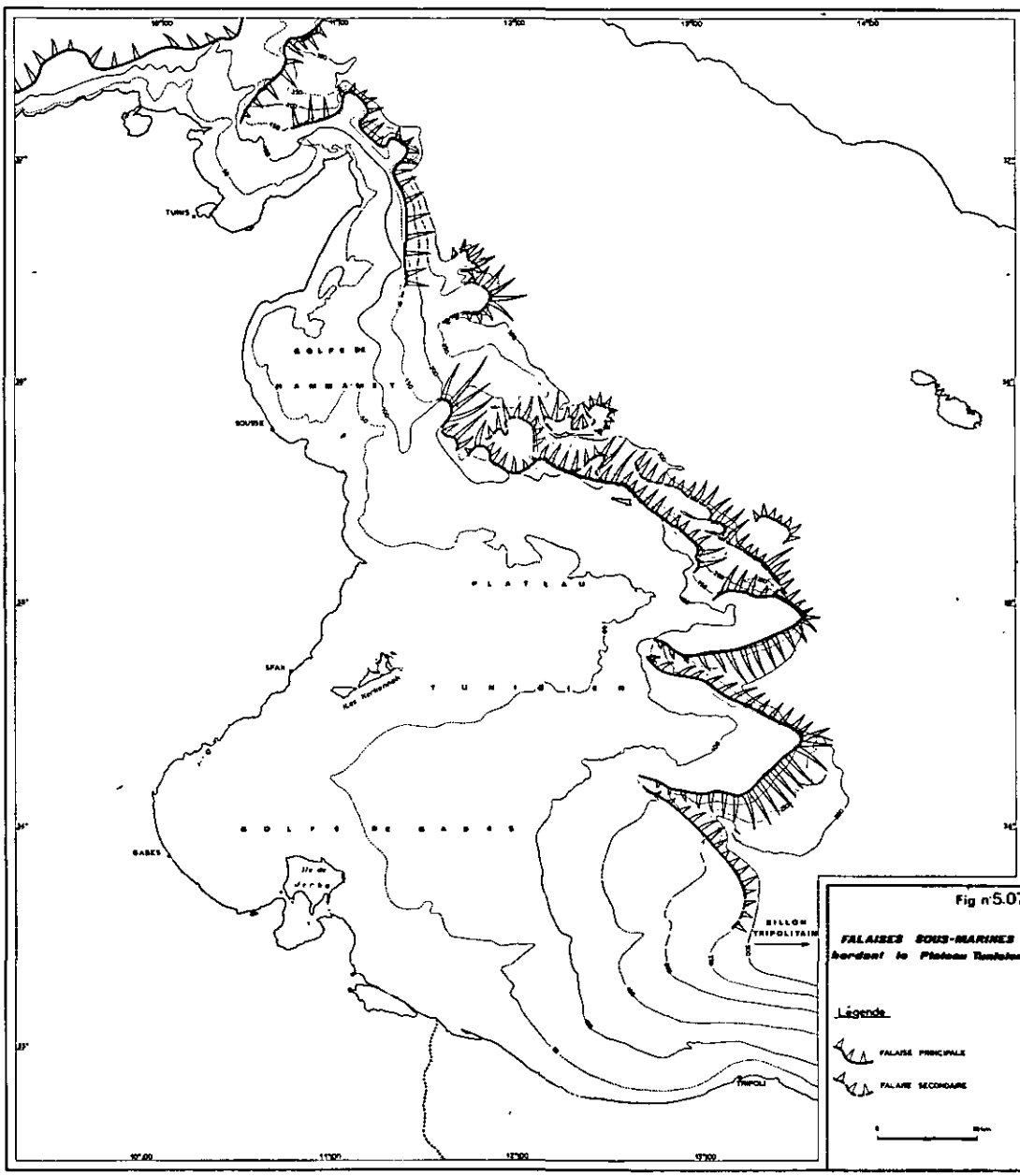




Dépots grossiers littoraux du WÜRM III

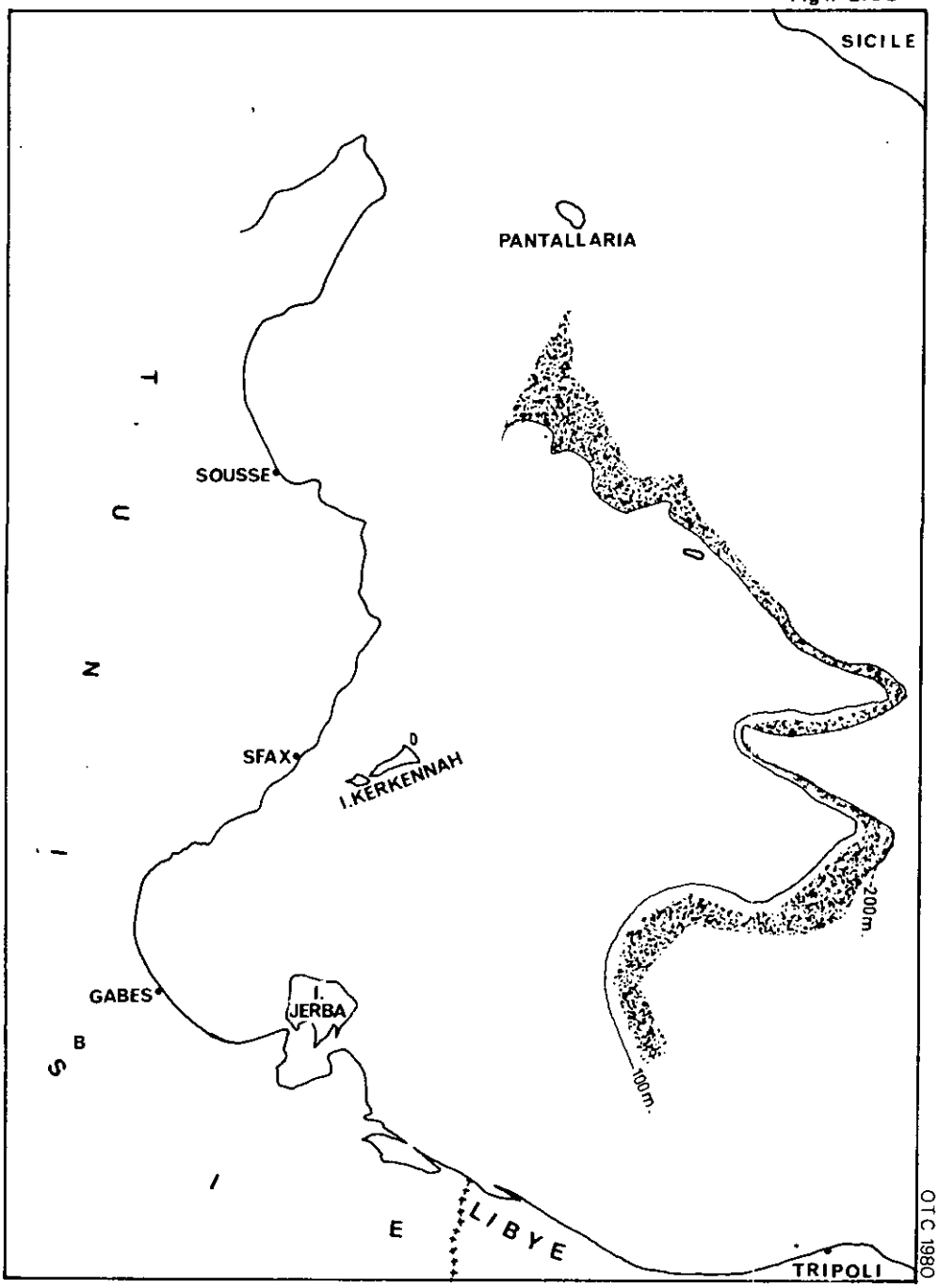
0 50 km

(EXTRAIT DE P.F BURROLET ET AL. IN "LA MER PELAGIENNE";1979; P.94.)


TUNIS
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
SOUSSE
PLATEAU
TUNISIEN
SFAX
Iles Kerkennah
GOLFE DE GABES
GABES
Ile de Jerba
DJERBA
SILLON TRIPOLITAIN
TRIPOLI
Fig n°5.07
FALAISES SOUS-MARINES bordant le Plateau Tunisien
Légende
FALAISE PRINCIPALE
FALAISE SECONDAIRE

CORDON LITTORAL ENTRE 100 et 200 METRES DE PROFONDEUR

Fig n° 5.08

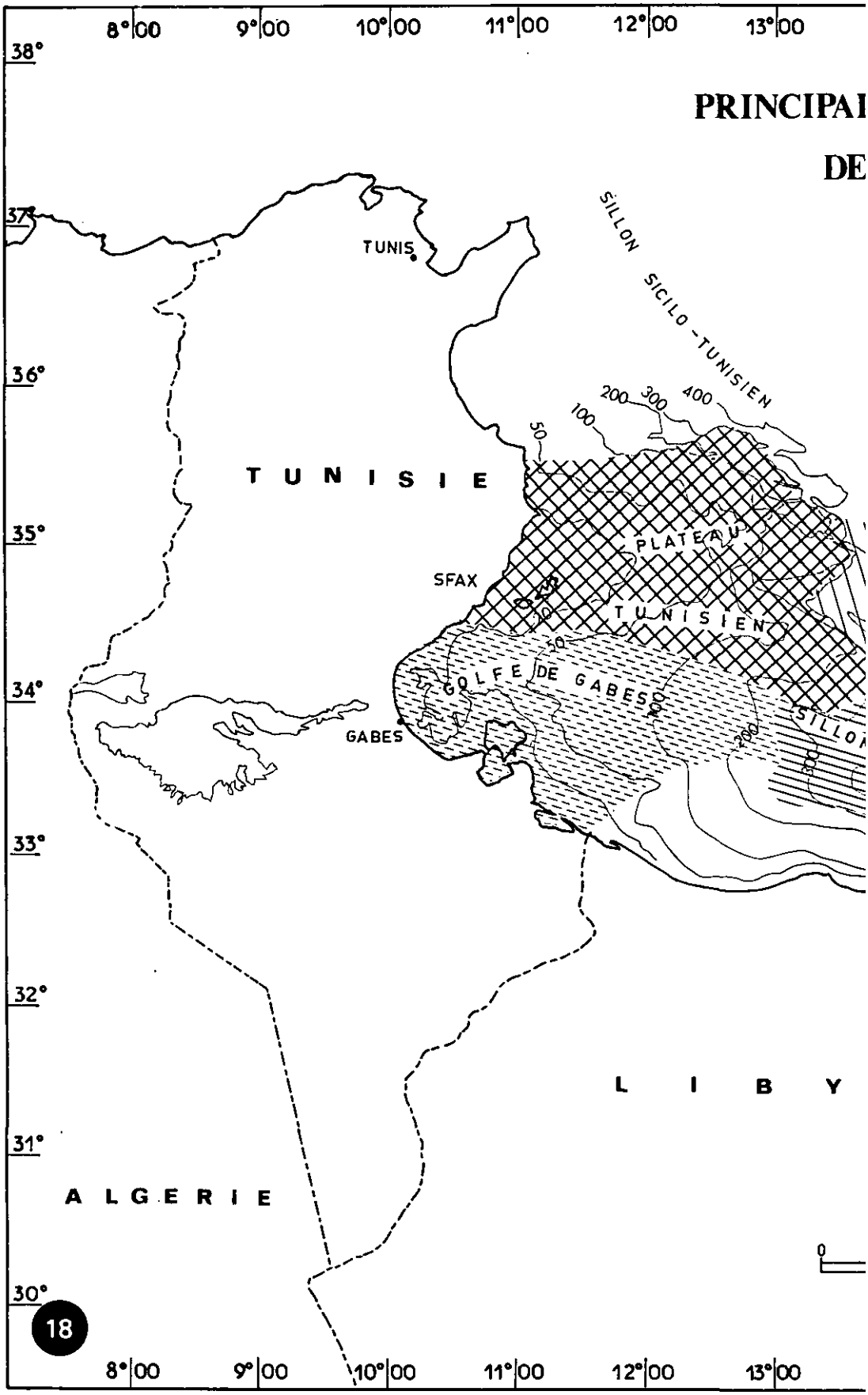


Isobathe 100 m.

Sables et graviers littoraux du WÜRM

0 50 km

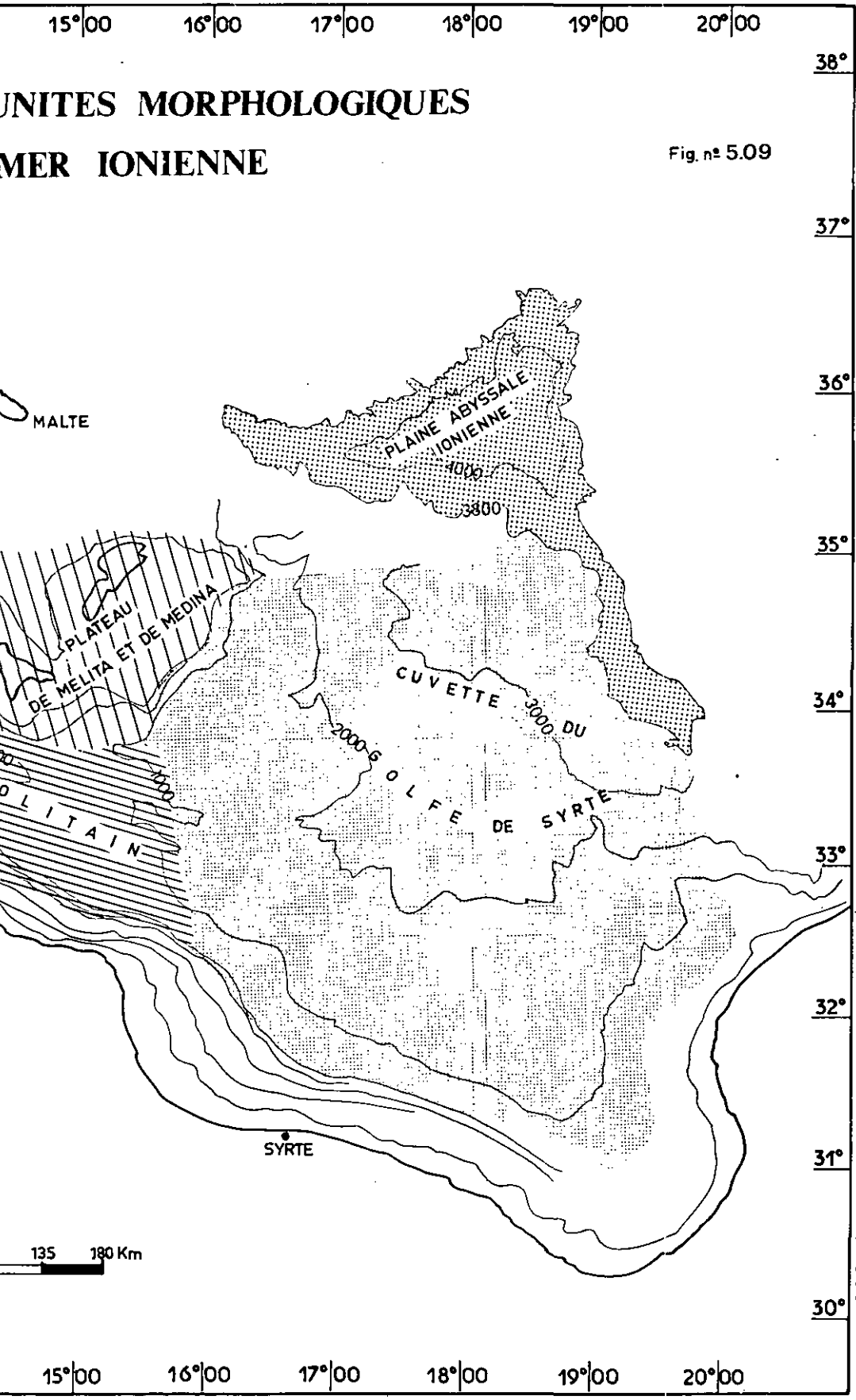
(EXTRAIT DE : P.CLAIREFOND ET G.COCHET ; IN "LA MER PELAGIENNE" ; 1979 ; PLANCHE HORS TEXTE Nº III)

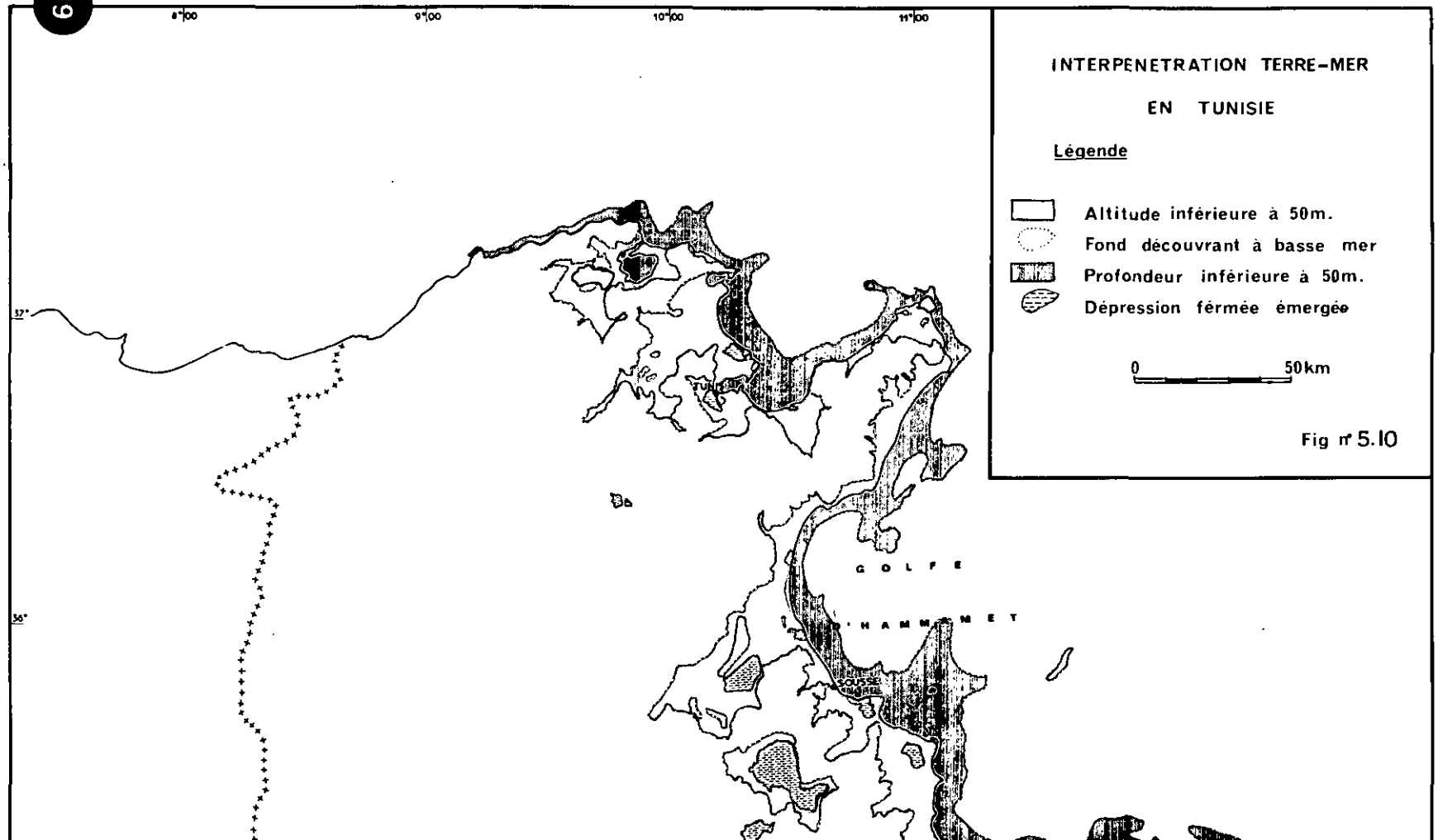

8°00
9°00
10°00
11°00
12°00
13°00
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
31°
30°
PRINCIPAI
DE
TUNIS
SILLON SICILO-TUNISIEN
200
300
400
100
50
TUNISIE
PLATEAU
SFAX
TUNISIEN
50
GOLFE DE GABES
GABES
200
SILLON
L I B Y
A L G E R I E
0
18

UNITES MORPHOLOGIQUES

MER IONIENNE

Fig. nº 5.09





INTERPENETRATION TERRE-MER

EN TUNISIE

Légende

Altitude inférieure à 50m.

Fond découvrant à basse mer

Profondeur inférieure à 50m.

Dépression fermée émergée

0 50km

Fig n° 5.10

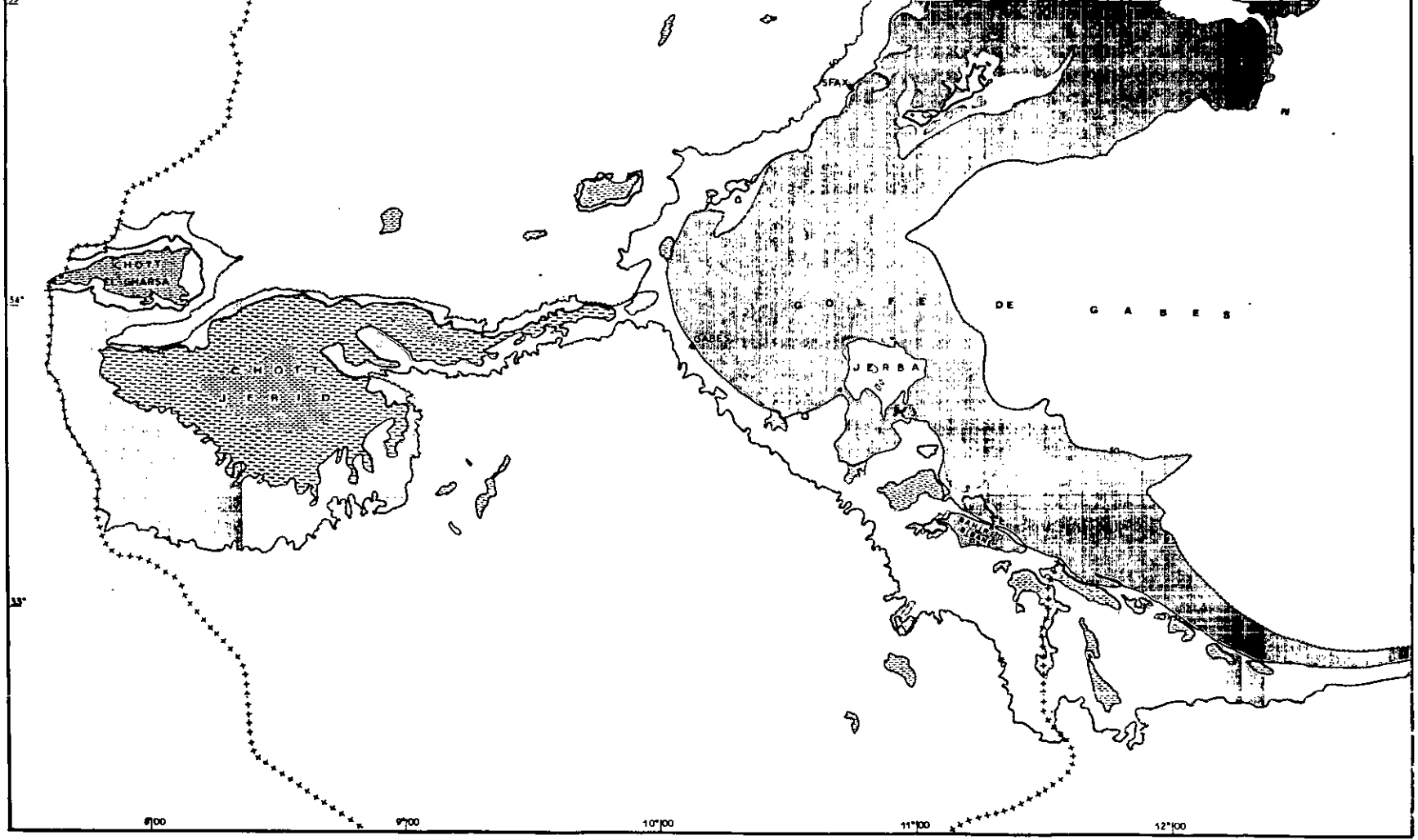
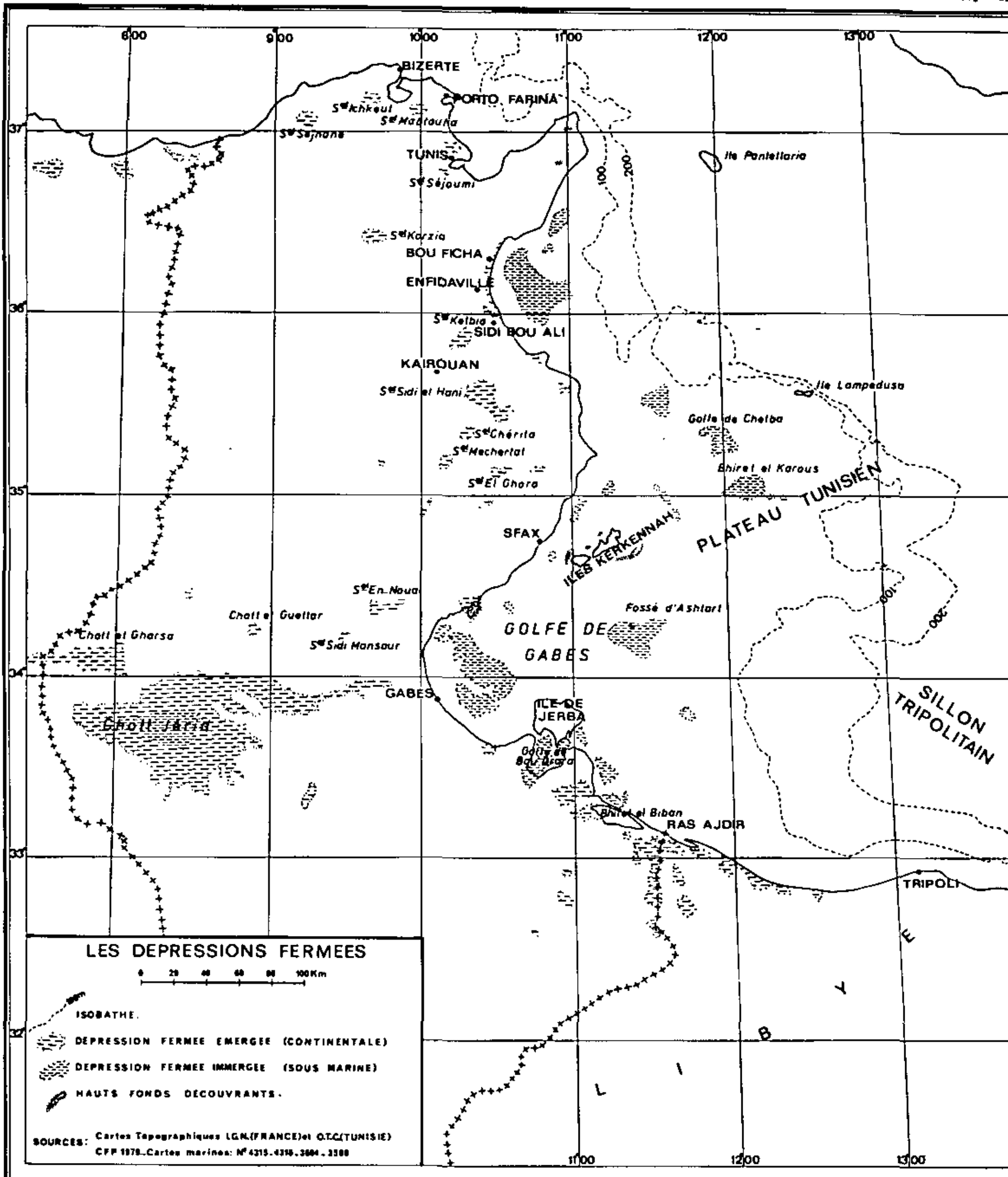

SFAX
CHOTT EL GHARSA
CHOTT JERID
GOLFE DE GABES
GABES
JERBA
9°00
10°00
11°00
12°00

Fig n° 5.



BIZERTE
PORTO FARINA
TUNIS
Ile Pantellaria
BOU FICHA
ENFIDAVILLE
SIDI BOU ALI
KAIROUAN
Ile Lampedusa
Golfe de Chebba
Bhiret el Karous
PLATEAU TUNISIEN
SFAX
ILES KERKENNAH
Fossé d'Ashtart
GOLFE DE GABES
Chott el Guettar
Chott el Gharsa
Chott Jerid
GABES
ILE DE JERBA
SILLON TRIPOLITAIN
Bhiret el Biban
RAS AJDIR
TRIPOLI
L I B Y E
LES DEPRESSIONS FERMEES
ISOBATHE.
DEPRESSION FERMEE EMERGEE (CONTINENTALE)
DEPRESSION FERMEE IMMERGEE (SOUS MARINE)
HAUTS FONDS DECOUVRANTS.
SOURCES: Cartes Topographiques I.G.N.(FRANCE) et O.T.C.(TUNISIE)

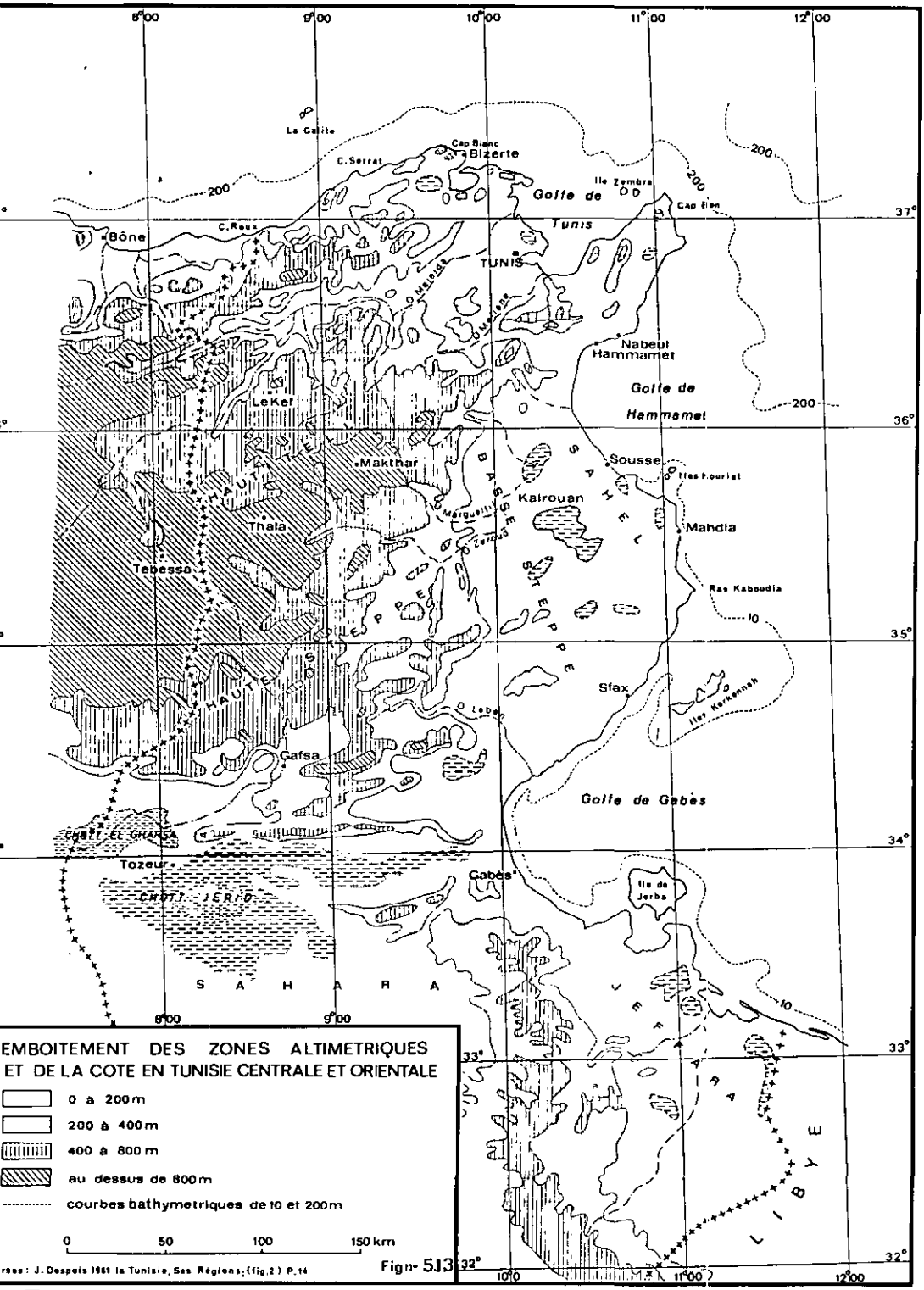
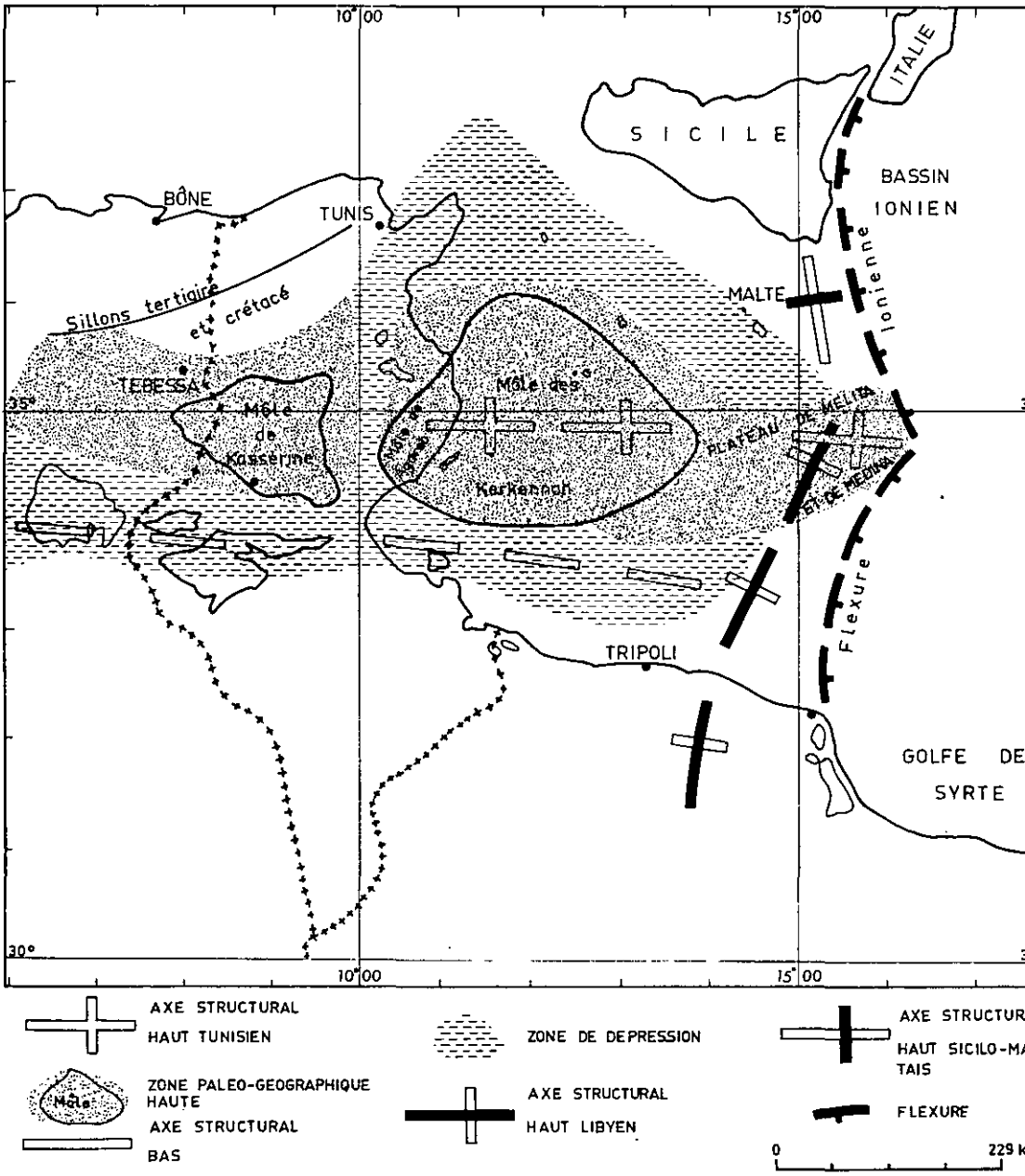


Figure 513

rces : J. Despois 1961 la Tunisie, Ses Régions; (fig.2) P.14

AXES STRUCTURAUX DU BLOC PELAGIEN

Fig .nº 5.18



SOURCES: D'après P.F. Burollet et al.1971 in" Tectonique de l'Afrique UNESCO Paris. p.410 (Schéma Tectonique· général), Petrolium Exportation Society of Libya 1967. Guide book to the geology and history of Tunisia. Neuvieme excursion annuelle, Holland Breumelhof.— Amsterdam.

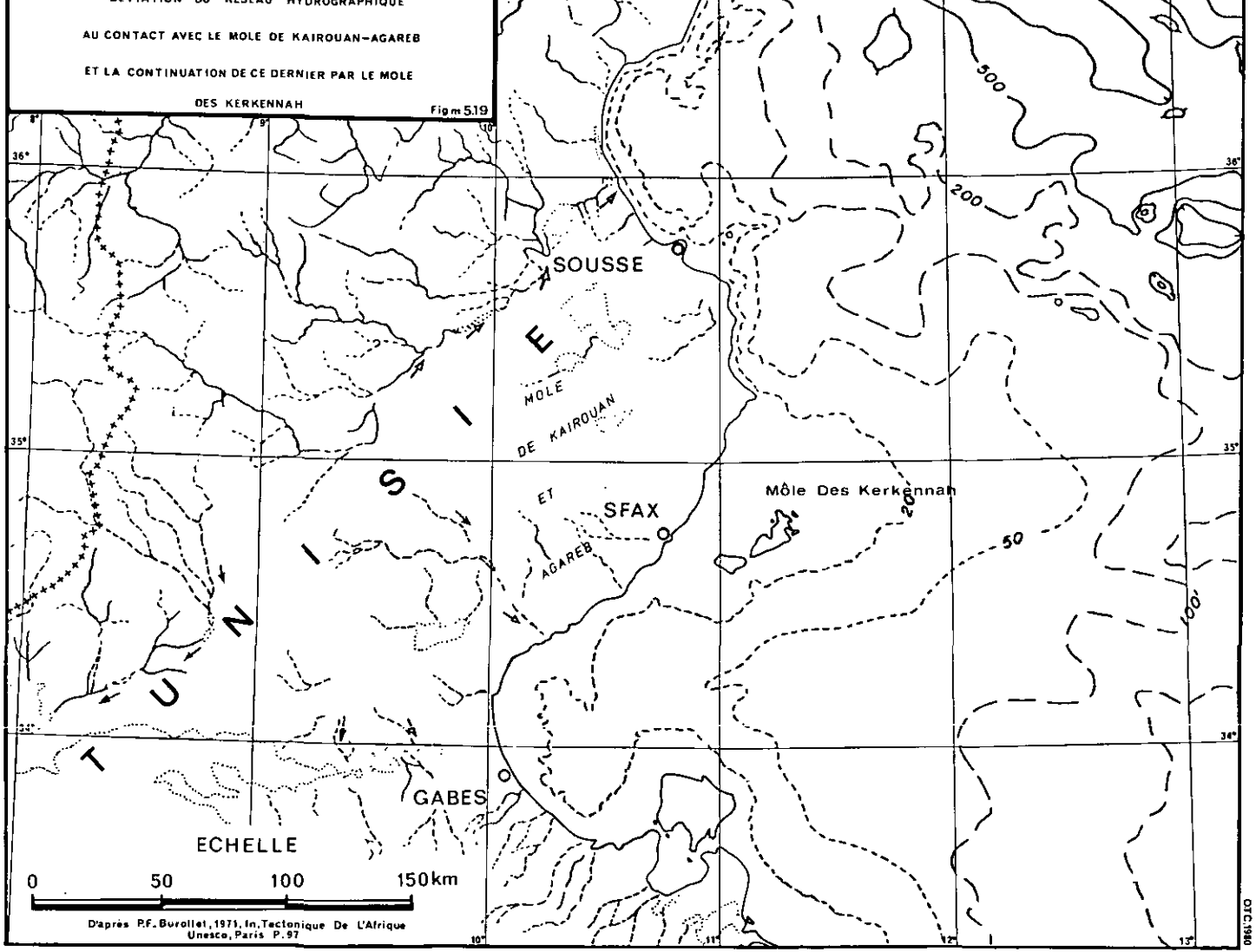
DEVIATION DU RESEAU HYDROGRAPHIQUE

AU CONTACT AVEC LE MOLE DE KAIROUAN–AGAREB

ET LA CONTINUATION DE CE DERNIER PAR LE MOLE

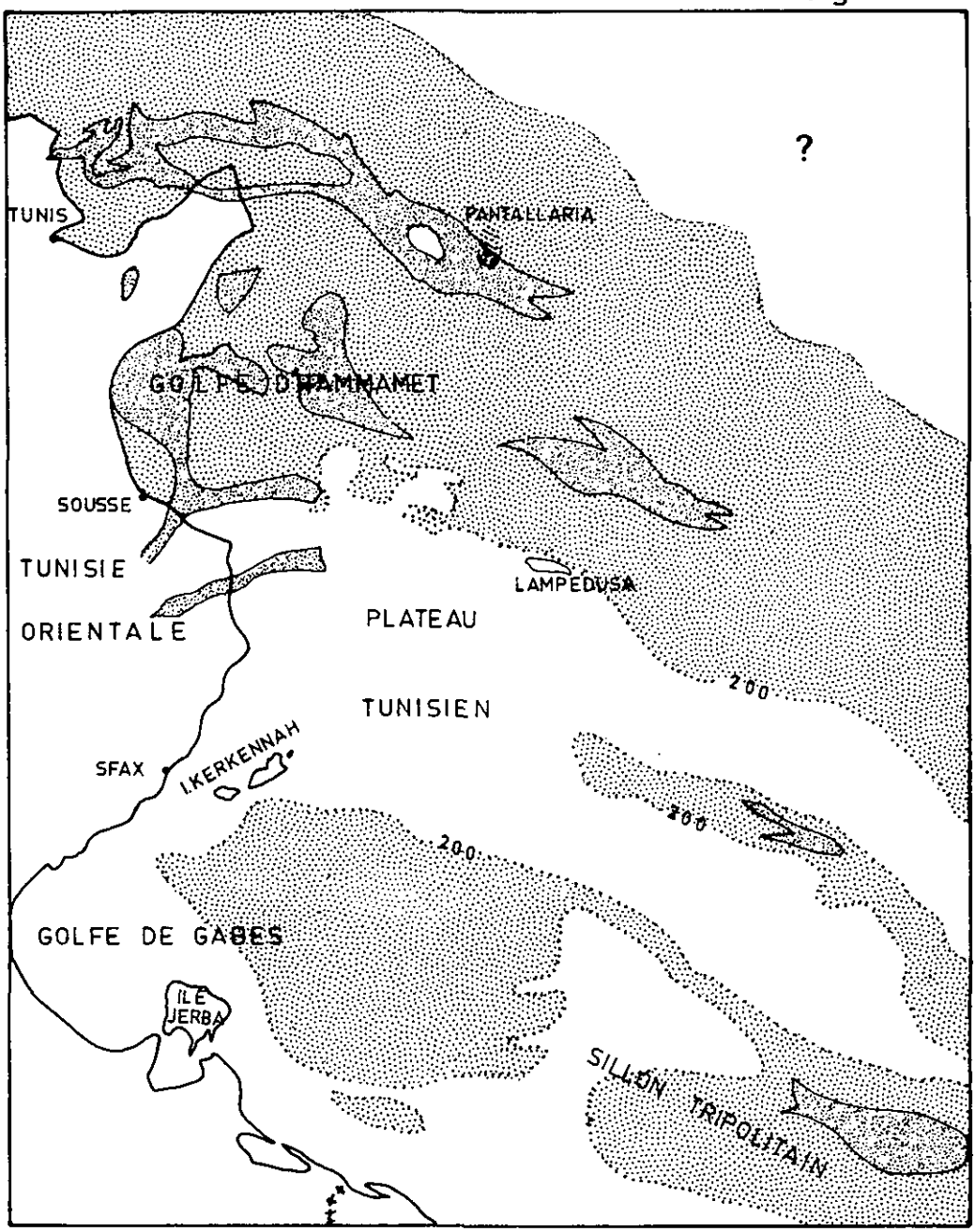
DES KERKENNAH

Figure 5.19



EPAISSEURS DES TERRAINS PLIOQUATERNAIRE A L'EST DE LA TUNISIE

Fig nº 5.20



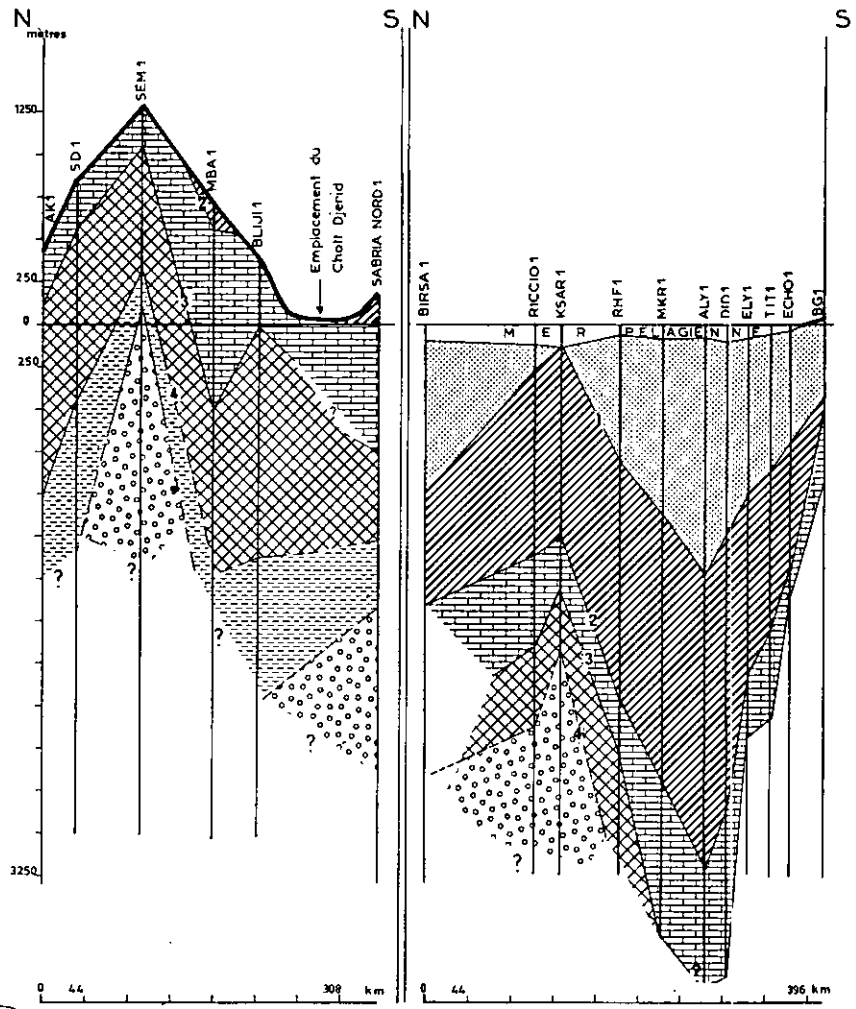
Epaisseur supérieure à 1000 m (zône de forts affaissements)
Epaisseur comprise entre 200 et 1000 m.
Epaisseur inférieure à 200 m.

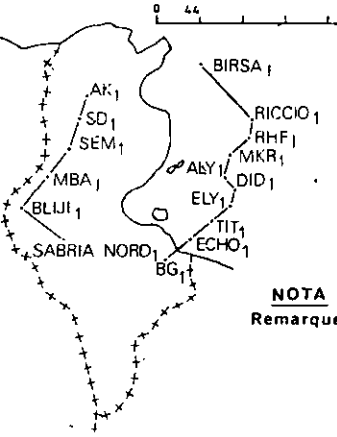
0 50 km

NOTA : Remarquer le Plateau Tunisien et son extension vers l'EST, ou la sédimentation est peu epaisse comparée au NORD (Golfe de Hammamet) et au SUD (Golfe de Gabès et Sillon Tripolitain) où les épaisseurs sont beaucoup plus importantes.

EXTRAIT DE : E.WINNOK ET F BEA ; IN "LA MER PELAGIENNE" ; 1979 ; P.36.

Fig n° 5.21 COUPES GEOLOGIQUES NORD-SUD A TRAVERS L'AXE DES MOLES





Légende :

-1- Sommet de la formation Aïn Grab du Miocène (environ 15 millions d'années)

-2- Sommet de la formation Abiod du Crétacé supérieur (environ 65 millions d'années)

-3- Sommet de la formation Zebbag du Crétacé inférieur (environ 80 millions d'années)

-4- Sommet de la formation Serdj du Crétacé inférieur (environ 105 millions d'années)

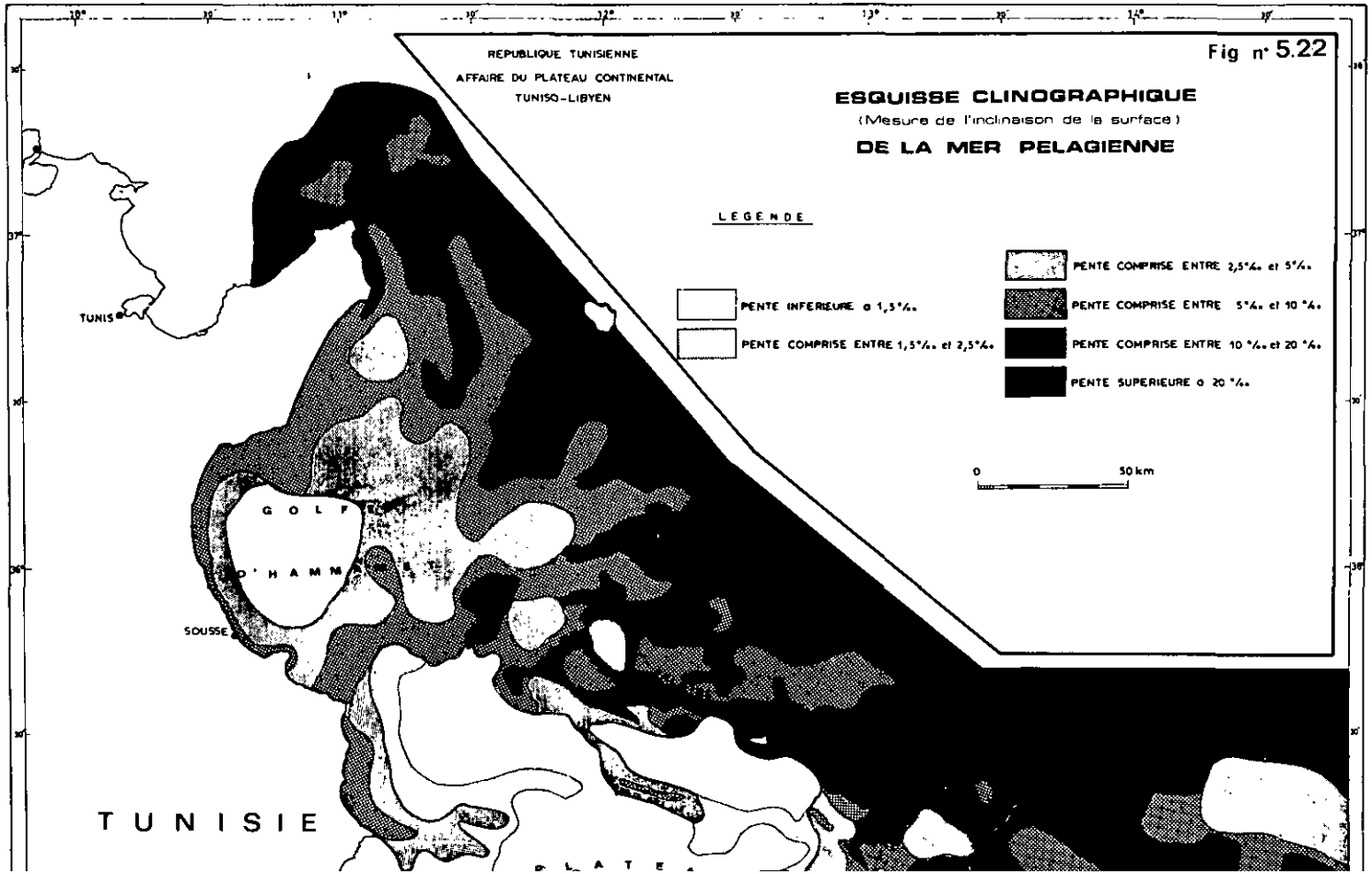
-5- Base de la formation Serdj

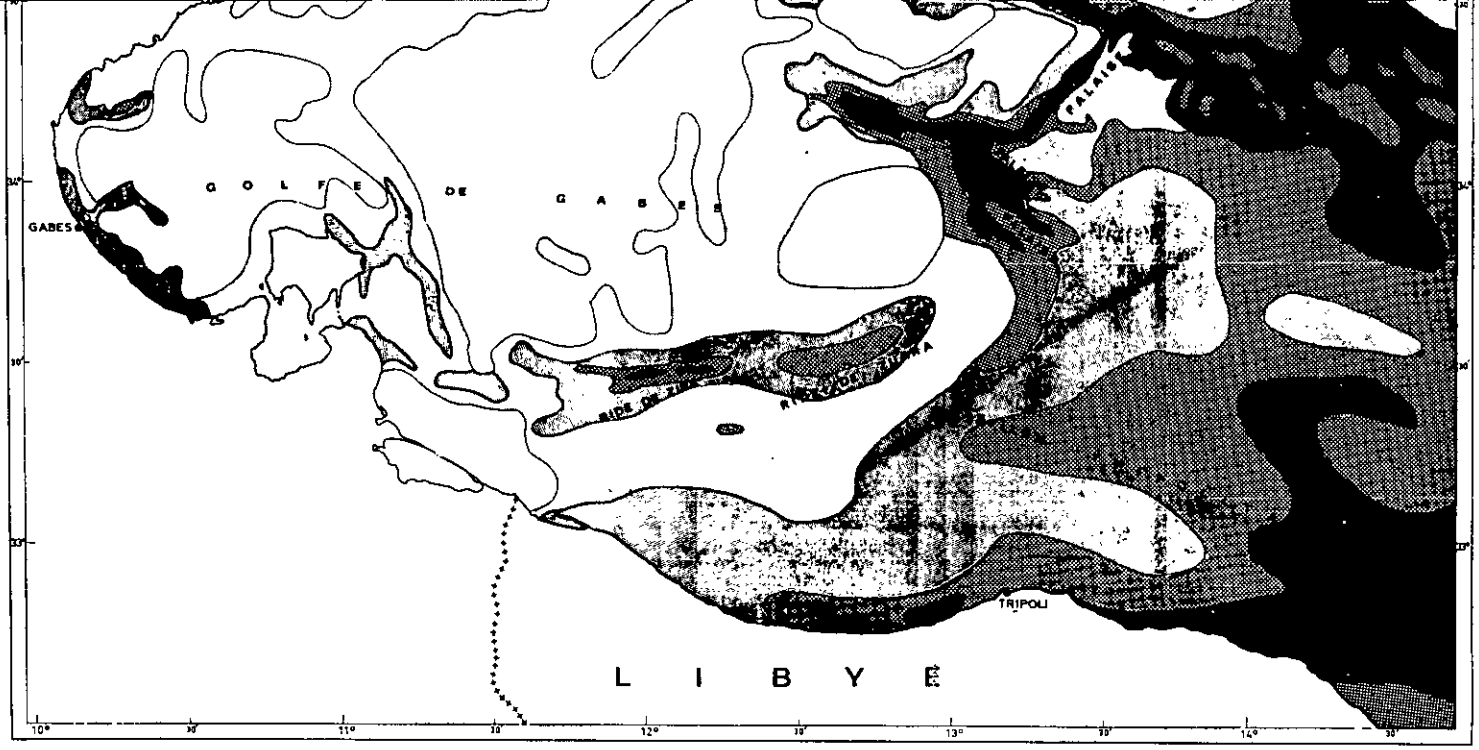
NOTA

Remarquer : - Un maximum d'épaisseur au droit du sondage (ALY 1) prolongeant en mer et vers l'Est l'épaississement sédimentaire observé en Tunisie méridionale (Sondages MBA 1 - Bliji)

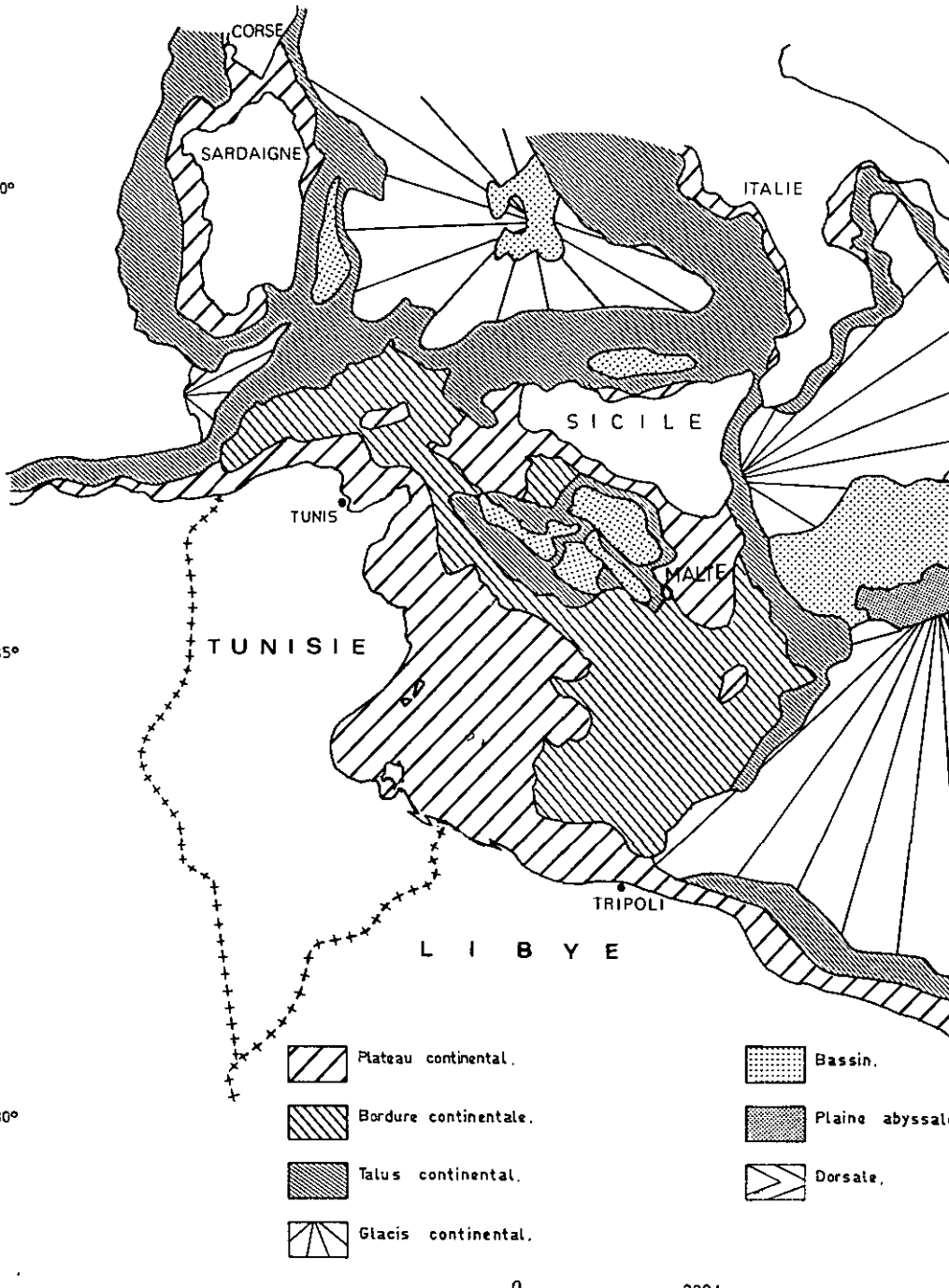
- Un minimum d'épaisseur au centre (Ksar 1) prolongeant vers l'Est les minima connus en Tunisie Centrale et Orientale (Sondage SEM 1)

- Une augmentation d'épaisseur au Nord (Birsa 1) dans le golfe d'Hammamet indiquant la prolongation des zones épaisses de la Tunisie Septentrionale (Sondage AK 1)


REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL
TUNISO-LIBYEN
Fig n° 5.22
ESQUISSE CLINOGRAPHIQUE
(Mesure de l'inclinaison de la surface)
DE LA MER PELAGIENNE
LEGENDE
PENTE INFERIEURE a 1,5°/₀₀
PENTE COMPRISE ENTRE 1,5°/₀₀ et 2,5°/₀₀
PENTE COMPRISE ENTRE 2,5°/₀₀ et 5°/₀₀
PENTE COMPRISE ENTRE 5°/₀₀ et 10 °/₀₀
PENTE COMPRISE ENTRE 10 °/₀₀ et 20 °/₀₀
PENTE SUPERIEURE a 20 °/₀₀
0
50 km
TUNIS
SOUSSE
G O L F
T U N I S I E


G O L F E DE G A B E S
GABES
DJERBA
ZARZIS
TRIPOLI
L I B Y E
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°

CARTE DES PROVINCES PHYSIOGRAPHIQUES



SOURCE : (EXTRAIT DE J.A.WATSON ET G.L. JOHNSON IN REVUE HYDROGRAPHIQUE INT
VOL, XLVI, Nº I 1969 P.81 sq.)

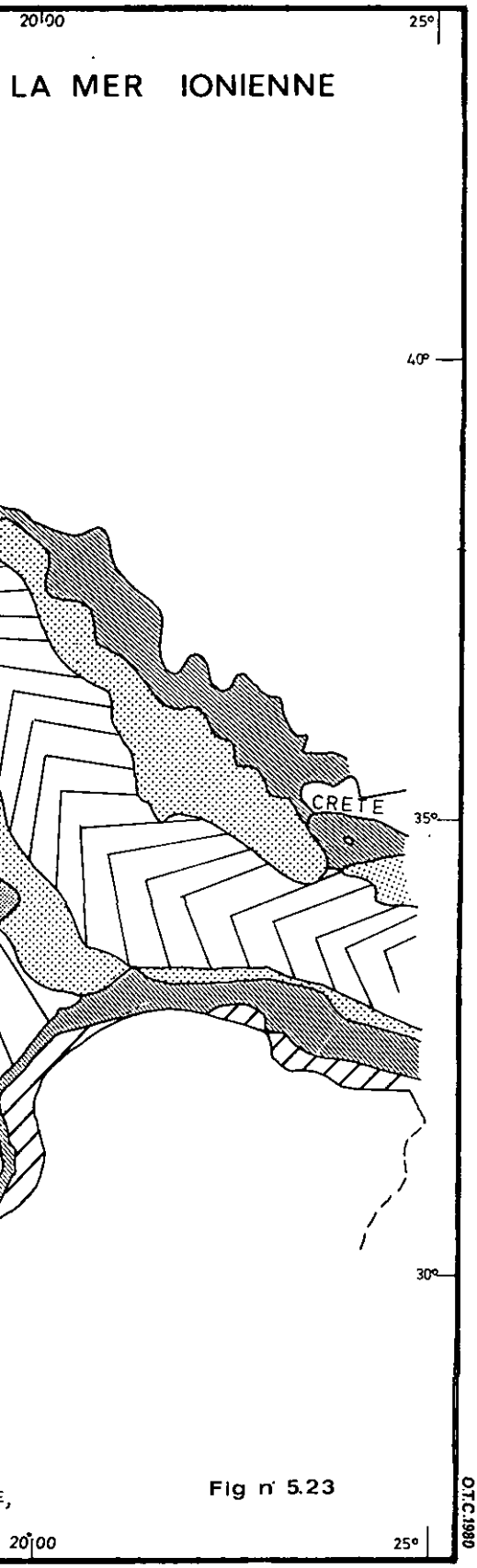
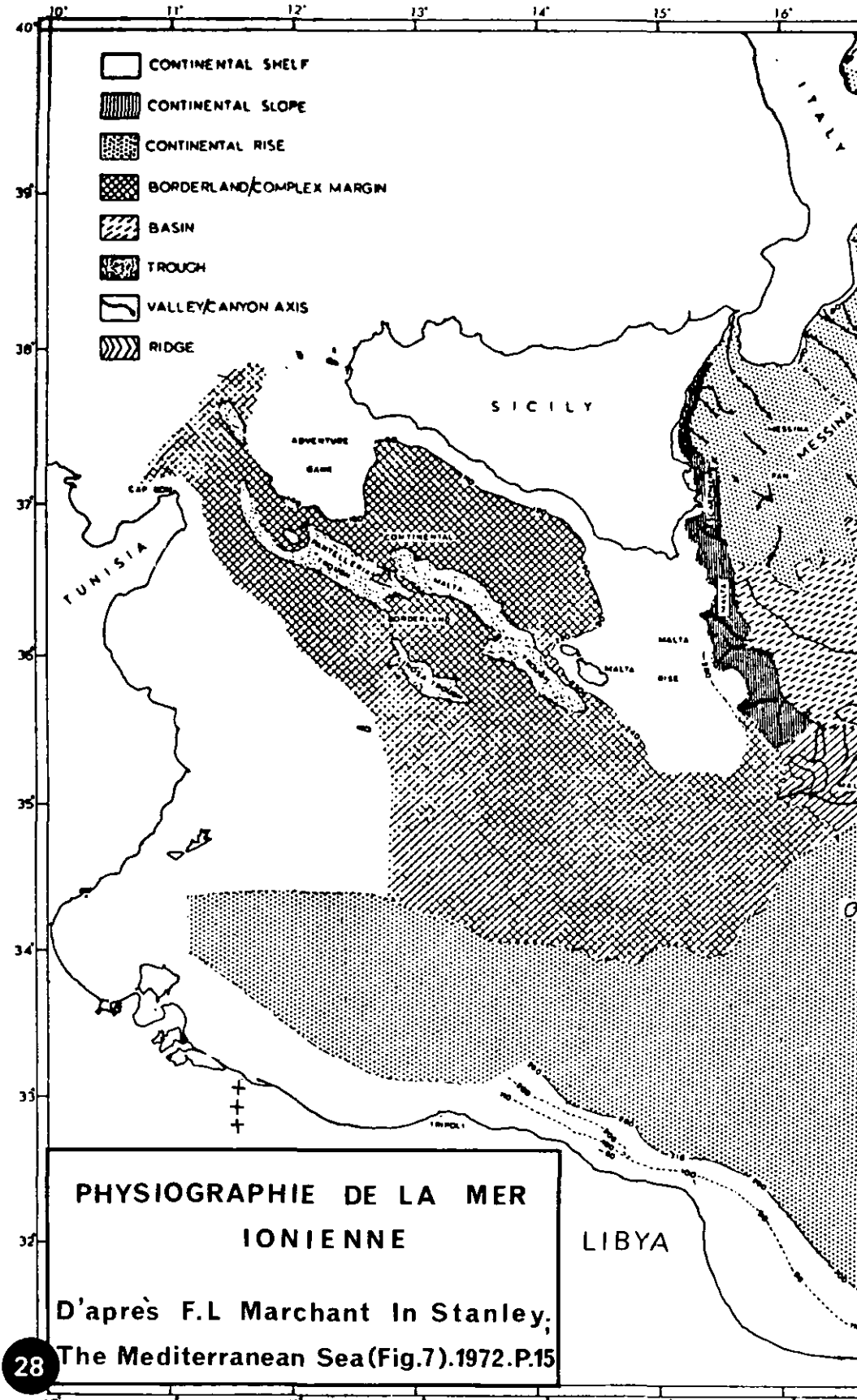


Fig n° 5.23



PHYSIOGRAPHIE DE LA MER IONIENNE

D'après F.L Marchant In Stanley, The Mediterranean Sea (Fig.7). 1972. P.15

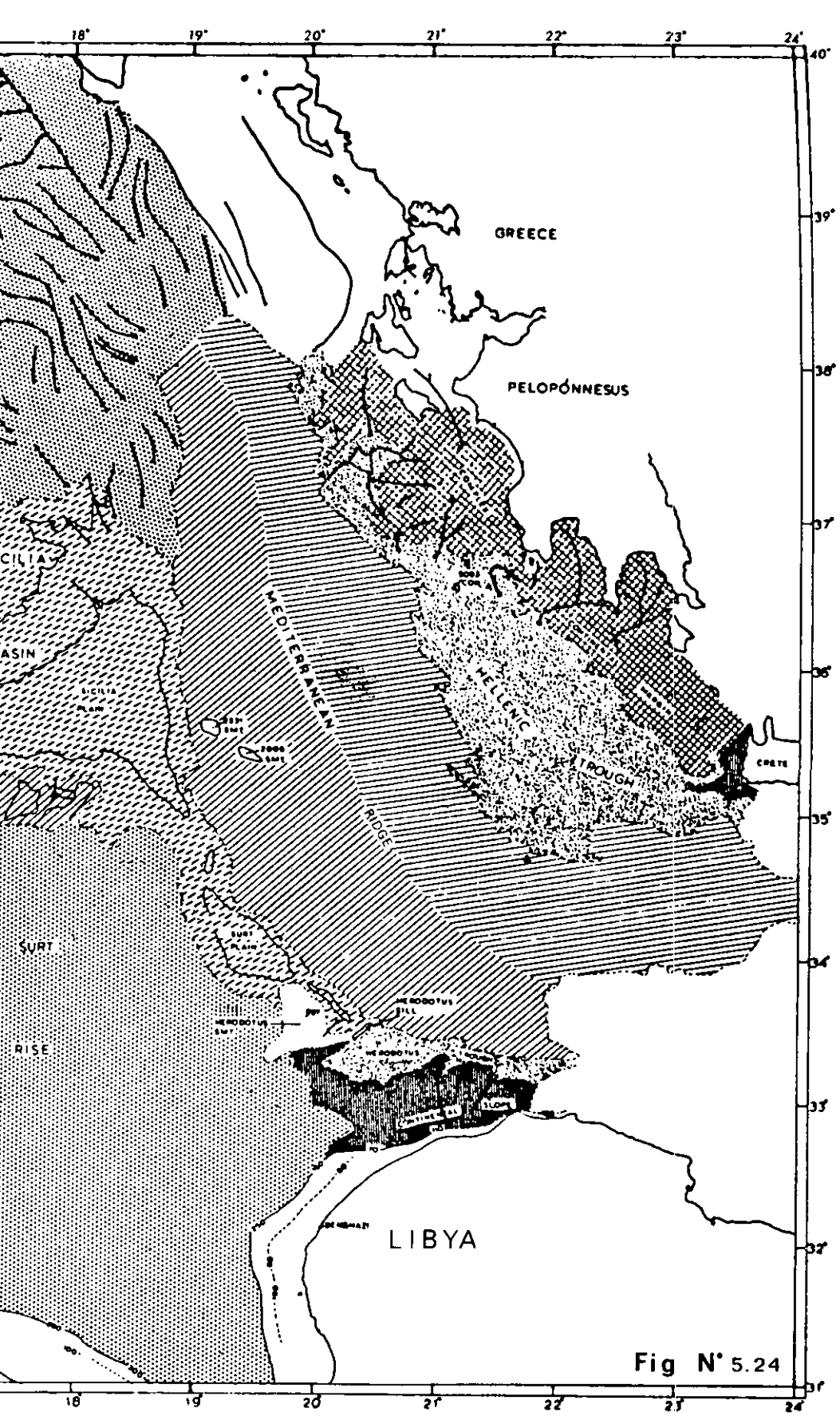
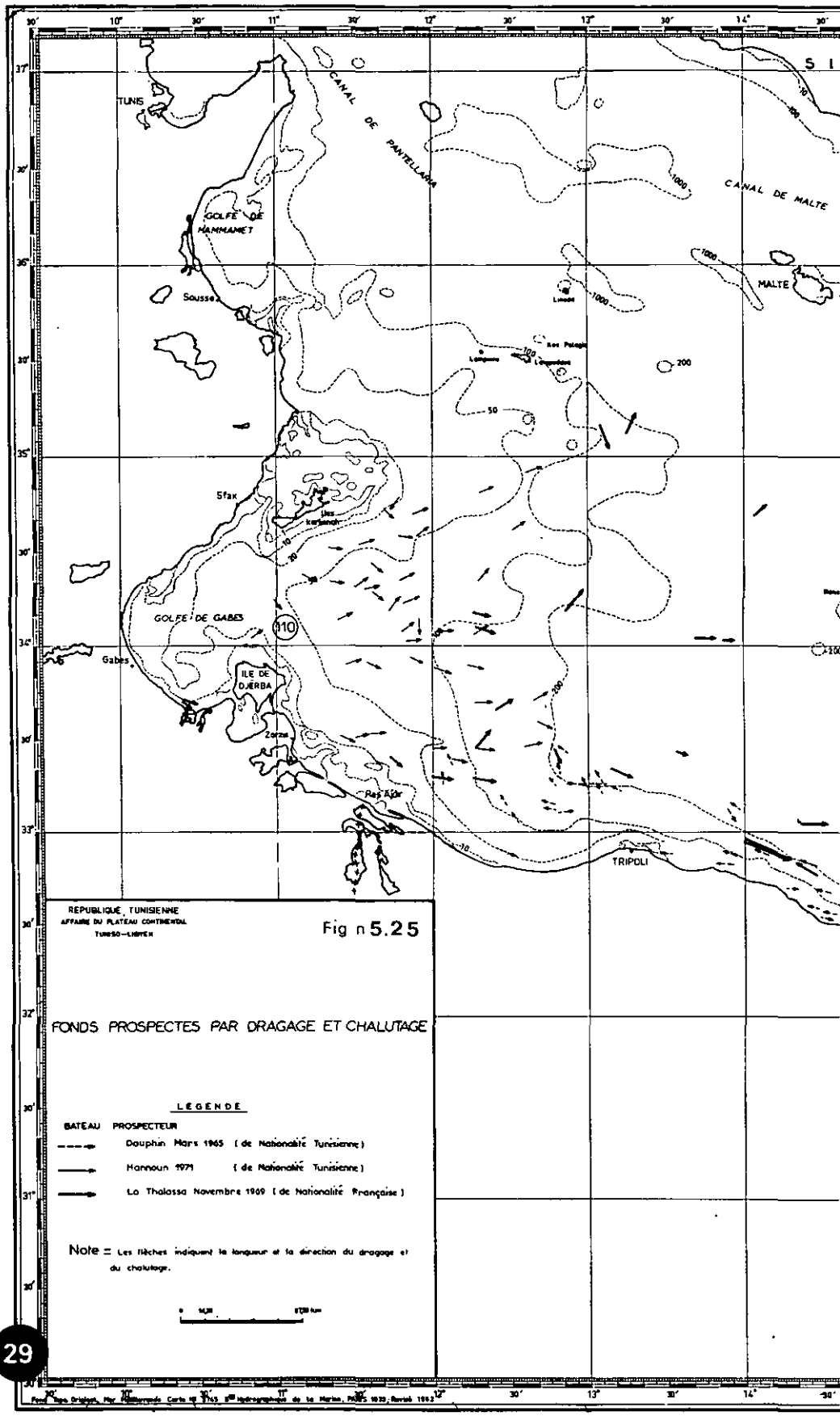
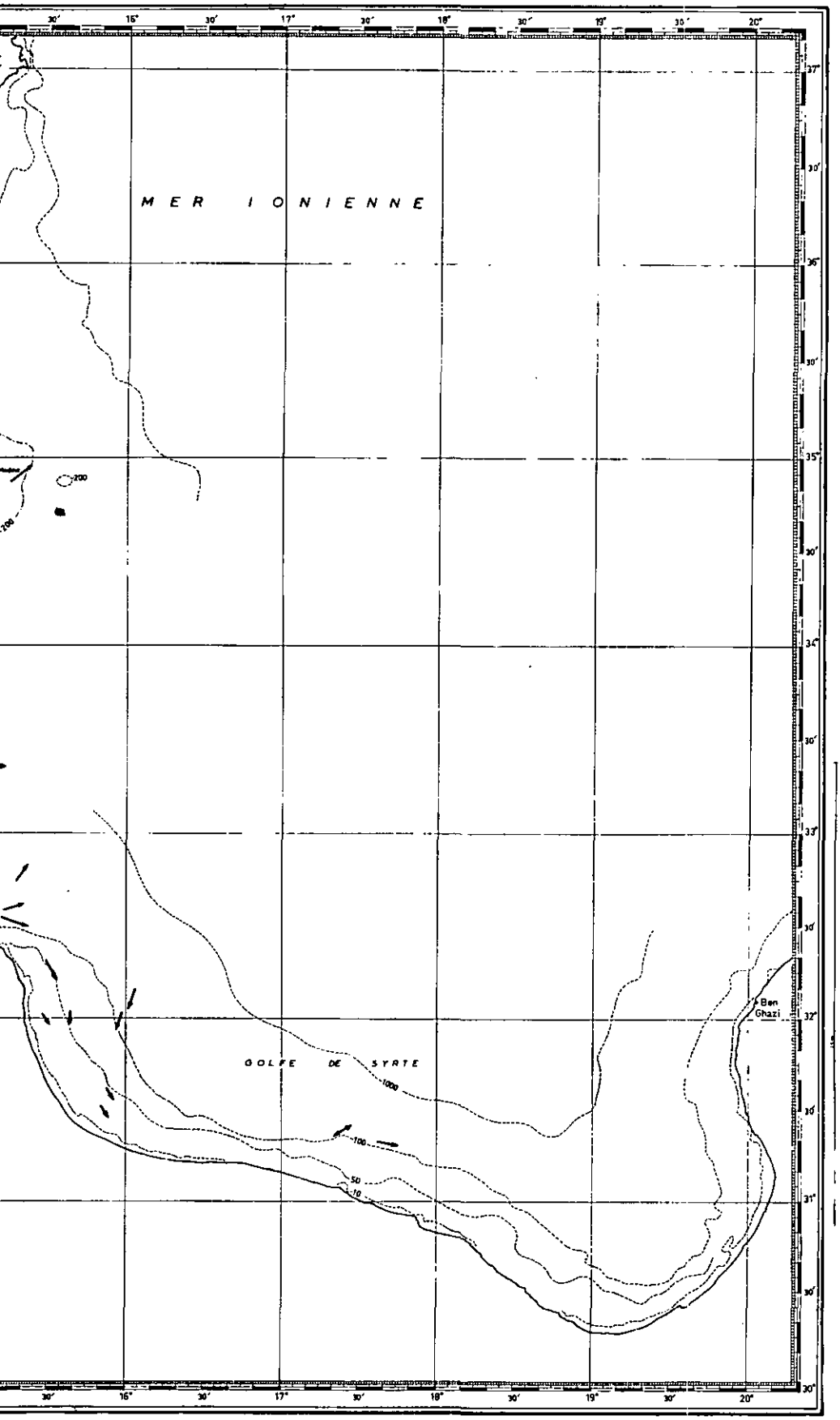
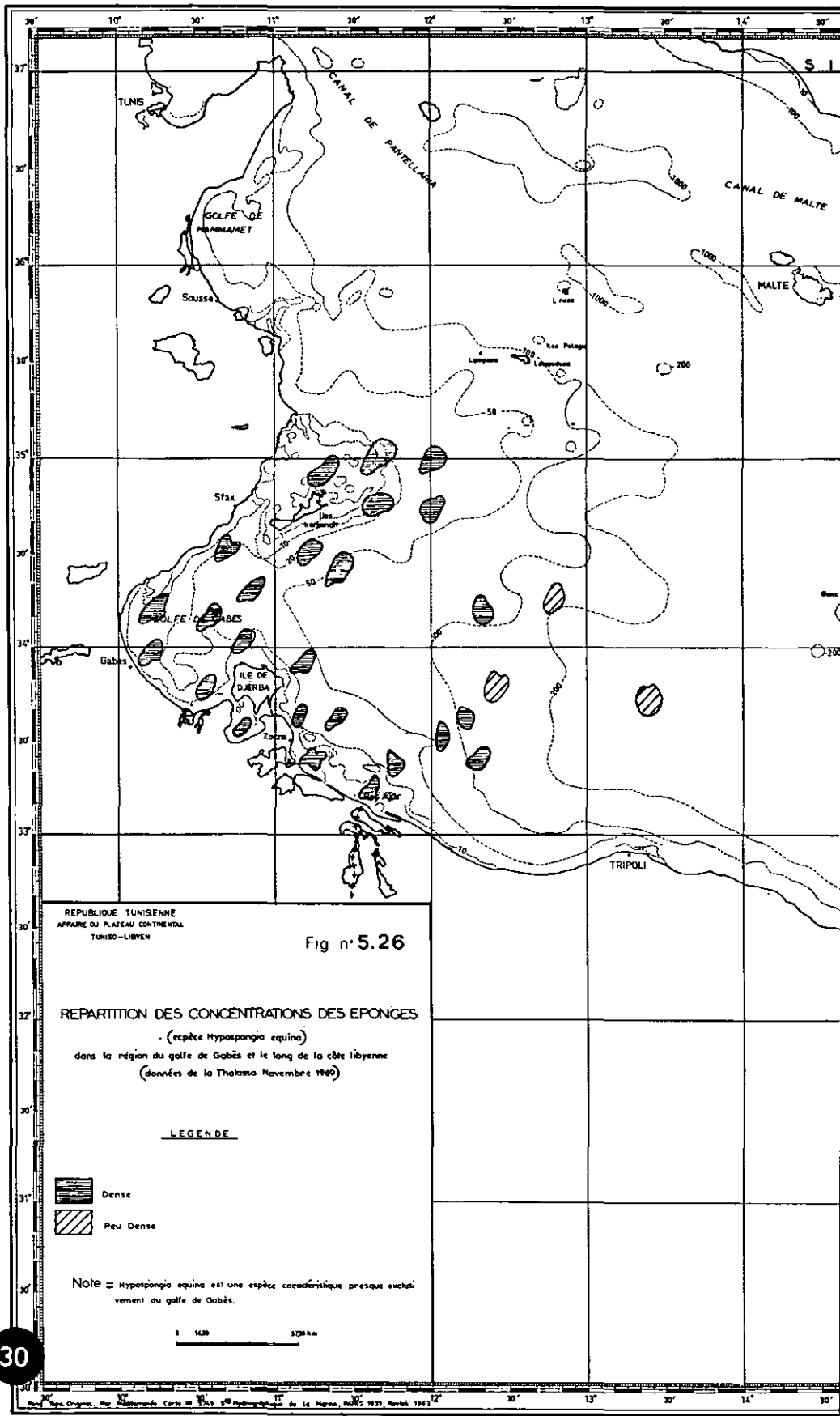
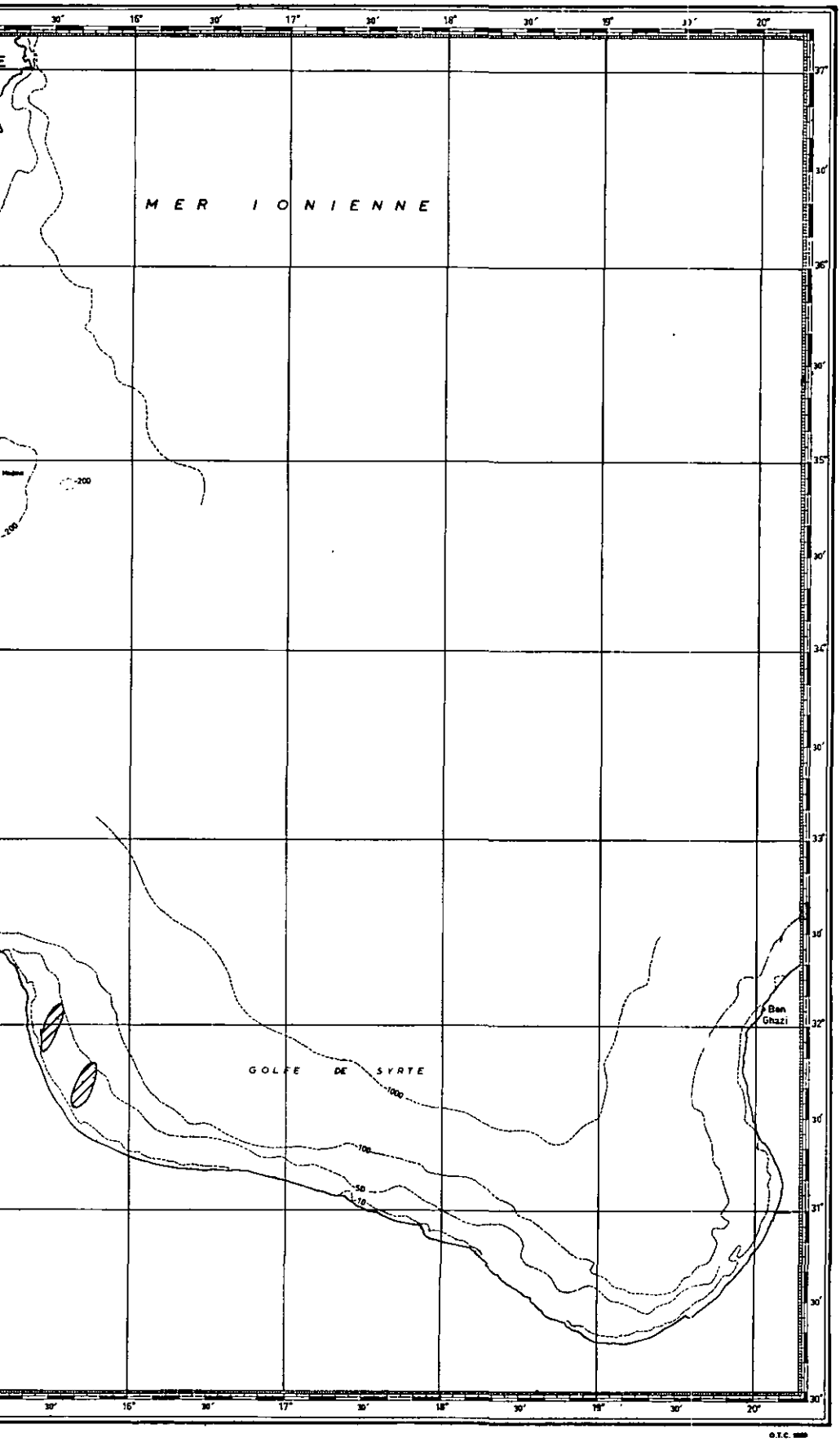

18°
19°
20°
21°
22°
23°
24°
40°
39°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
31°
GREECE
PELOPÓNNESUS
CRETE
MEDITERRANEAN RIDGE
HELLENIC TROUGH
LIBYA
SURT
RISE
CILIA
ASIN

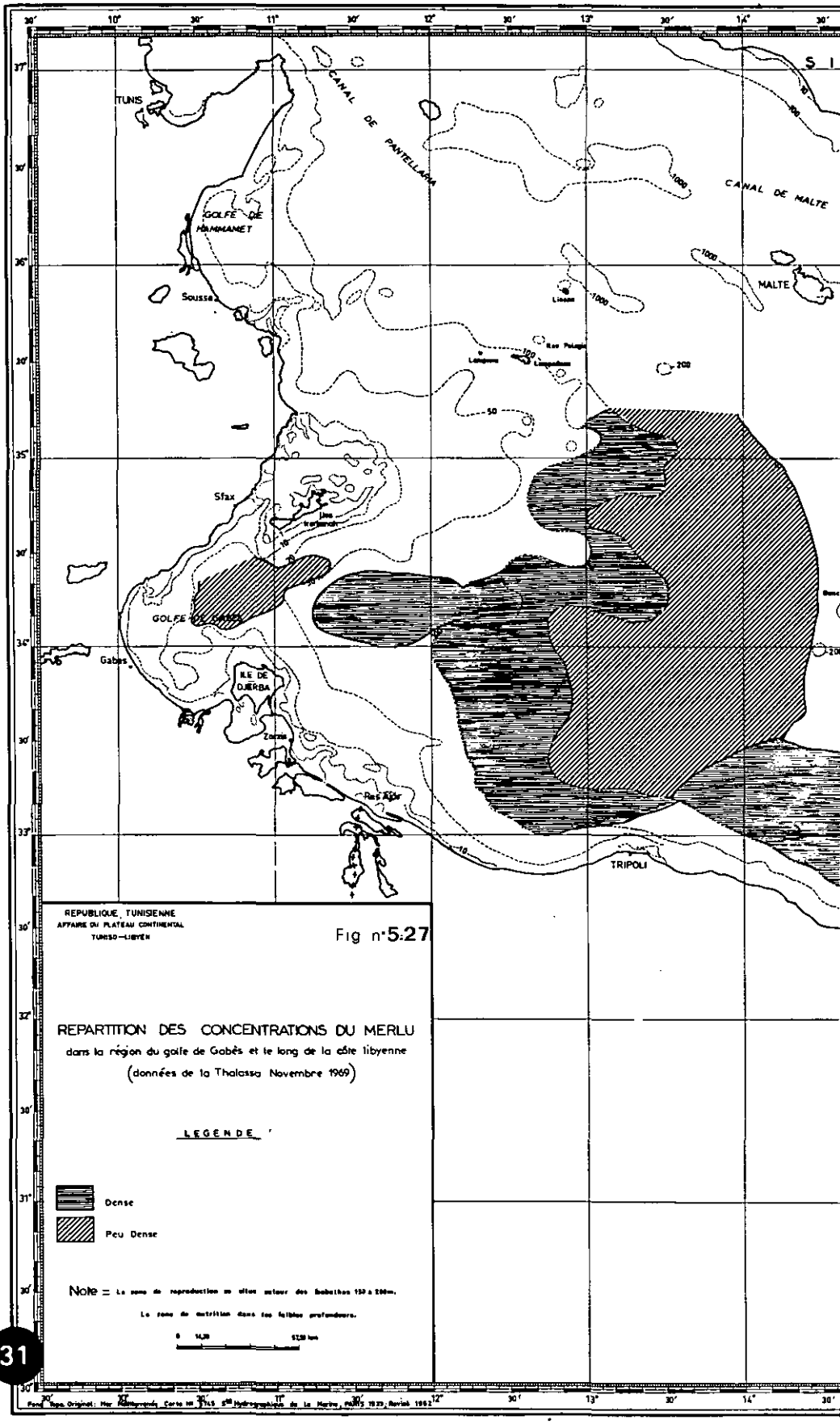
Fig N° 5.24

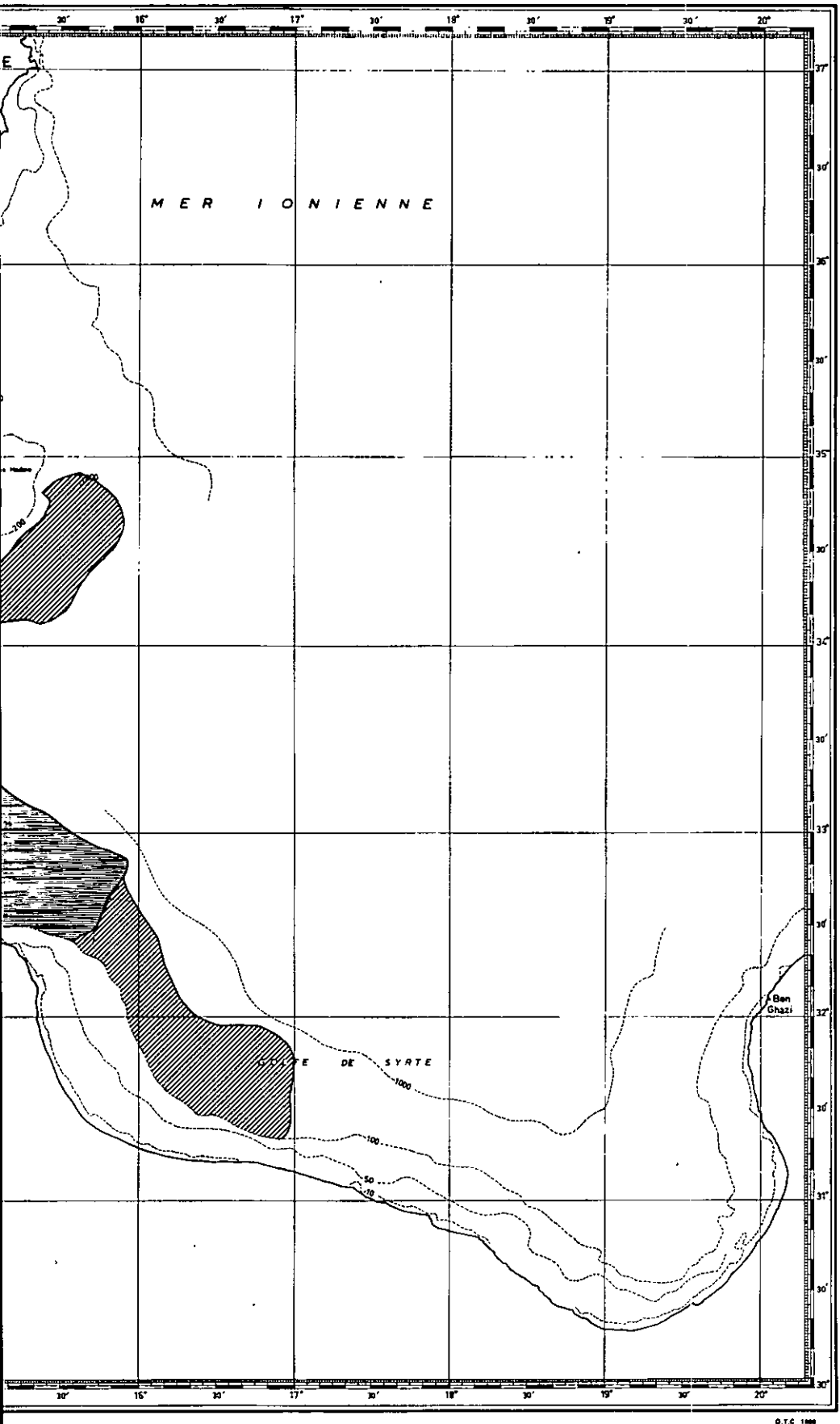

TUNIS
CANAL DE PANTELLARIA
CANAL DE MALTE
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
Sousse
MALTE
Sfax
Iles Kerkennah
GOLFE DE GABES
Gabes
ILE DE DJERBA
Zarzis
Ras Ajdir
TRIPOLI
REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL TUNISO-LIBYEN
Fig n 5.25
FONDS PROSPECTES PAR DRAGAGE ET CHALUTAGE
LEGENDE
BATEAU PROSPECTEUR
Dauphin Mars 1965 (de Nationalité Tunisienne)
Harroun 1971 (de Nationalité Tunisienne)
La Thalassa Novembre 1969 (de Nationalité Française)
Note = Les flèches indiquent la longueur et la direction du dragage et du chalutage.

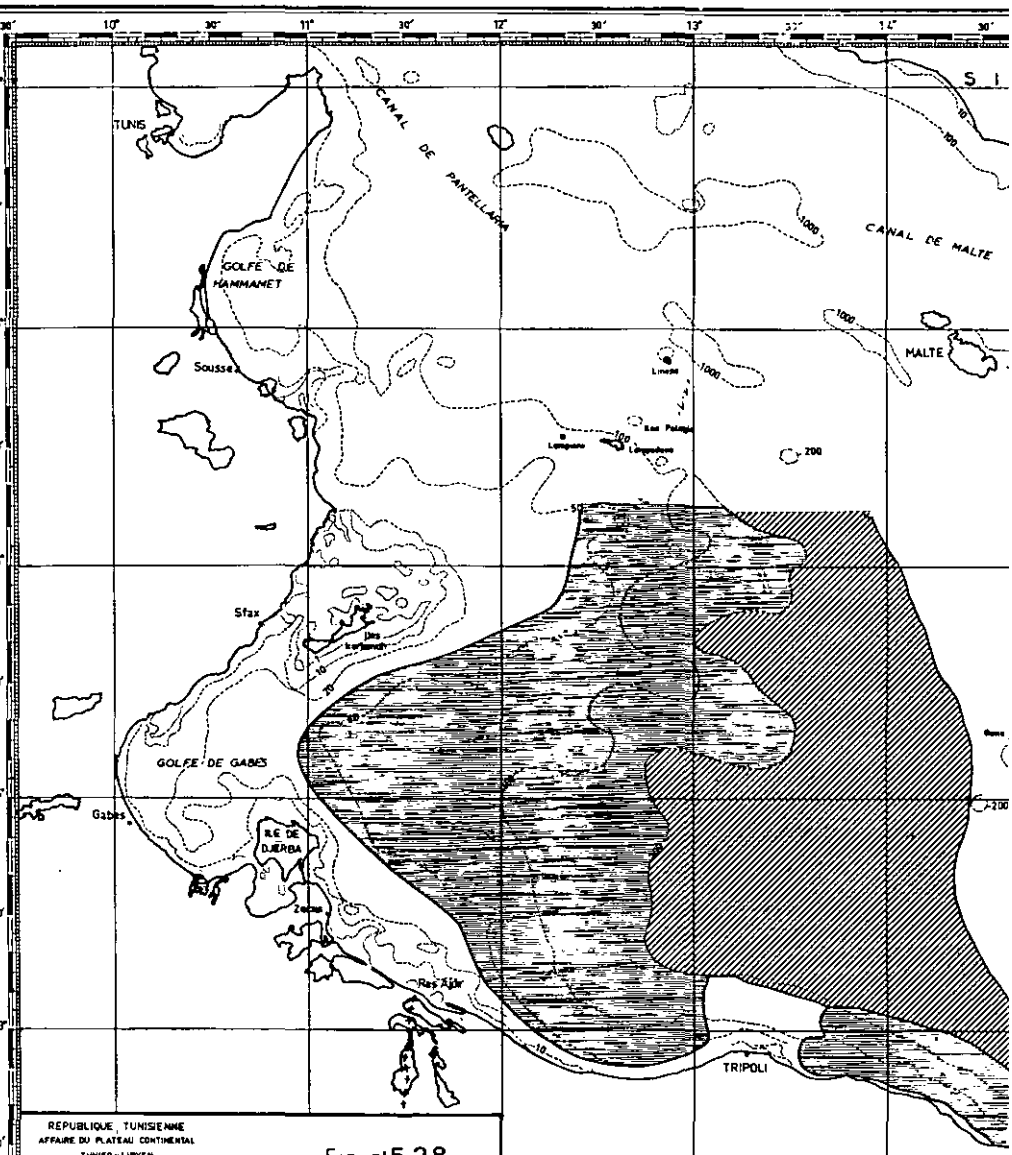

MER IONIENNE
GOLFE DE SYRTE
Ben Ghazi
200
1000
100
50
10


TUNIS
CANAL DE PANTELLARIA
CANAL DE MALTE
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
Sousse
MALTE
Sfax
Iles Kerkennah
GOLFE DE GABES
Gabès
ILE DE DJERBA
Zarzis
TRIPOLI
REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL TUNISO-LIBYEN
Fig n° 5.26
REPARTITION DES CONCENTRATIONS DES EPONGES
. (espèce Hypospongia equina)
dans la région du golfe de Gabès et le long de la côte libyenne
(données de la Thalassa Novembre 1969)
LEGENDE
Dense
Peu Dense
Note = Hypospongia equina est une espèce caractéristique presque exclusivement du golfe de Gabès.


MER IONIENNE
GOLFE DE SYRTE
-200
-200
-1000
-100
-50
-10
Ben Ghazi
30'
15°
30'
17°
30'
18°
30'
19°
30'
20°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
31°


TUNIS
CANAL DE PANTELLARIA
CANAL DE MALTE
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
Sousse
MALTE
Sfax
GOLFE DE GABES
Gabes
ILE DE DJERBA
Zarzis
Ras Kaboudia
TRIPOLI
REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL
TUNISO-LIBYEN
Fig n°5.27
REPARTITION DES CONCENTRATIONS DU MERLU
dans la région du golfe de Gabès et le long de la côte libyenne
(données de la Thalassa Novembre 1969)
LEGENDE
Dense
Peu Dense
Note = La zone de reproduction se situe autour des isobathes 150 à 200m.
La zone de nutrition dans les faibles profondeurs.


MER IONIENNE
GOLFE DE SYRTE
-1000
-100
-50
-10
Ben Ghazi



RÉPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL
TUNISO-LIBYEN

Fig n°5.28

REPARTITION DES CONCENTRATIONS DES ROUGETS

dans la région du golfe de Gabès et le long de la côte libyenne
(données de la Thalassa Novembre 1969)

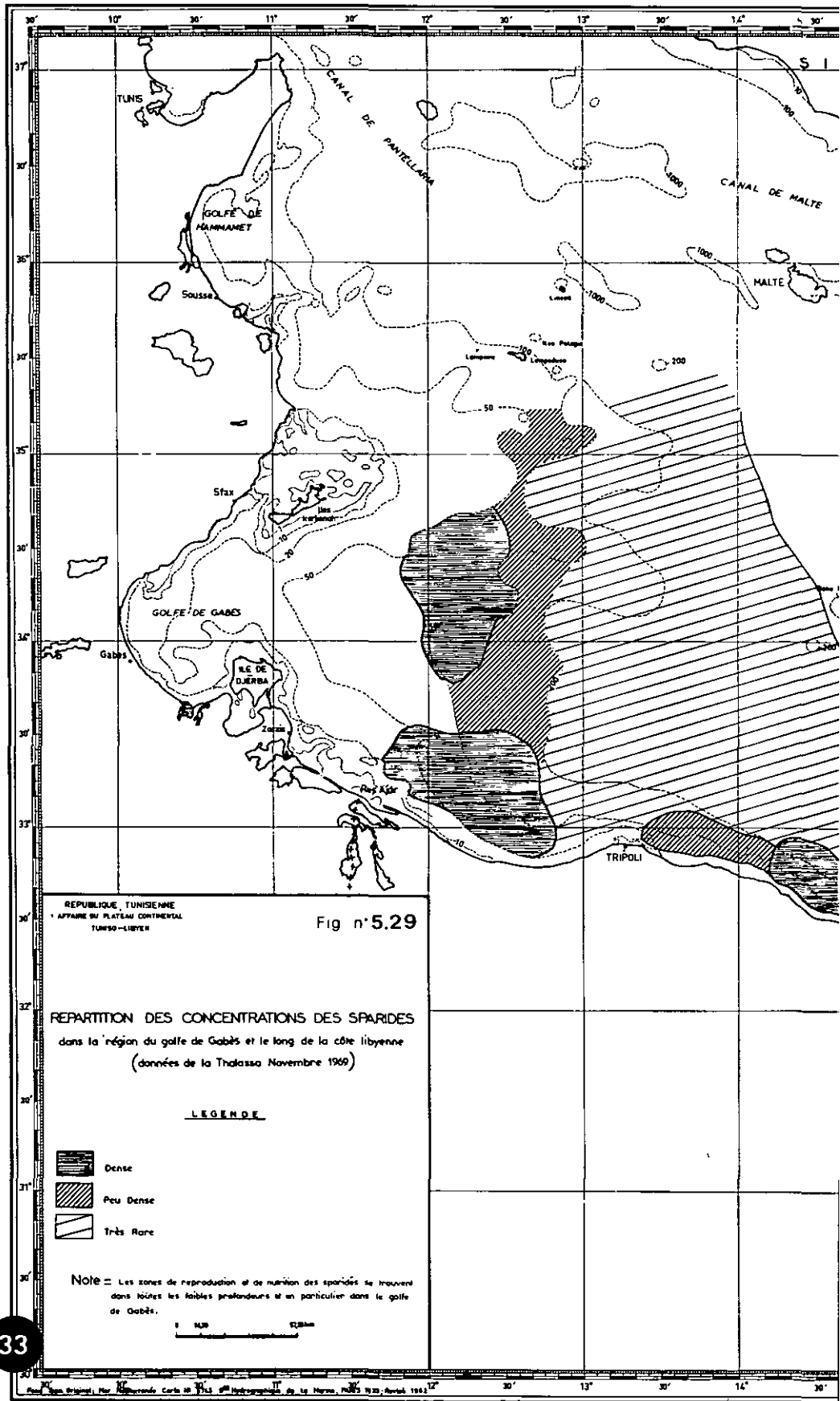
LEGENDE

Dense

Peu Dense

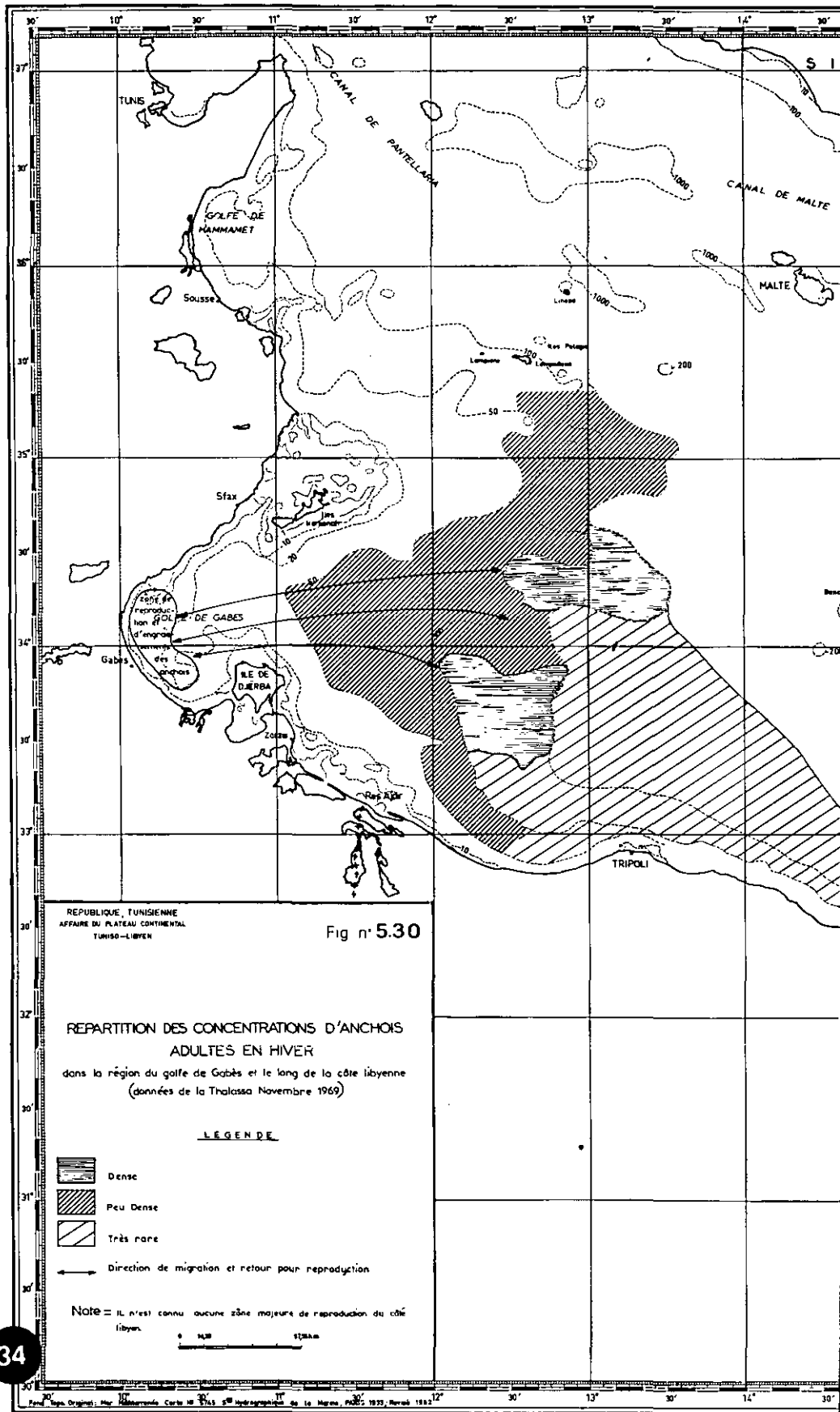
Note : Les zones de reproduction et de nutrition des rougets se trouvent dans toutes les faibles profondeurs et en particulier dans le Golfe de Gabès.

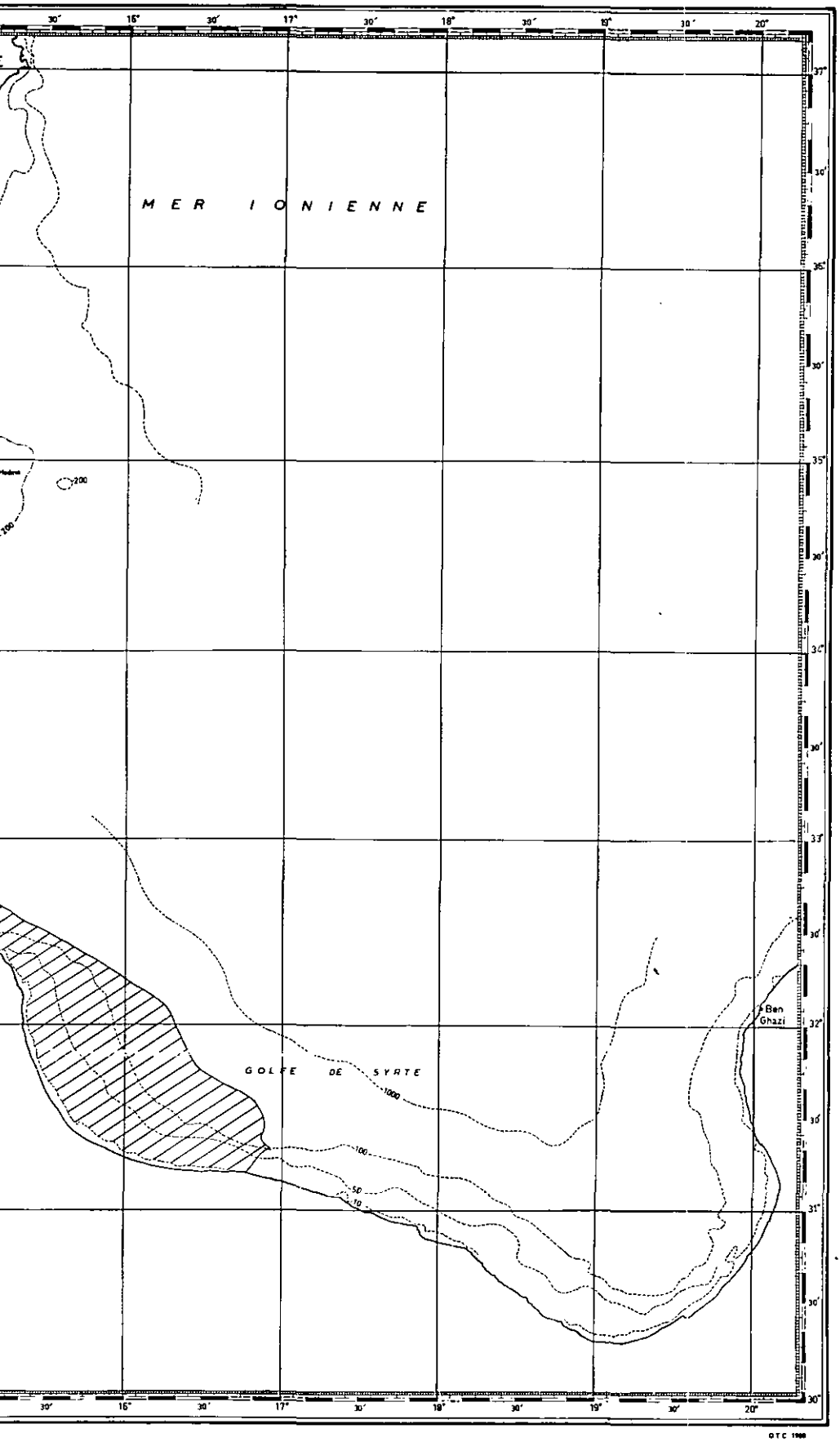
Fond : Type Organet, Mer Méditerranée, Carte n° 1145 5ème Hydrographique de La Marine, PARIS 1939, Révisé 1953

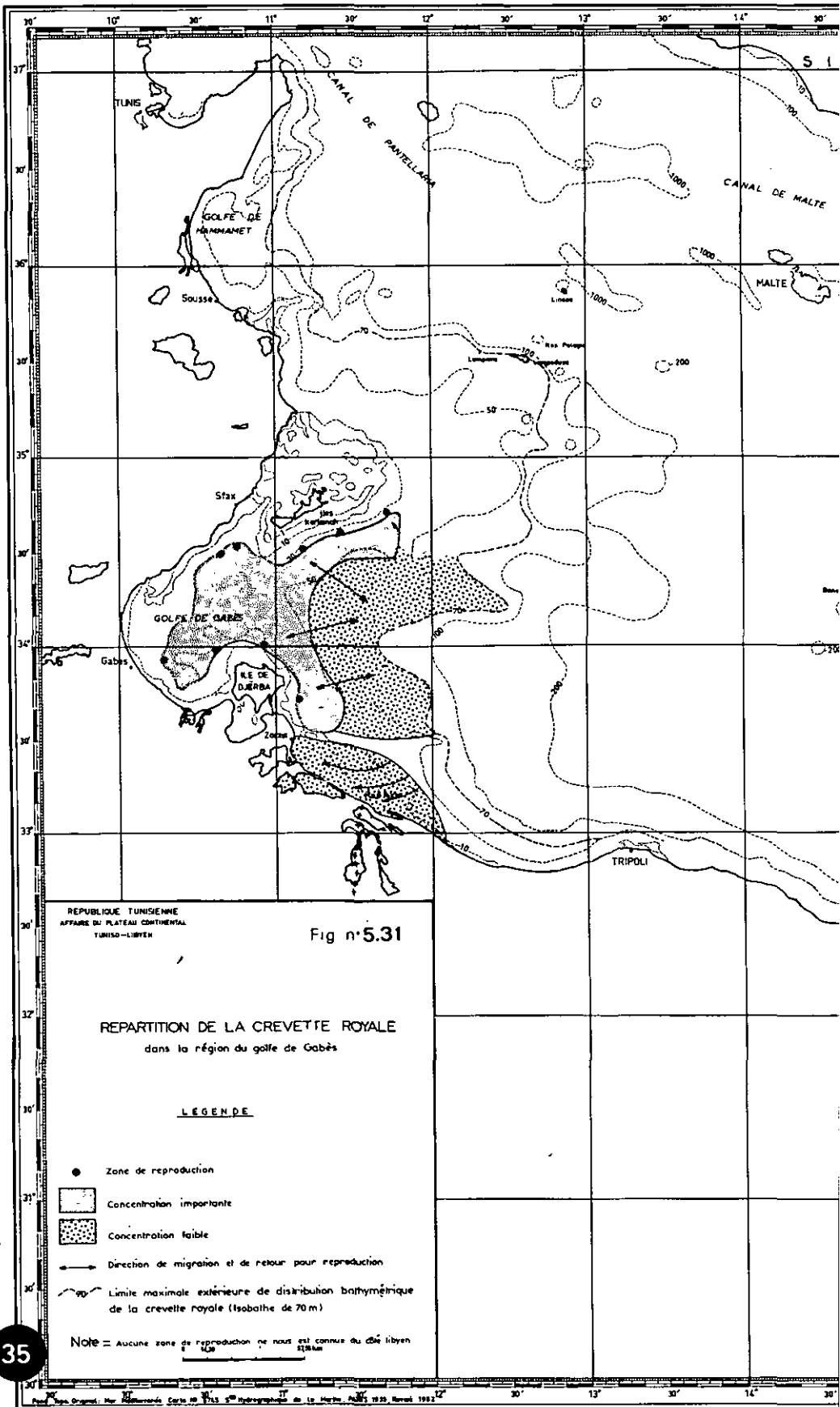

TUNIS
CANAL DE PANTELLARIA
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
Sousse
CANAL DE MALTE
MALTE
Sfax
Iles Kerkennah
GOLFE DE GABES
Gabès
ILE DE DJERBA
Zarzis
Ras Kaboudia
Port Kédr
TRIPOLI
REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
1 AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL
TUNISO-LIBYEN
Fig n°5.29
REPARTITION DES CONCENTRATIONS DES SPARIDES
dans la région du golfe de Gabès et le long de la côte libyenne
(données de la Thalassa Novembre 1969)
LEGENDE
Dense
Peu Dense
Très Rare
Note : Les zones de reproduction et de nutrition des sparidés se trouvent dans toutes les faibles profondeurs et en particulier dans le golfe de Gabès.

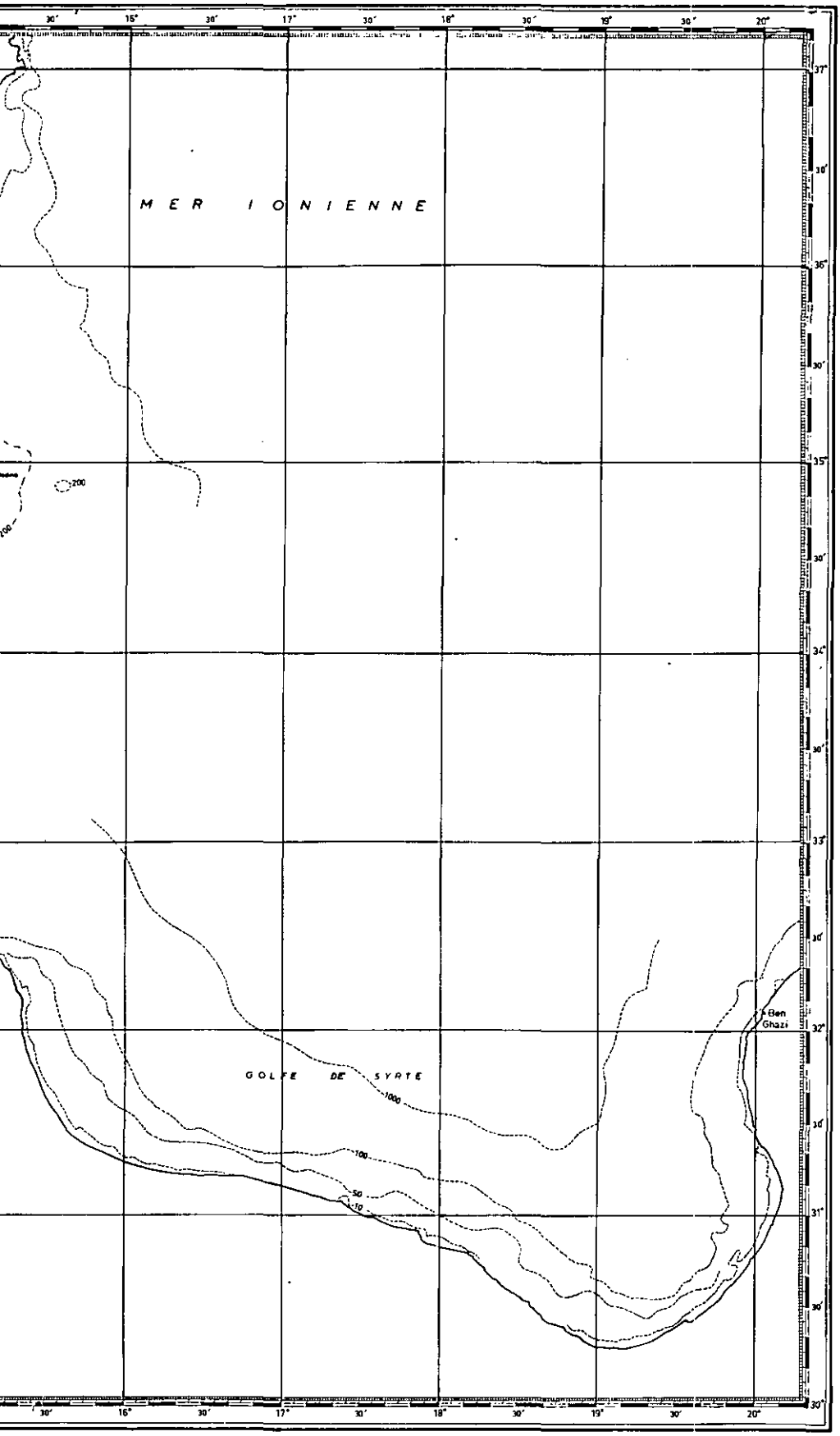

MER IONIENNE
GOLFE DE SYRTE
Ben Ghazi
200
1000
100
20
10
16°
17°
18°
19°
20°
30'
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
31°
30°

O.T.C. 1969

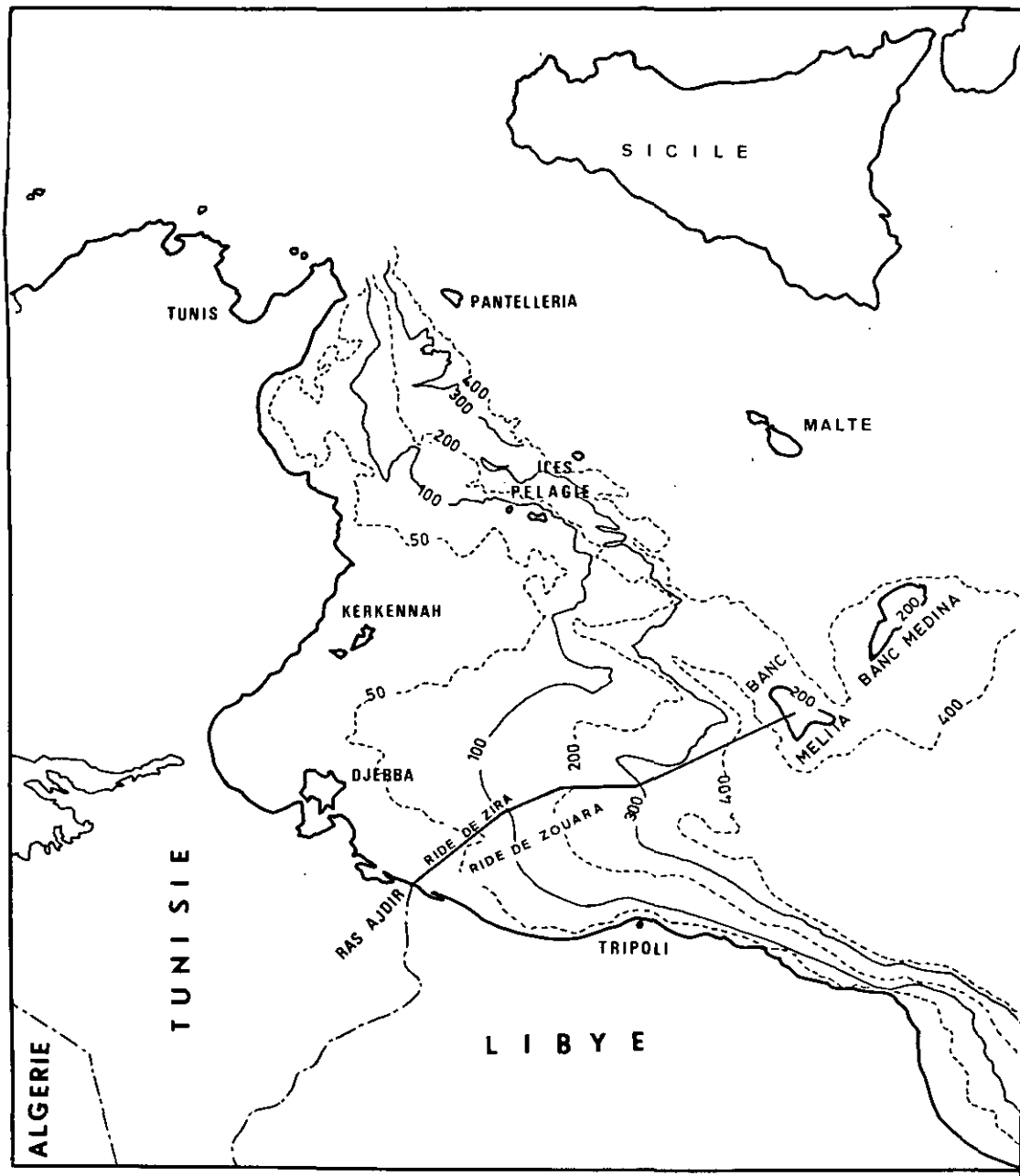

TUNIS
CANAL DE PANTELLARIA
CANAL DE MALTE
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
Sousse
MALTE
Sfax
Iles Kerkennah
Zone de reproduction d'anchois
GOLFE DE GABES
Gabès
ILE DE DJERBA
Zarzis
Ras Ajdir
TRIPOLI
REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL
TUNISO-LIBYEN
Fig n° 5.30
REPARTITION DES CONCENTRATIONS D'ANCHOIS ADULTES EN HIVER
dans la région du golfe de Gabès et le long de la côte libyenne
(données de la Thalassa Novembre 1969)
LEGENDE
Dense
Peu Dense
Très rare
Direction de migration et retour pour reproduction
Note = Il n'est connu aucune zône majeure de reproduction du côté libyen.


MER IONIENNE
GOLFE DE SYRTE
Ben Ghazi
200
1000
100
50
10


TUNIS
CANAL DE PANTELLARIA
CANAL DE MALTE
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
Sousse
MALTE
Sfax
GOLFE DE GABÈS
Gabès
ILE DE DJERBA
Zarzis
TRIPOLI
REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL TUNISO-LIBYEN
Fig n°5.31
REPARTITION DE LA CREVETTE ROYALE
dans la région du golfe de Gabès
LEGENDE
Zone de reproduction
Concentration importante
Concentration faible
Direction de migration et de retour pour reproduction
Limite maximale extérieure de distribution bathymétrique de la crevette royale (Isobathe de 70 m)
Note = Aucune zone de reproduction ne nous est connue du côté libyen


MER IONIENNE
GOLFE DE SYRTE
-200
-1000
-100
-50
-10
Ben Ghazi
30'
15°
30'
17°
30'
18°
30'
19°
30'
20°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
31°
30°

OTC. 1000



——— Ligne des Crêtes

FIGURE 9.01

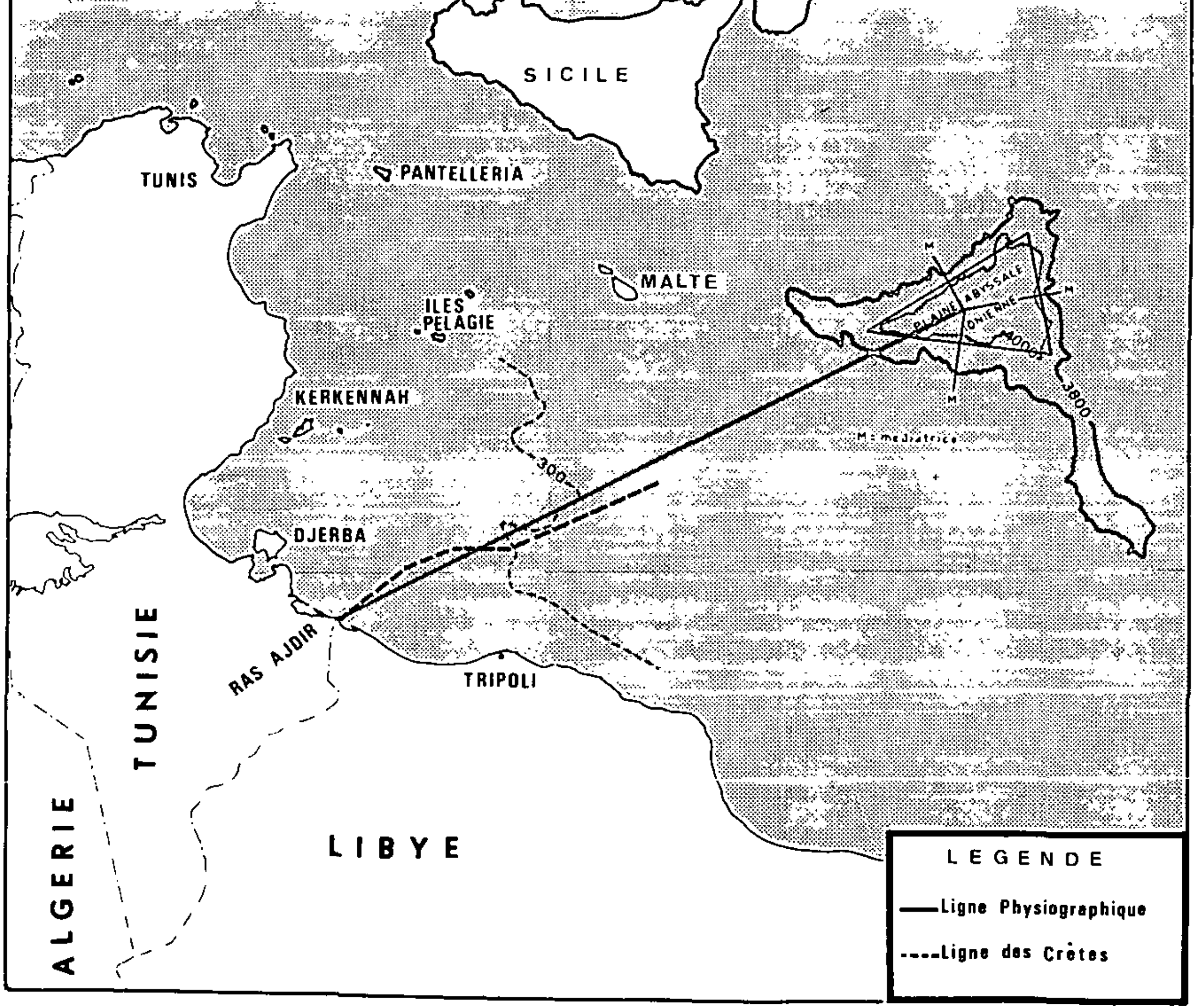

SICILE
TUNIS
PANTELLERIA
MALTE
ILES PELAGIE
KERKENNAH
DJERBA
RAS AJDIR
TRIPOLI
TUNISIE
ALGERIE
LIBYE
PLAINE ABYSSALE IONIENNE
4000
3800
300
M = médiatrice
LEGENDE
Ligne Physiographique
Ligne des Crêtes

FIGURE 9.02

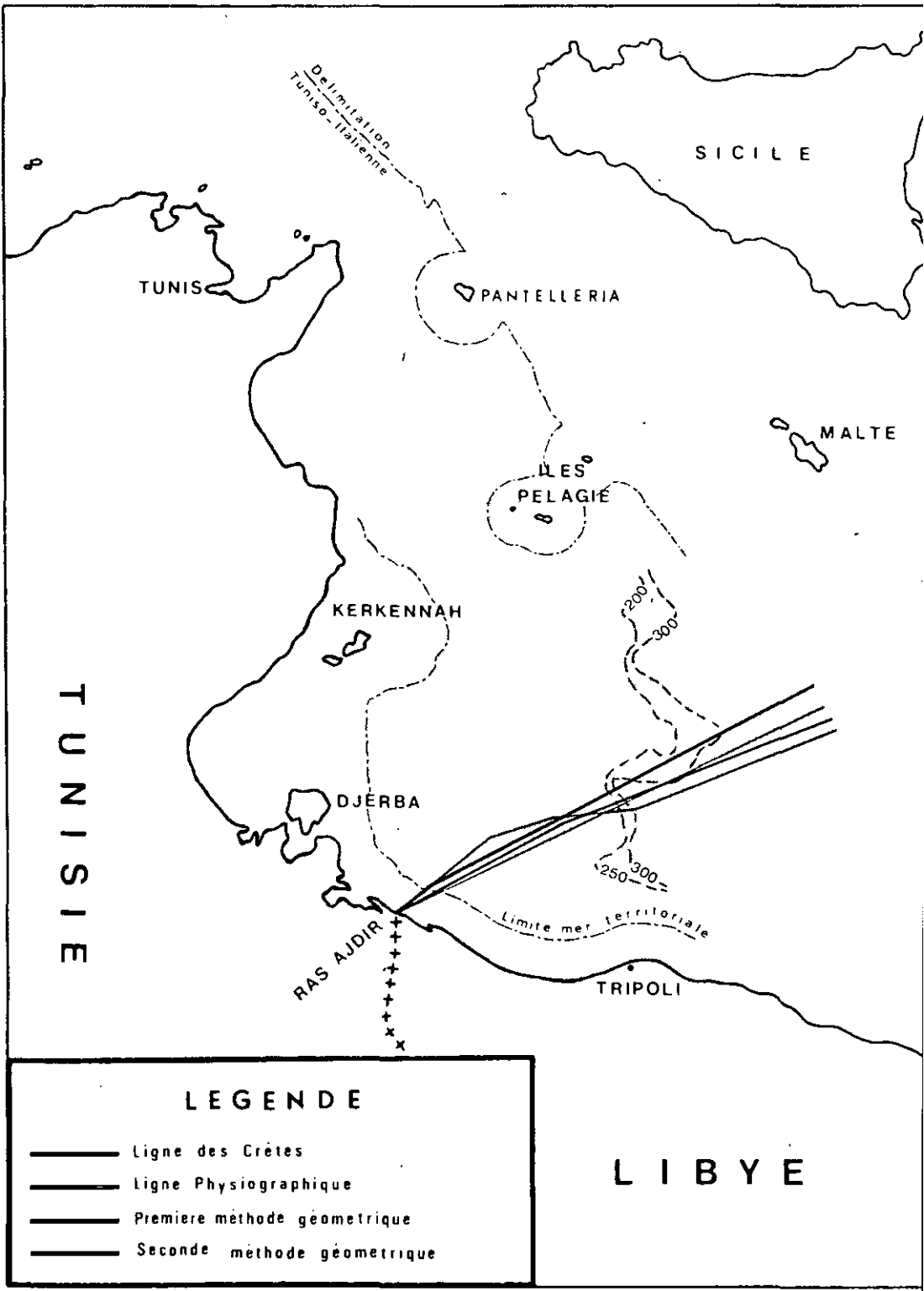
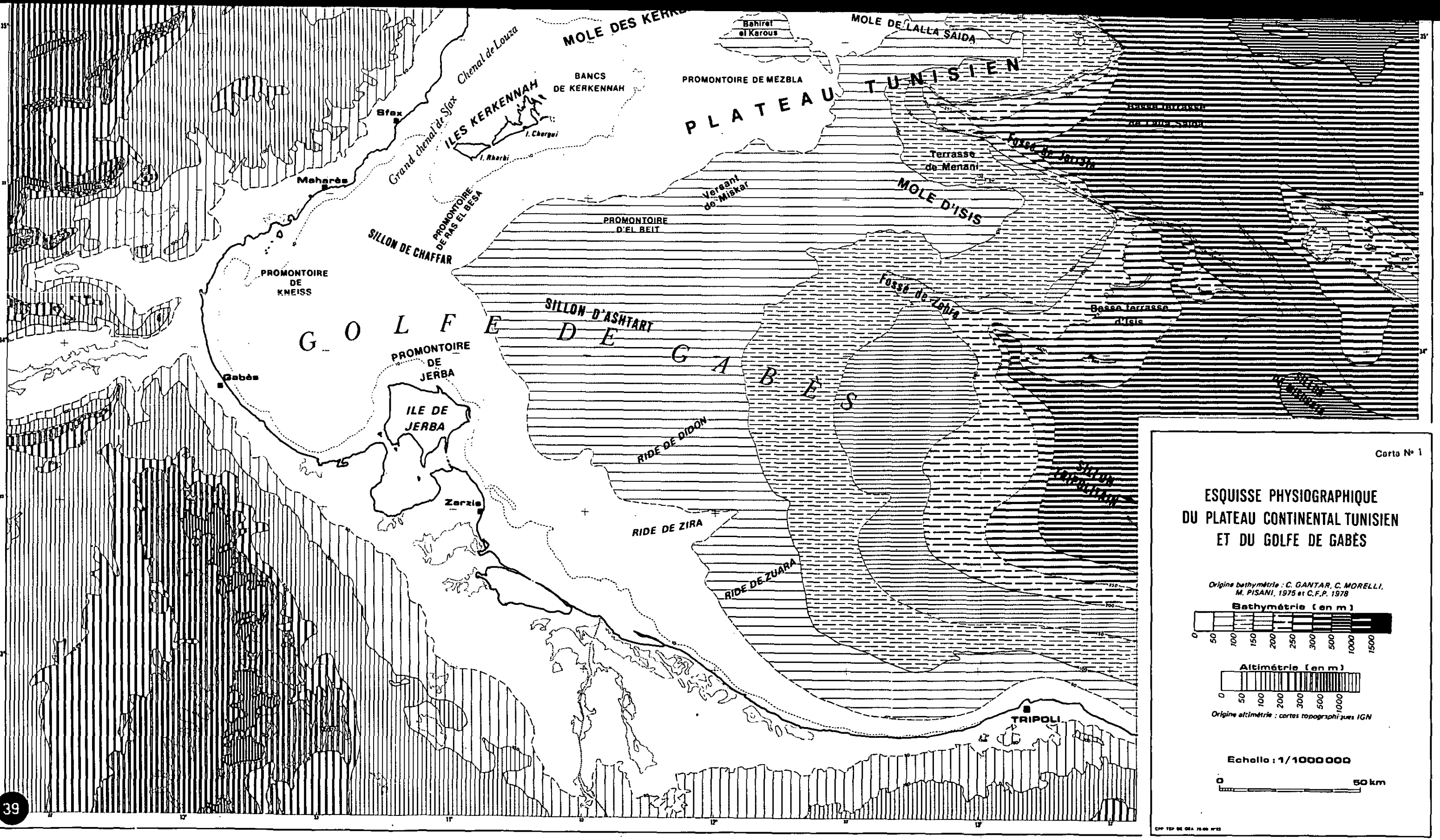

Delimitation Tuniso-Italienne
SICILE
TUNIS
PANTELLERIA
MALTE
ILES PELAGIE
KERKENNAH
200
300
TUNISIE
DJERBA
250
300
Limite mer territoriale
RAS AJDIR
TRIPOLI
LIBYE
LEGENDE
Ligne des Crêtes
Ligne Physiographique
Premiere méthode géometrique
Seconde méthode géometrique

FIGURE 9.14



Carte N° 1

ESQUISSE PHYSIOGRAPHIQUE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL TUNISIEN ET DU GOLFE DE GABÈS

Origine bathymétrie : C. GANTAR, C. MORELLI, M. PISANI, 1975 et C.F.P. 1978

Bathymétrie (en m)

0 — 50 — 100 — 150 — 200 — 250 — 300 — 500 — 1000 — 1500

Altimétrie (en m)

0 — 50 — 100 — 200 — 300 — 500 — 1000

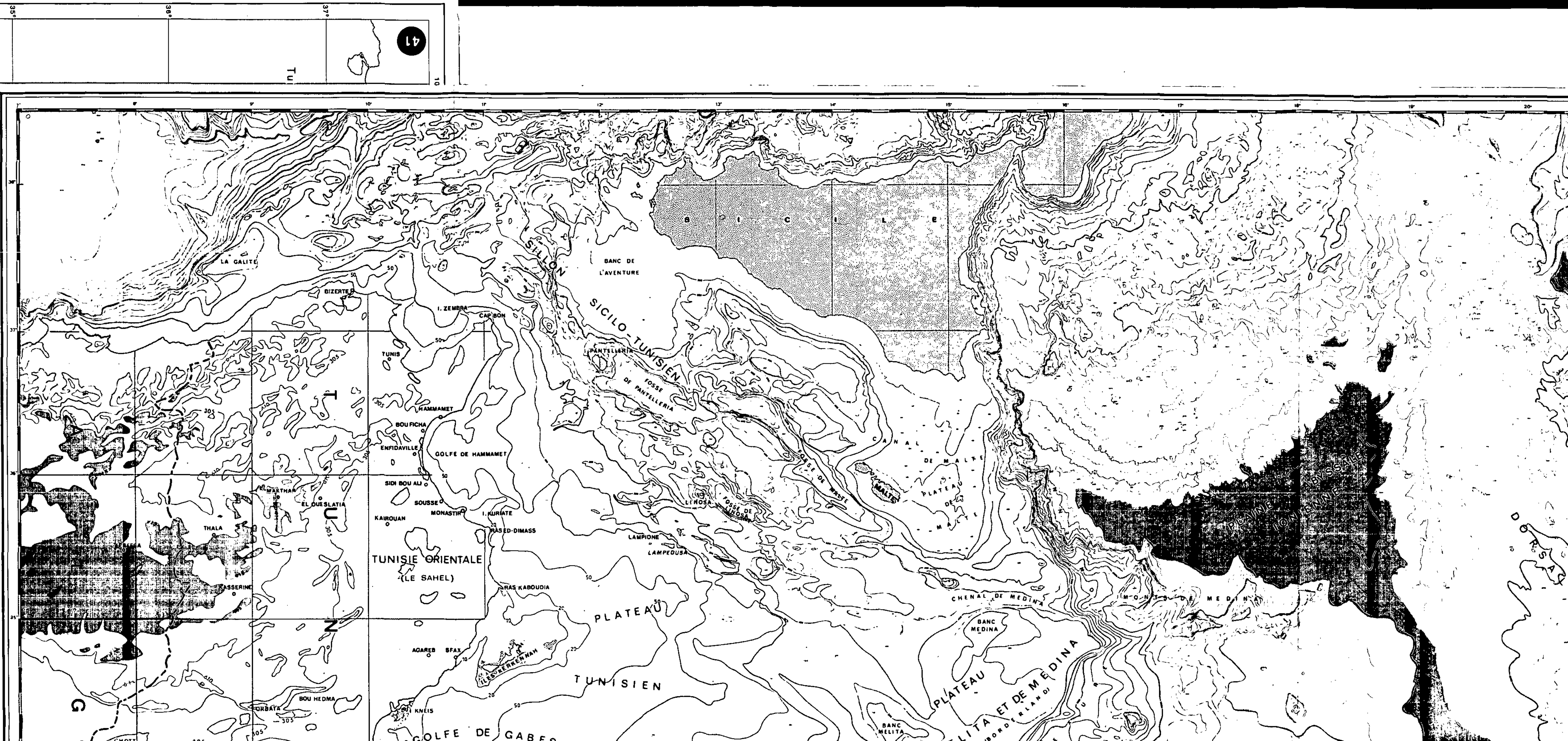
Origine altimétrie : cartes topographiques IGN

Echelle : 1/1000000

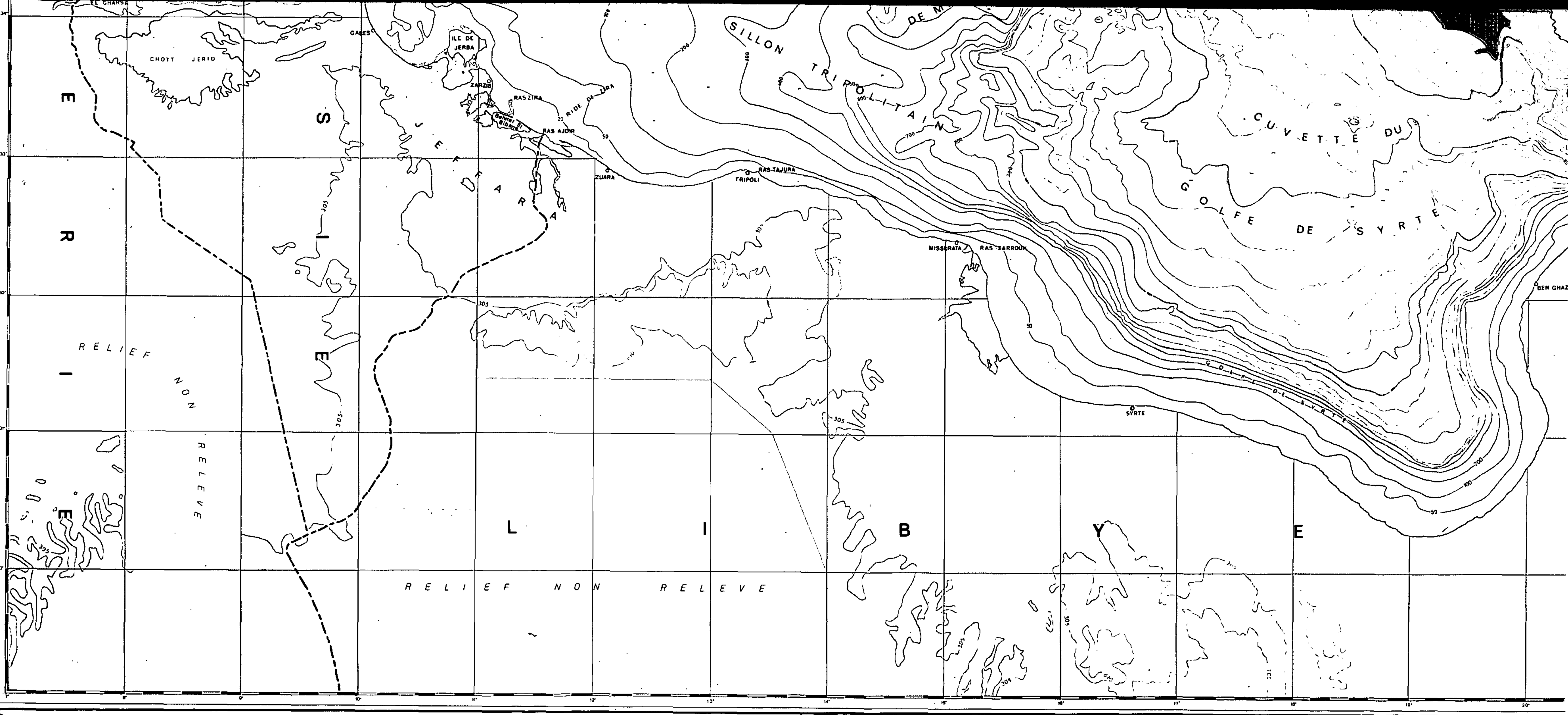
0 — 50 km

IMPRIMERIE LOUIS JEAN - 05002 GAP

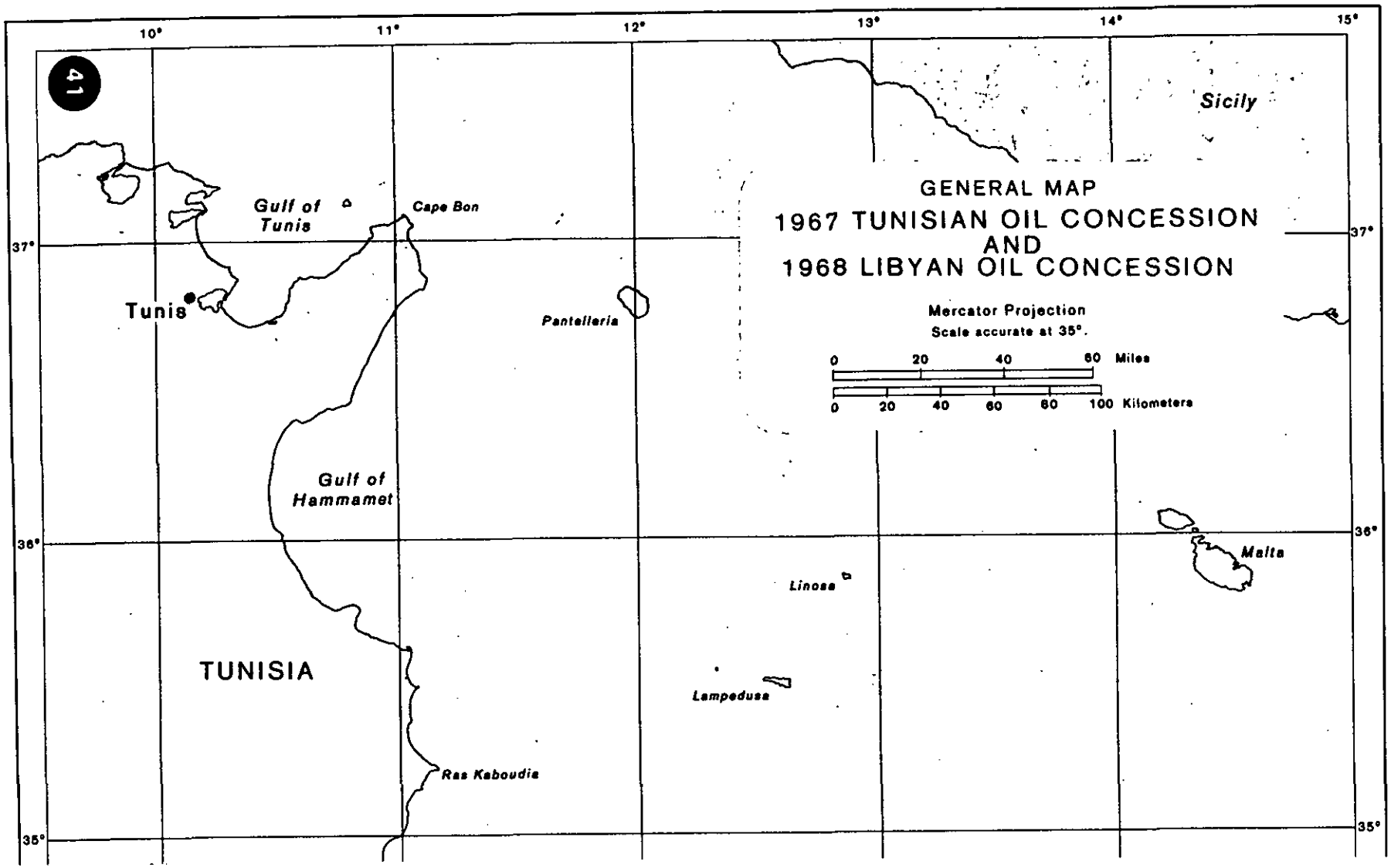
SICILE
Bizerte
GOLFE DE TUNIS
TUNIS
ILE PANTELLERIA
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
Terrasse de Birsa
ILE LINOSA
ILE DE MALTE
MOLE DE HALK EL MENZEL
Sousse
Monastir
ILES KURIATE
Kairouan
Hammadet el Babouch
Dahar el Ahil
Vallée de Mahdia
ILE LAMPIONE
ILE LAMPEDUSA
Terrasse de Lampedusa
GOLFE DE CHELBA
PLATEAU DE DENFIR
Cap de Ksar
Chebba
Terrasse de Sonkhal
KENNAH
11°
12°
13°
14°
37°
36°
35°

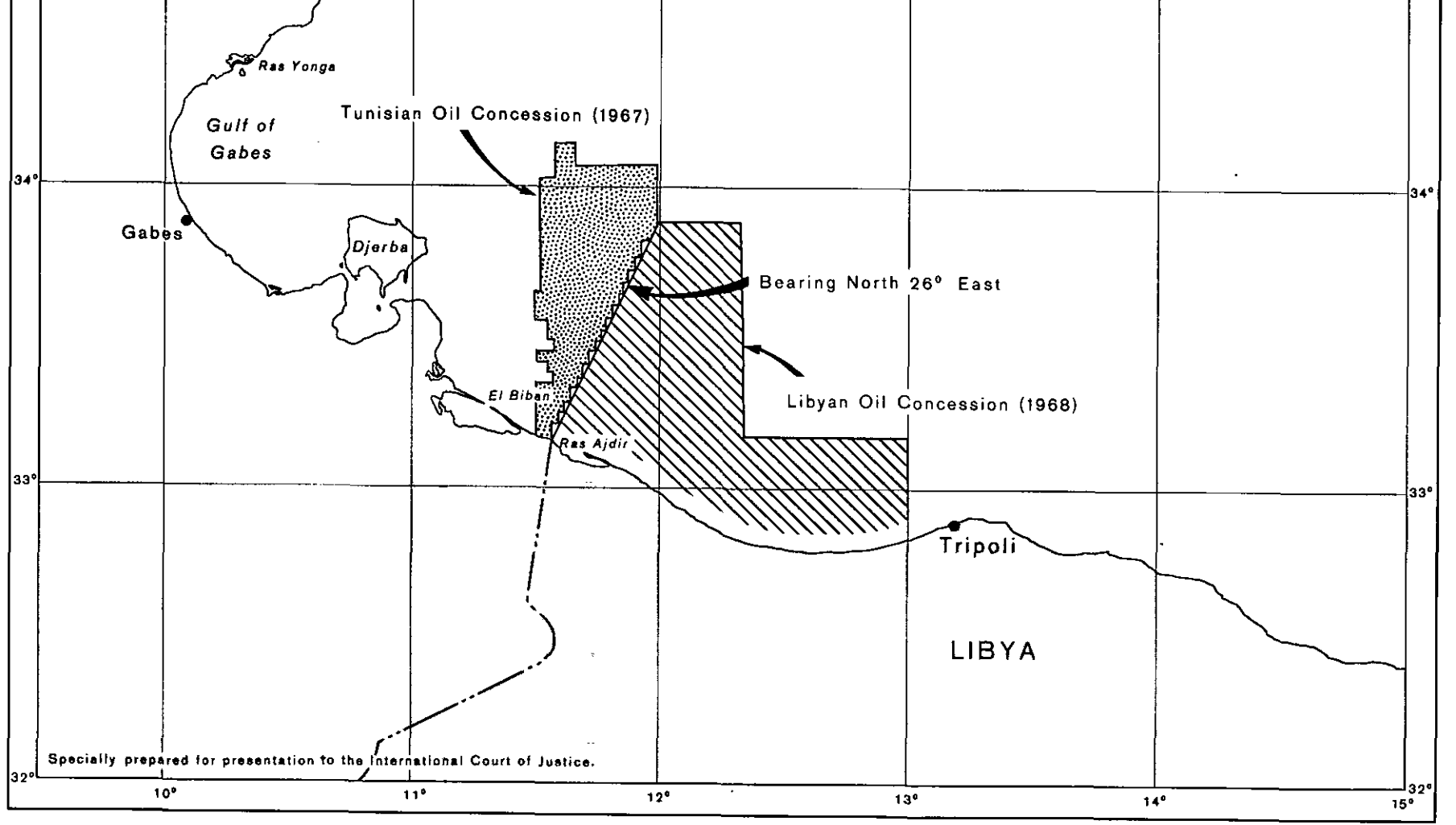


41
LA GALITE
BIZERTE
I. ZEMBRA
CAP BON
TUNIS
HAMMAMET
BOUFICHA
ENFIDAVILLE
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
SIDI BOU ALI
SOUSSE
MONASTIR
KAIROUAN
I. KURIATE
RAS ED-DIMASS
MAKTHAR
EL OUESLATIA
THALA
KASSERINE
TUNISIE ORIENTALE
(LE SAHEL)
RAS KABOUDIA
AGAREB
SFAX
ILES KERKENNAH
BOU HEDMA
ORBATA
KNEIS
GOLFE DE GABES
T
U
N
G
PLATEAU
TUNISIEN
SILLON
SICILO-TUNISIEN
BANC DE
L'AVENTURE
PANTELLERIA
FOSSE
DE PANTELLERIA
S I C I L E
LAMPIONE
LAMPEDUSA
LINOSA
FOSSE DE
LINOSA
FOSSE DE MALTE
MALTE
CANAL DE MALTE
PLATEAU
DE
MALTE
CHENAL DE MEDINA
BANC
MEDINA
BANC
MELITA
PLATEAU
MELITA ET DE MEDINA
MONTS DE MEDINA
PLAINE IONIENNE ABYSSALE
DORSA

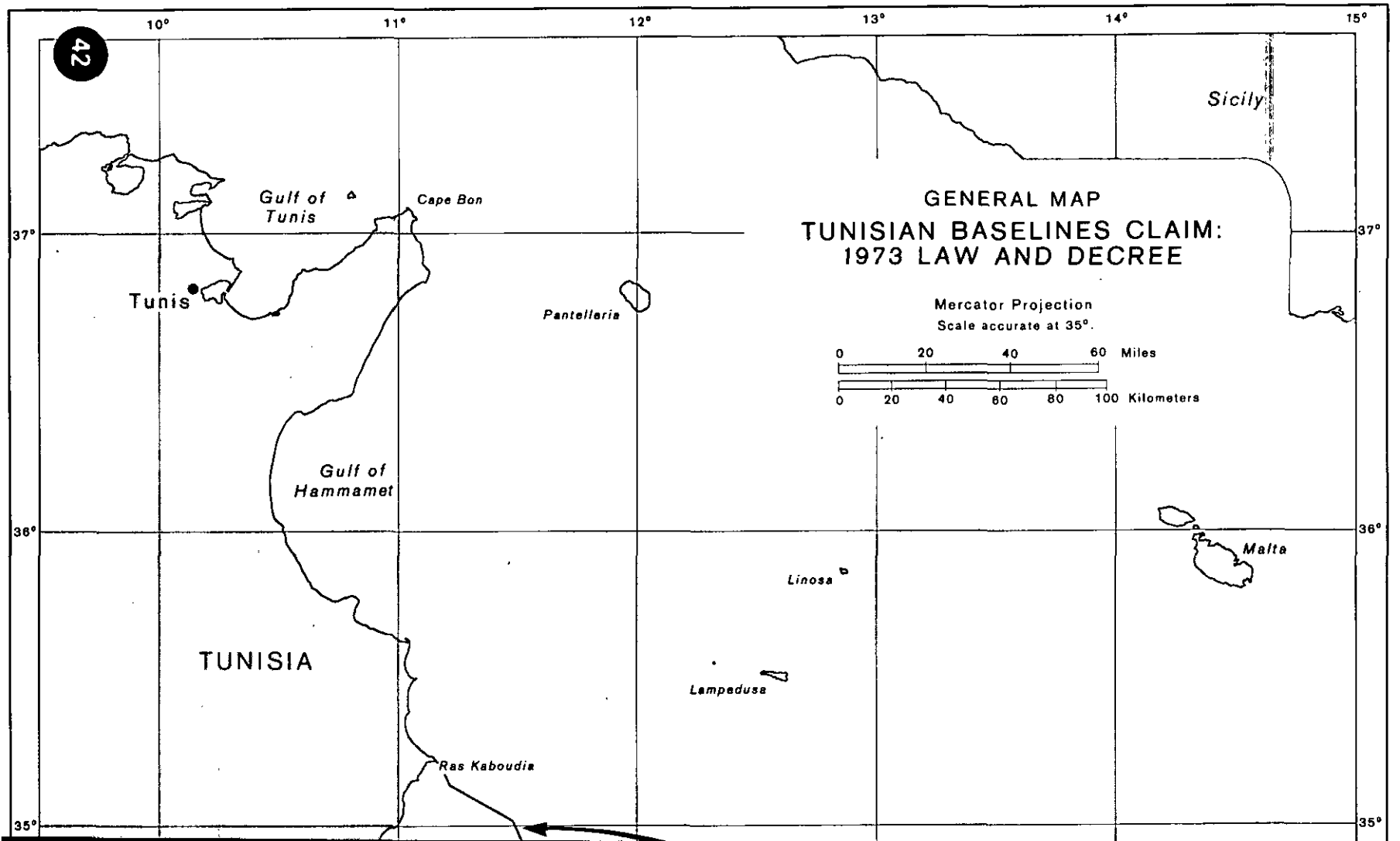


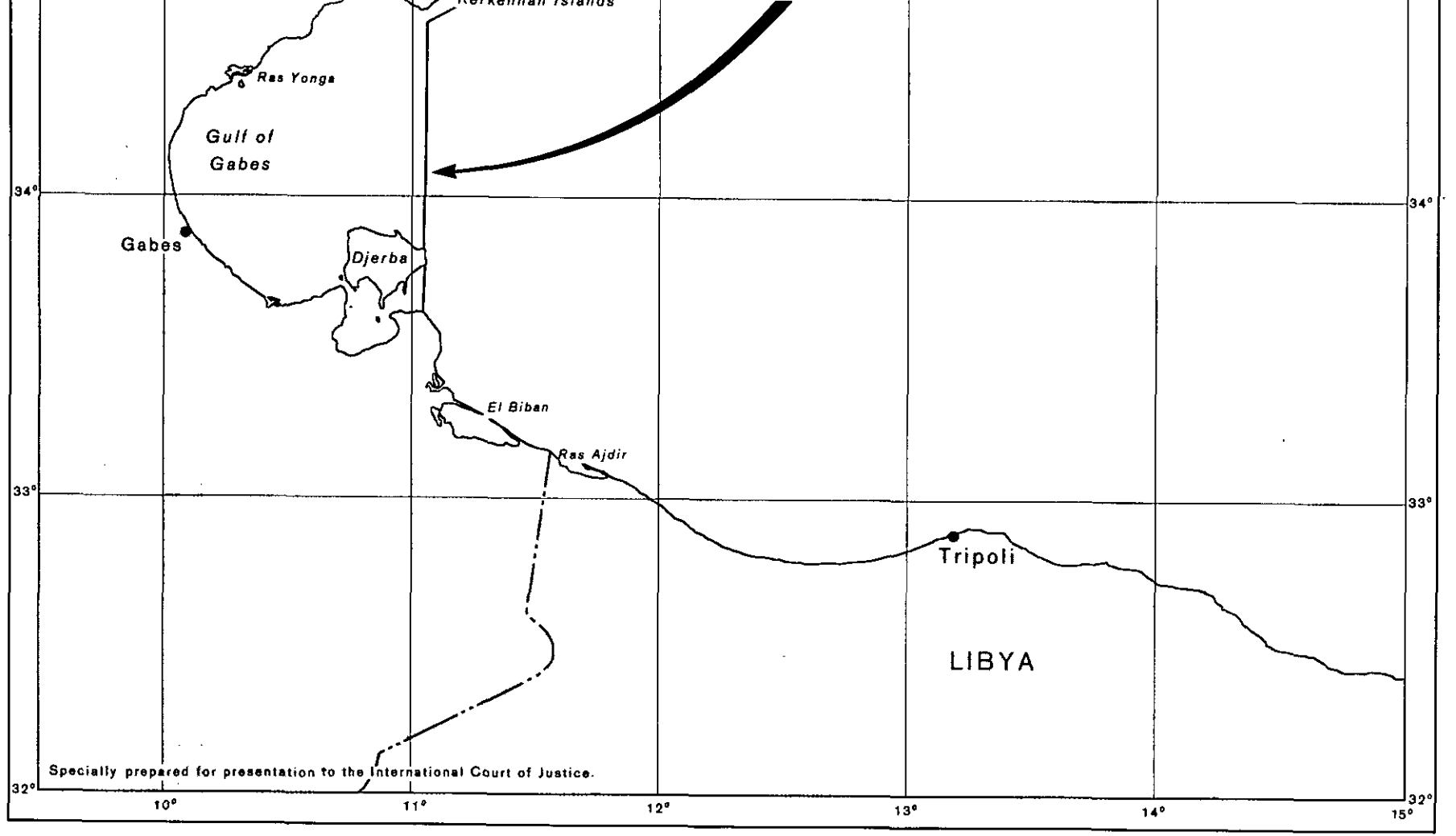
E R I E
S I E
L I B Y E
CHOTT JERID
EL GHARSA
GABES
ILE DE JERBA
ZARZIS
RAS ZIRA
RIDE DE ZIRA
RAS AJDIR
JEFFARA
ZUARA
RAS TAJURA
TRIPOLI
SILLON TRIPOLITAIN
MISSURATA
RAS ZARROUK
SYRTE
BEN GHAZ
CUVETTE DU GOLFE DE SYRTE
GOLFE DE SYRTE
RELIEF NON RELEVE
RELIEF NON RELEVE


10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
37°
36°
35°
Sicily
GENERAL MAP
1967 TUNISIAN OIL CONCESSION
AND
1968 LIBYAN OIL CONCESSION
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 35°.
0 20 40 60 Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometers
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Malta
Linosa
TUNISIA
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia


Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Tunisian Oil Concession (1967)
34°
Gabes
Djerba
Bearing North 26° East
El Biban
Libyan Oil Concession (1968)
Ras Ajdir
33°
Tripoli
LIBYA
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
32°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°

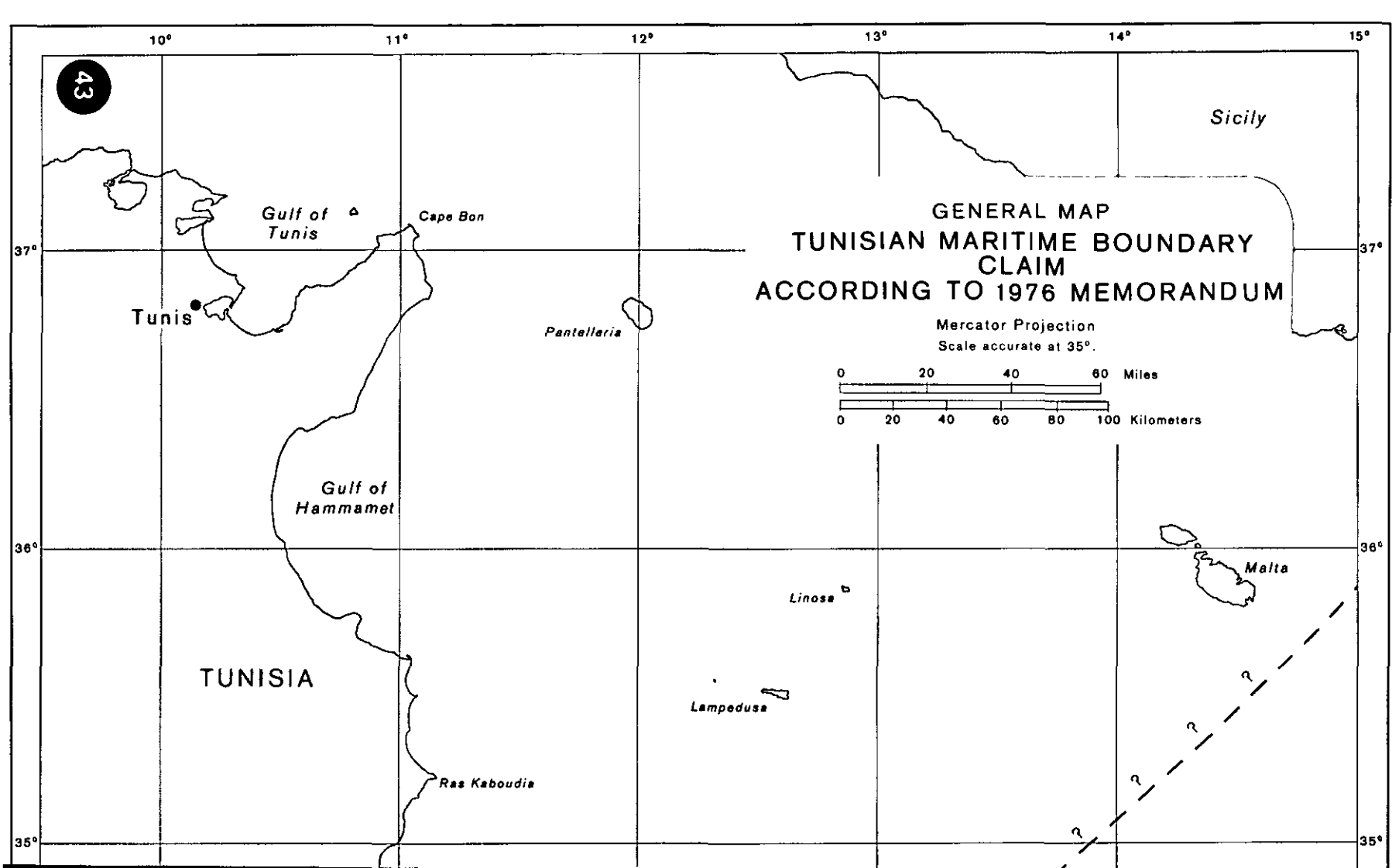
Map No. 3

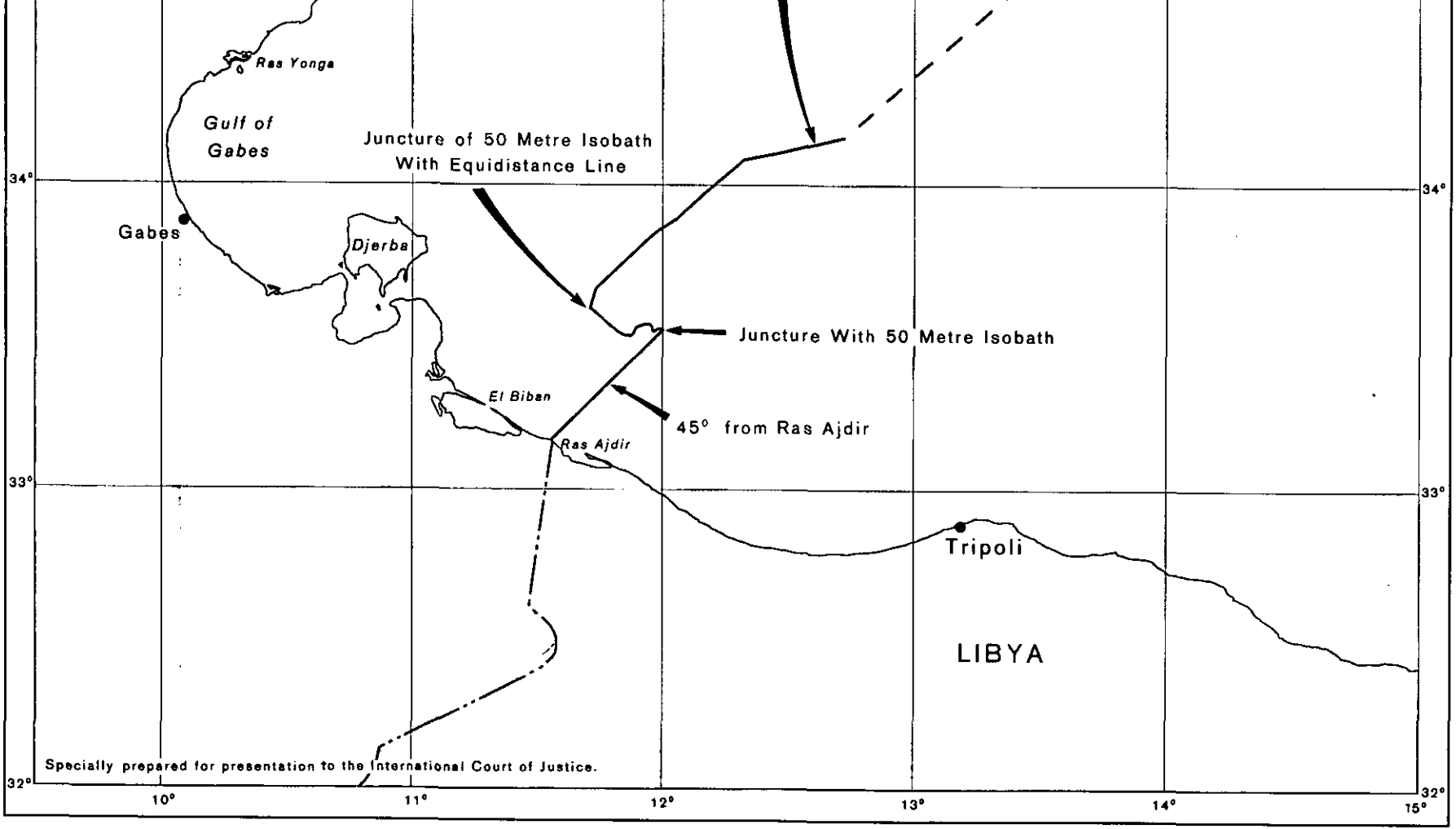

10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
37°
36°
35°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
GENERAL MAP
TUNISIAN BASELINES CLAIM:
1973 LAW AND DECREE
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 35°.
0 20 40 60 Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometers
Gulf of Hammamet
Malta
Linosa
TUNISIA
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia



Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.

Map No. 4


43
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
37°
36°
35°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
GENERAL MAP
TUNISIAN MARITIME BOUNDARY CLAIM
ACCORDING TO 1976 MEMORANDUM
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 35°.
0 20 40 60 Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometers
Gulf of Hammamet
Malta
Linosa
TUNISIA
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
?
?
?
?


Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Juncture of 50 Metre Isobath With Equidistance Line
Gabes
Djerba
Juncture With 50 Metre Isobath
El Biban
45° from Ras Ajdir
Ras Ajdir
Tripoli
LIBYA
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
34°
33°
32°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°

Map No. 8

Fig. (4A and B) Tethys (the E-W running sea separating the European and African plates some 100 million years ago) at its maximum development is thought by some to have been bounded on the west near Nova Scotia by a single primeval continent, Pungea (white 4A). Others believe that during this period the Tethys separated North America, which belonged to Laurasia, from South America and Africa, a part of Gondwanaland (4B) (Sylvester *et al.*. 1968).

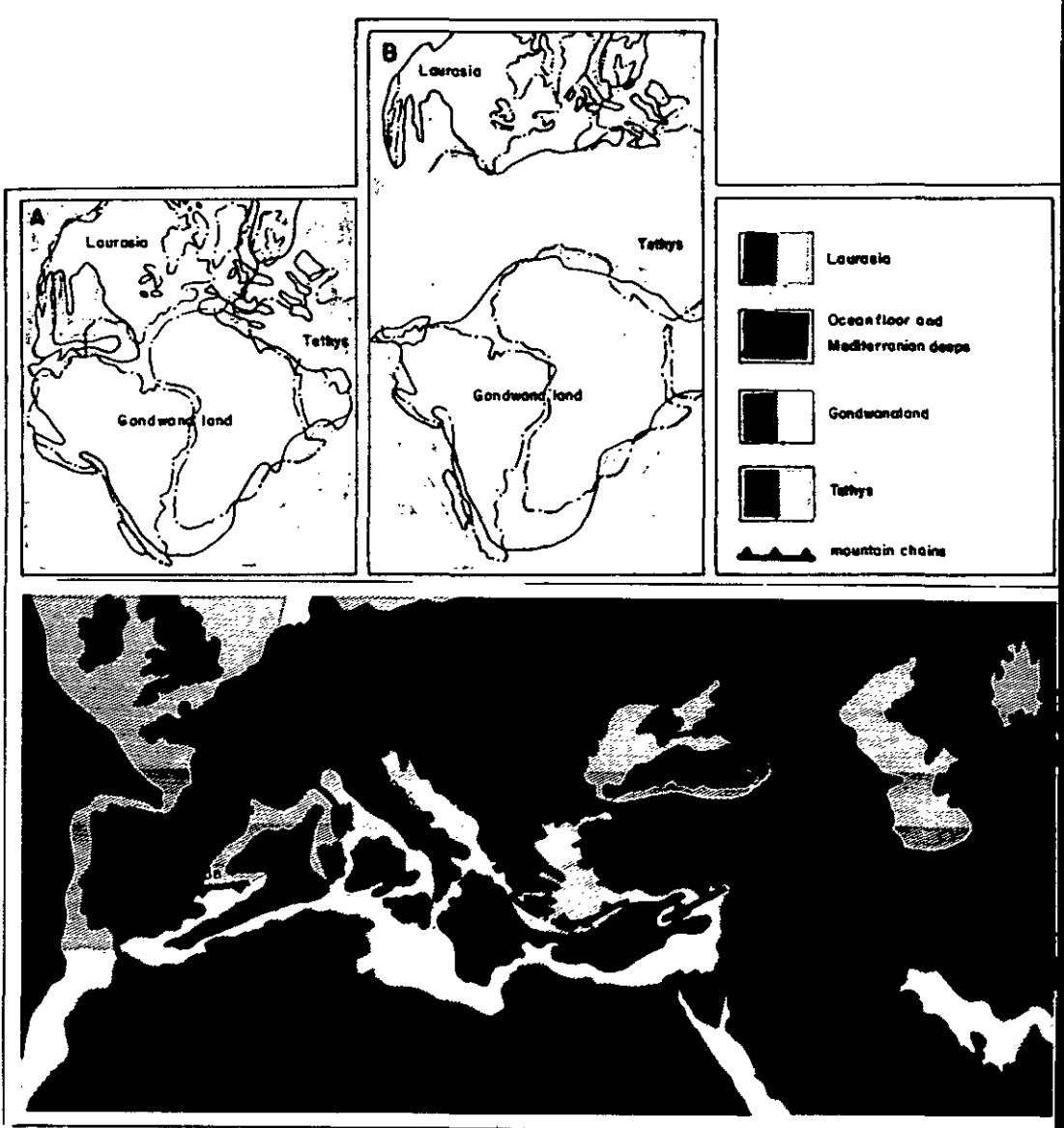


Fig.4C:- SHOWING THAT THE MOBIL ALPINE BELT IS A WESTWARLD EXTENTION OF A LARGER TECTONIC BELT (Tethys) AFTER SYLVESTER 1968.

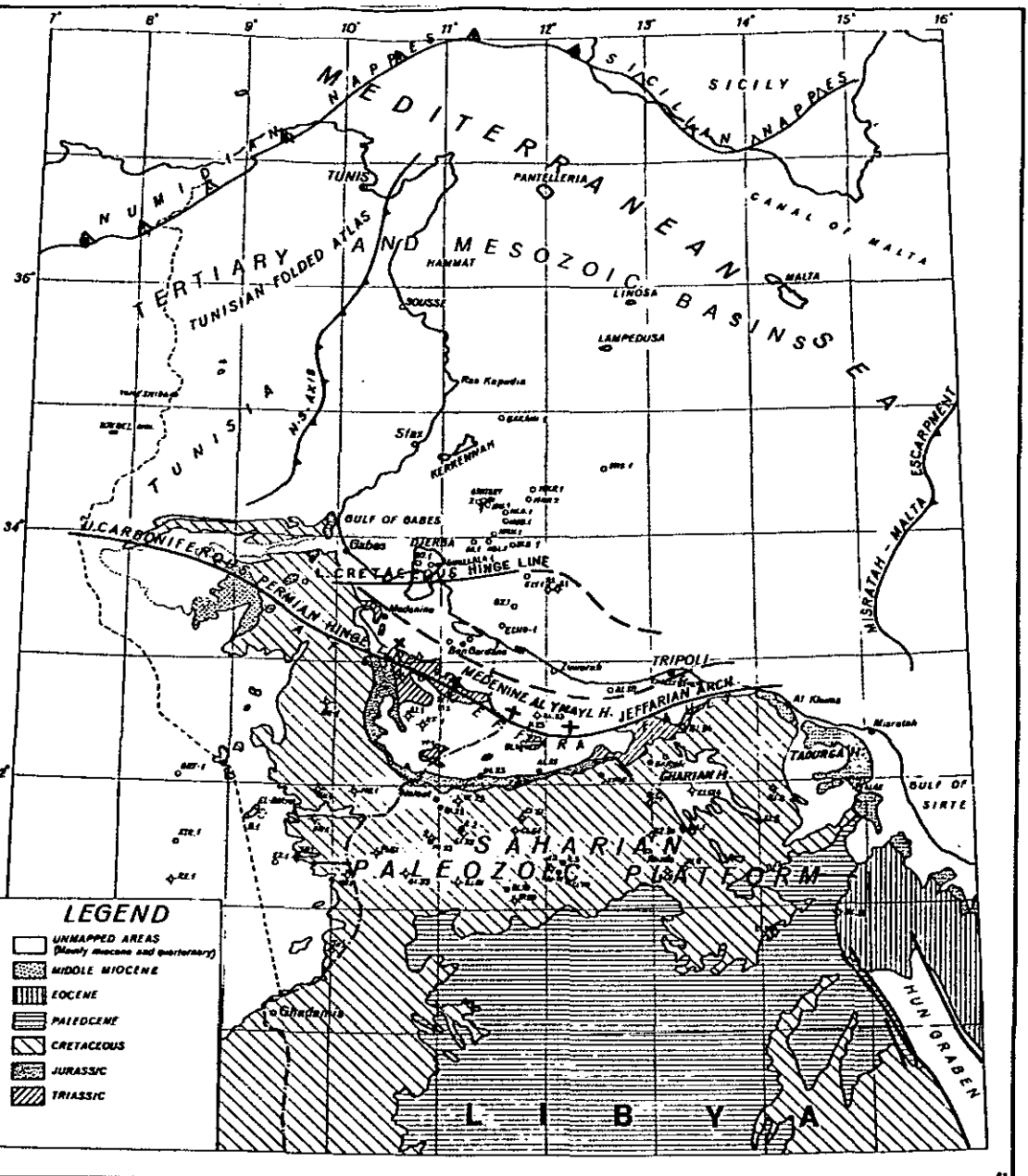
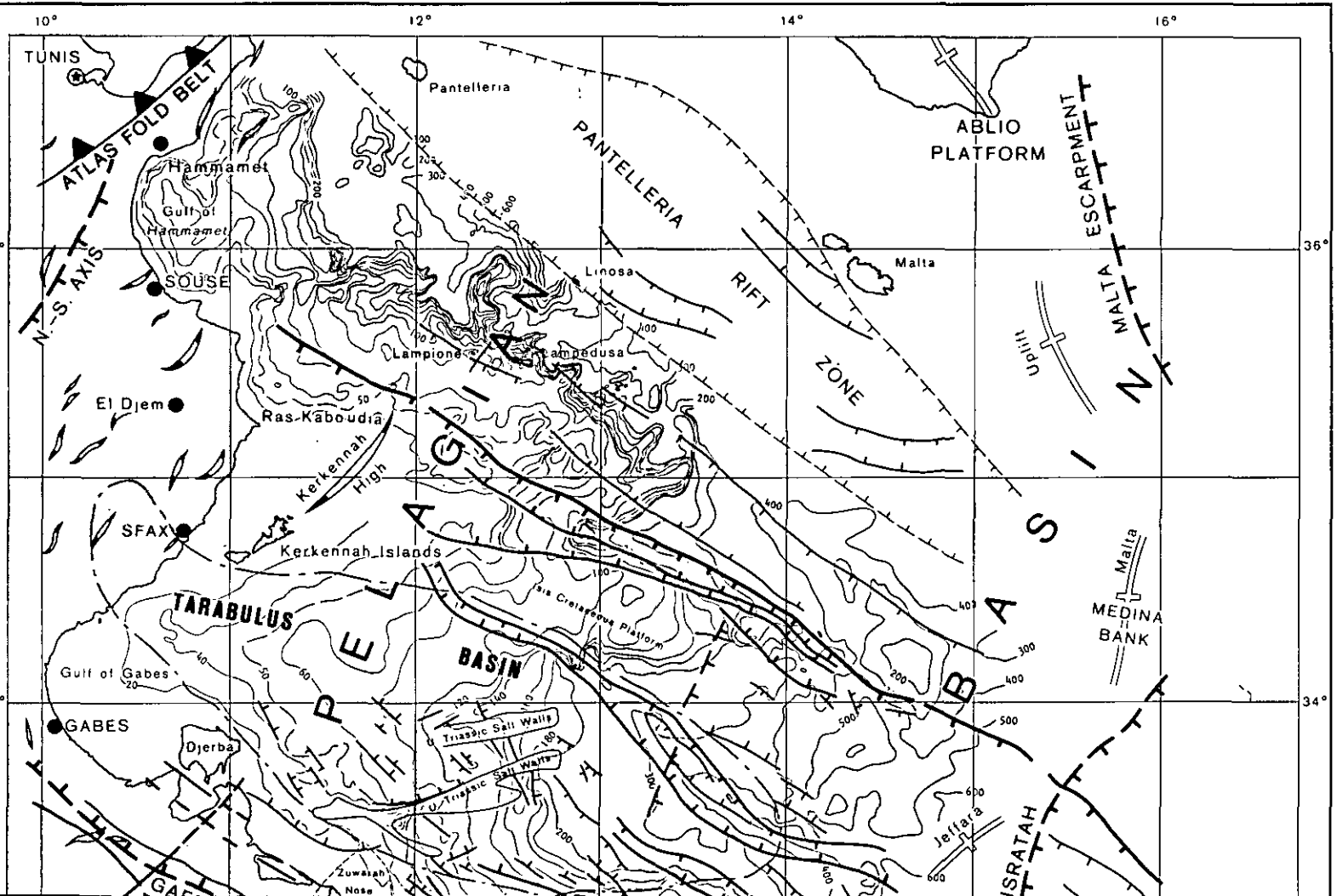
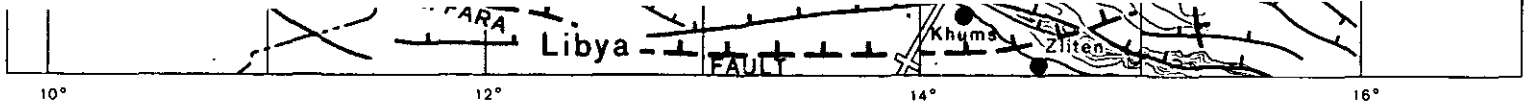


FIG.6 GENERAL GEOLOGIC FRAME WORK OF THE ONSHORE AREA


10°
12°
14°
16°
36°
34°
TUNIS
ATLAS FOLD BELT
N-S AXIS
Hammamet
Gulf of Hammamet
SOUSE
El Djem
Ras-Kaboudia
Kerkennah High
SFAX
Kerkennah Islands
Gulf of Gabes
GABES
Djerba
TARABULUS BASIN
Pantelleria
PANTELLERIA RIFT ZONE
Linosa
Lampione
Lampedusa
Malta
ABLIO PLATFORM
ESCARPMENT
MALTA
Uplift
Malta
MEDINA BANK
Six Cretaceous Platform
Triassic Salt Walls
Triassic Salt Walls
Jeffara
ISRATAH
Zuwarah
Nose



BATHYMETRIC OVERLAY TO THE OFFSHORE TECTONIC TRENDS

Tectonic Fractures and Folds

- Major Fractures
- Minor Fractures

Atlas Fold Belt and Related Trends

- Axes of Folds

Tectonic Limits

- Limits of the Pelagian Basin
- Limits of the Tarabulus Basin

Tectonic Plates

- Limits of Western Mediterranean Nappes

Axes of Major Plates

- Uplift

Geographic Limits

- International Boundaries
- Land/Sea Boundaries

0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 Kilometers

Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.

Scale accurate at 34°.

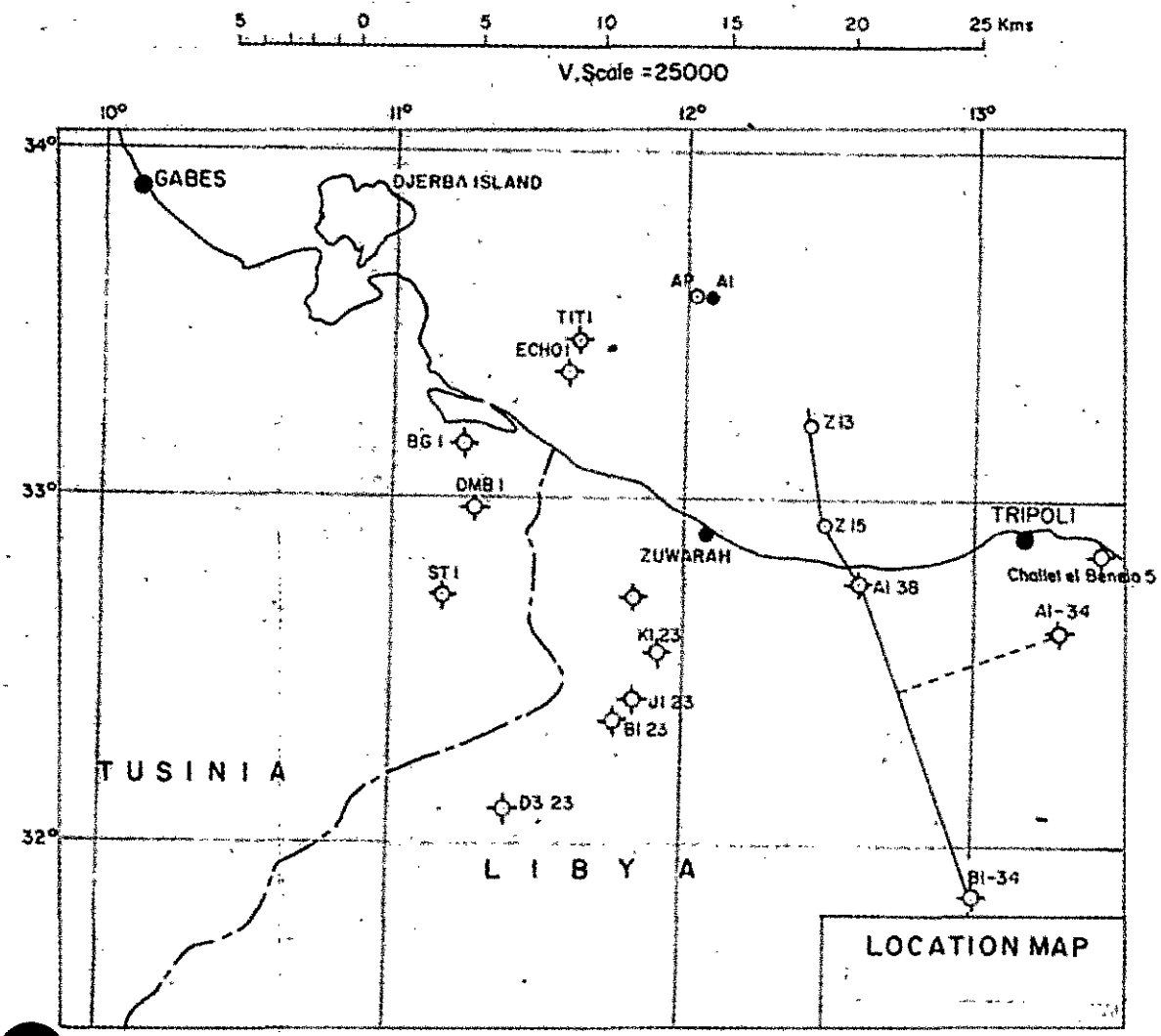
FIGURE 13

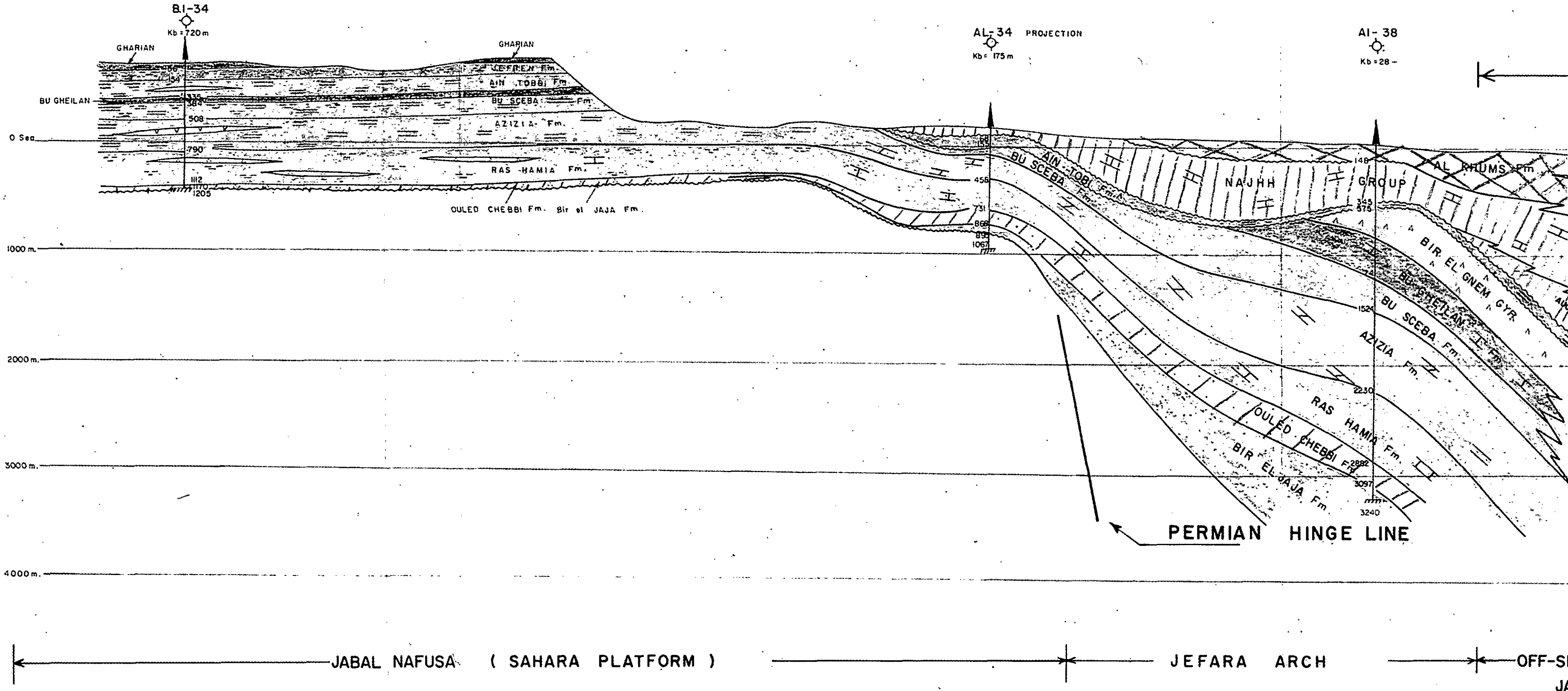
The blue lines and legend were produced originally on a transparent overlay

(47) (48) (49) Les planches 1 et 2 de l'annexe II au mémoire de la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne ont été reprises dans le contre-mémoire de la Tunisie avec un transparent superposable (figure 4.04).

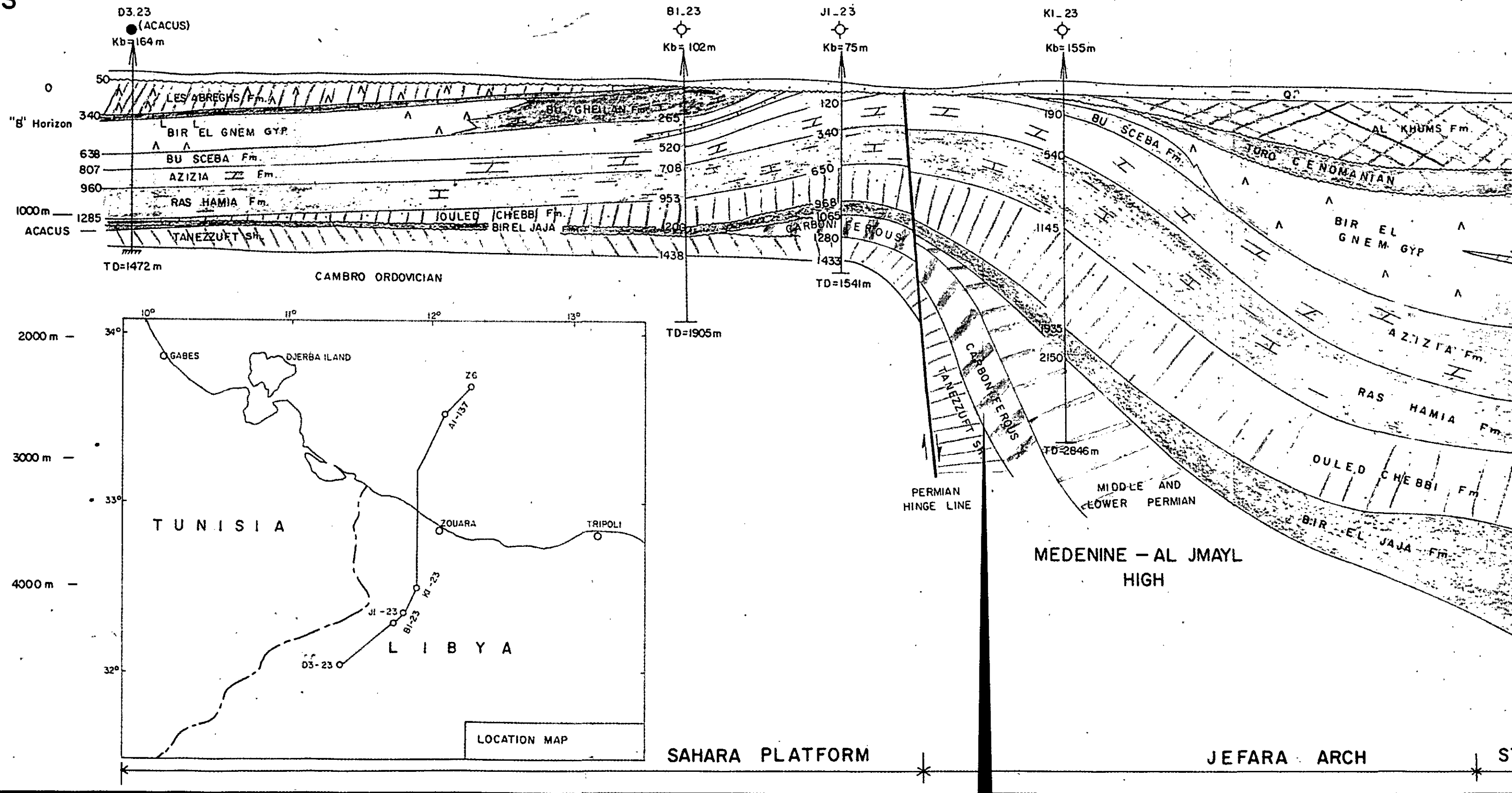
PLATE:1 GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION
BI-34 GHARIAN AI-34 AI-38 ZI5-ZI3

MODIFIED AFTER AQUITAINE 1975.



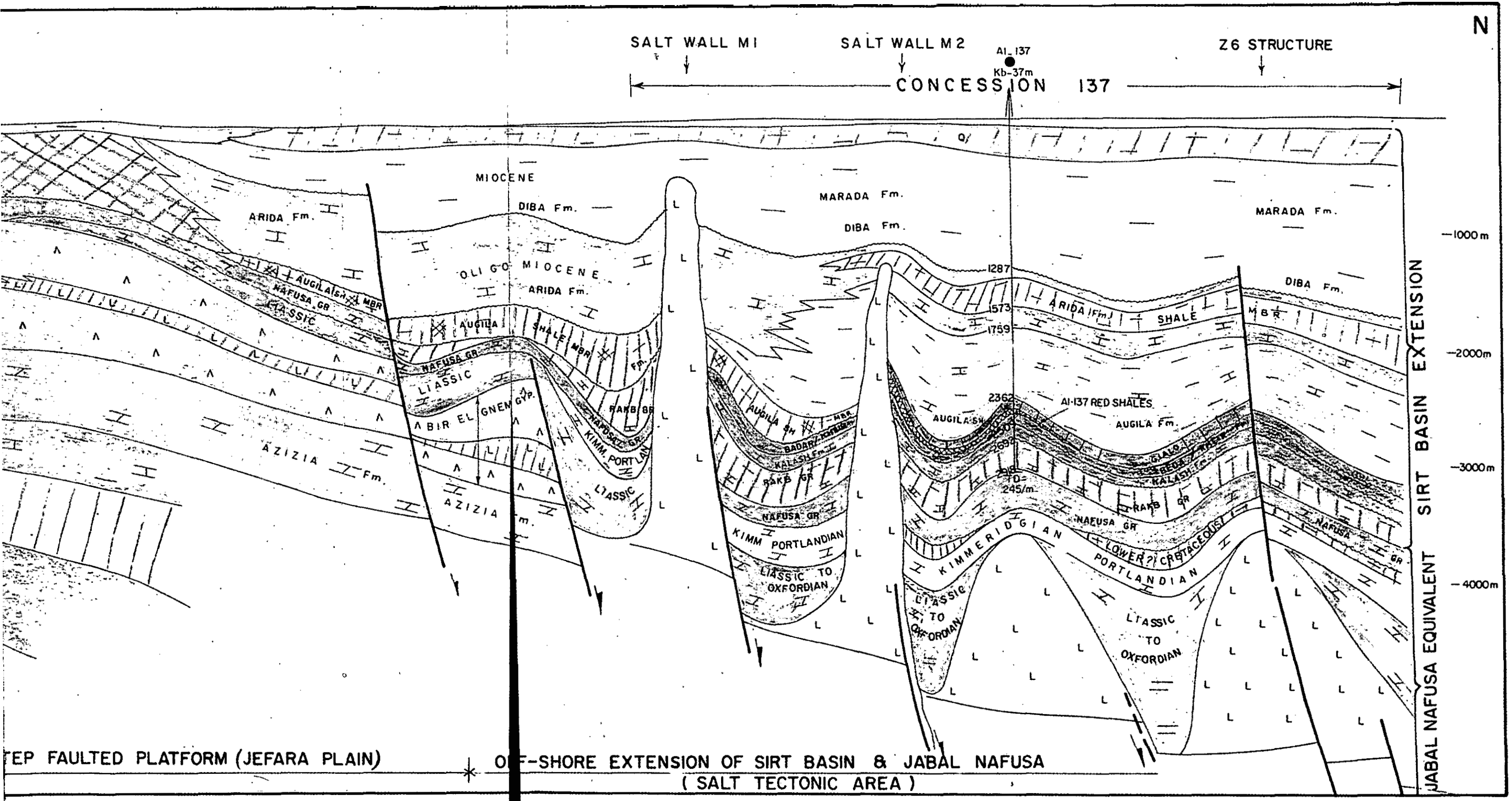

B.I-34
Kb = 720 m
GHARIAN
GHARIAN
BU GHEILAN
AIN TOBBI Fm.
BU SCEBA Fm.
AZIZIA Fm.
RAS HAMIA Fm.
OULED CHEBBI Fm.
Bir el JAJA Fm.
AL-34 PROJECTION
Kb = 175 m
AI-38
Kb = 28 –
NAJHH GROUP
AL KHUMS Fm.
BIR EL GNEM GYR
BU GHEILAN
BIR EL JAJA Fm.
0 Sea
1000 m.
2000 m.
3000 m.
4000 m.
PERMIAN HINGE LINE
JABAL NAFUSA (SAHARA PLATFORM)
JEFARA ARCH
OFF-SI
JA

S



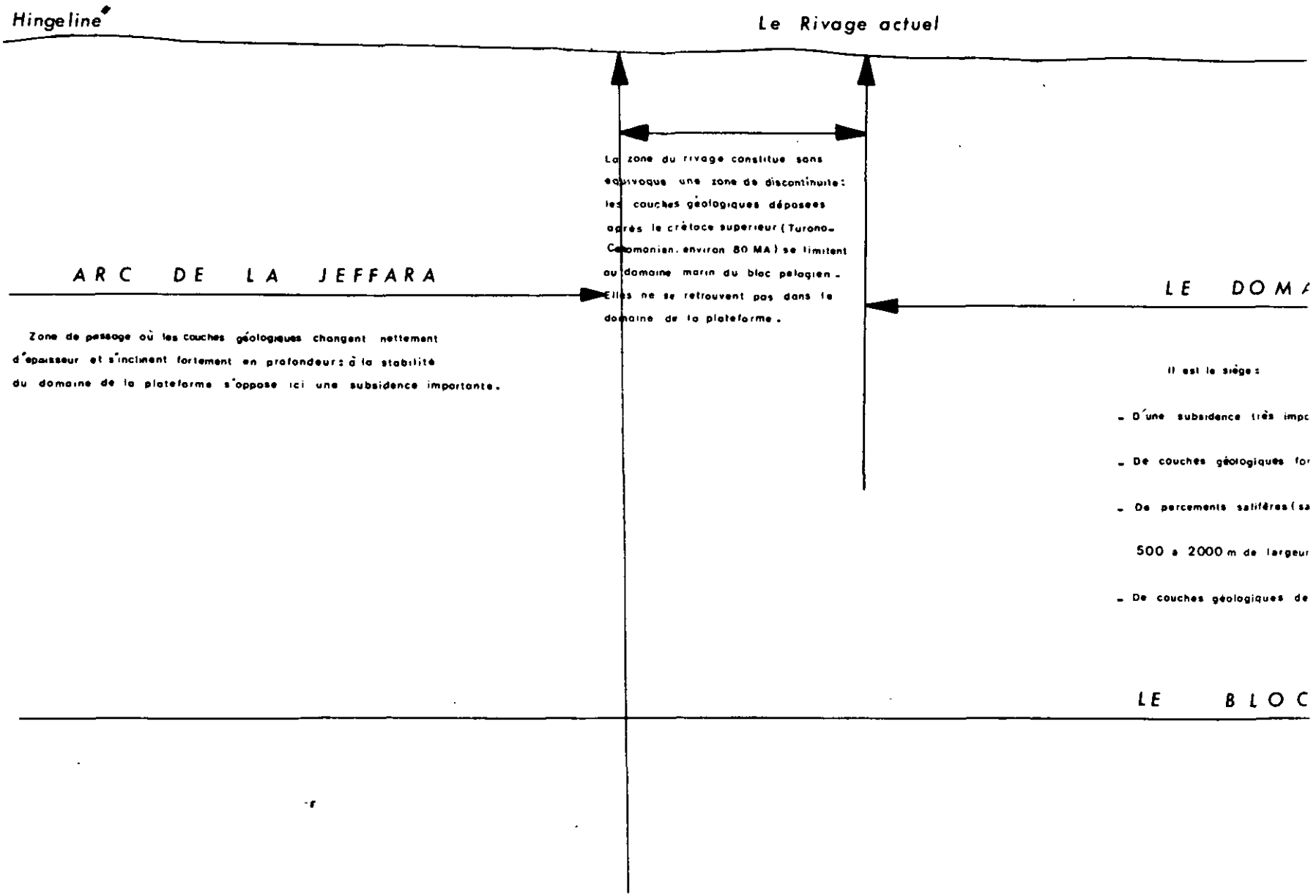
MODIFIED AFTER AQUITAINE \ 1975

PLATE: 2 GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECT



ION D3-23 J1-23 K1-23 AI-137 Z6 PROJECT

Scale - Vertical 1: 250.000 Horizontal 1: 25.000


Hingeline
Le Rivage actuel
La zone du rivage constitue sans équivoque une zone de discontinuité: les couches géologiques déposées après le crétace supérieur (Turono-Cénomanien, environ 80 MA) se limitent au domaine marin du bloc pelagien. Elles ne se retrouvent pas dans le domaine de la plateforme.
ARC DE LA JEFFARA
Zone de passage où les couches géologiques changent nettement d'épaisseur et s'inclinent fortement en profondeur: à la stabilité du domaine de la plateforme s'oppose ici une subsidence importante.
LE DOMA
Il est le siège:
- D'une subsidence très impo
- De couches géologiques for
- De percements salifères (sa
500 à 2000 m de largeur
- De couches géologiques de
LE BLOC

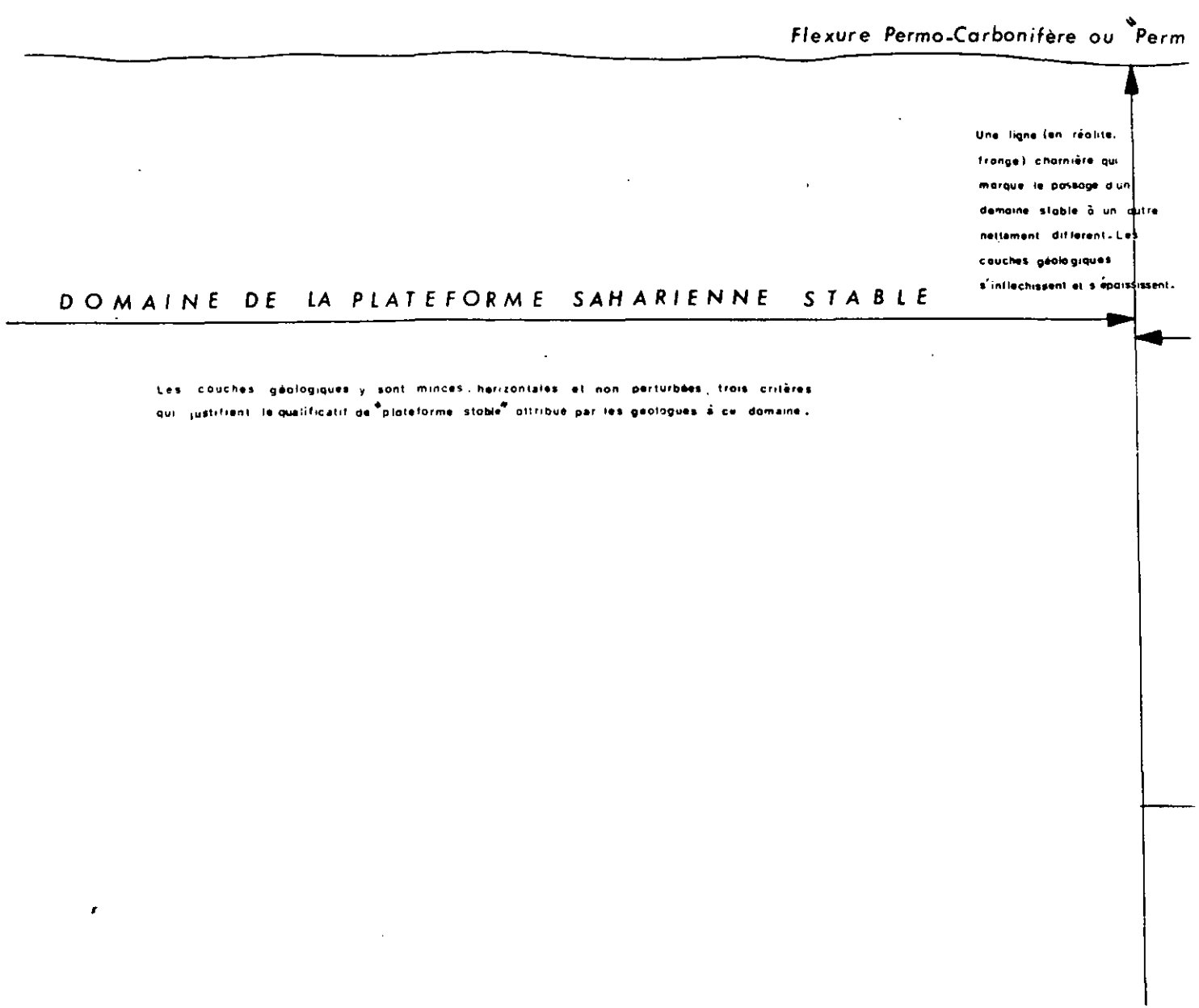

Flexure Permo-Carbonifère ou "Perm
Une ligne (en réalité, frange) charnière qui marque le passage d'un domaine stable à un autre nettement différent. Les couches géologiques s'infléchissent et s'épaississent.
DOMAINE DE LA PLATEFORME SAHARIENNE STABLE
Les couches géologiques y sont minces, horizontales et non perturbées, trois critères qui justifient le qualificatif de "plateforme stable" attribué par les géologues à ce domaine.

Fig. 4.01

N E P L I S S E D U B L O C P E L A G I E N

e (couches géologiques épaisses).

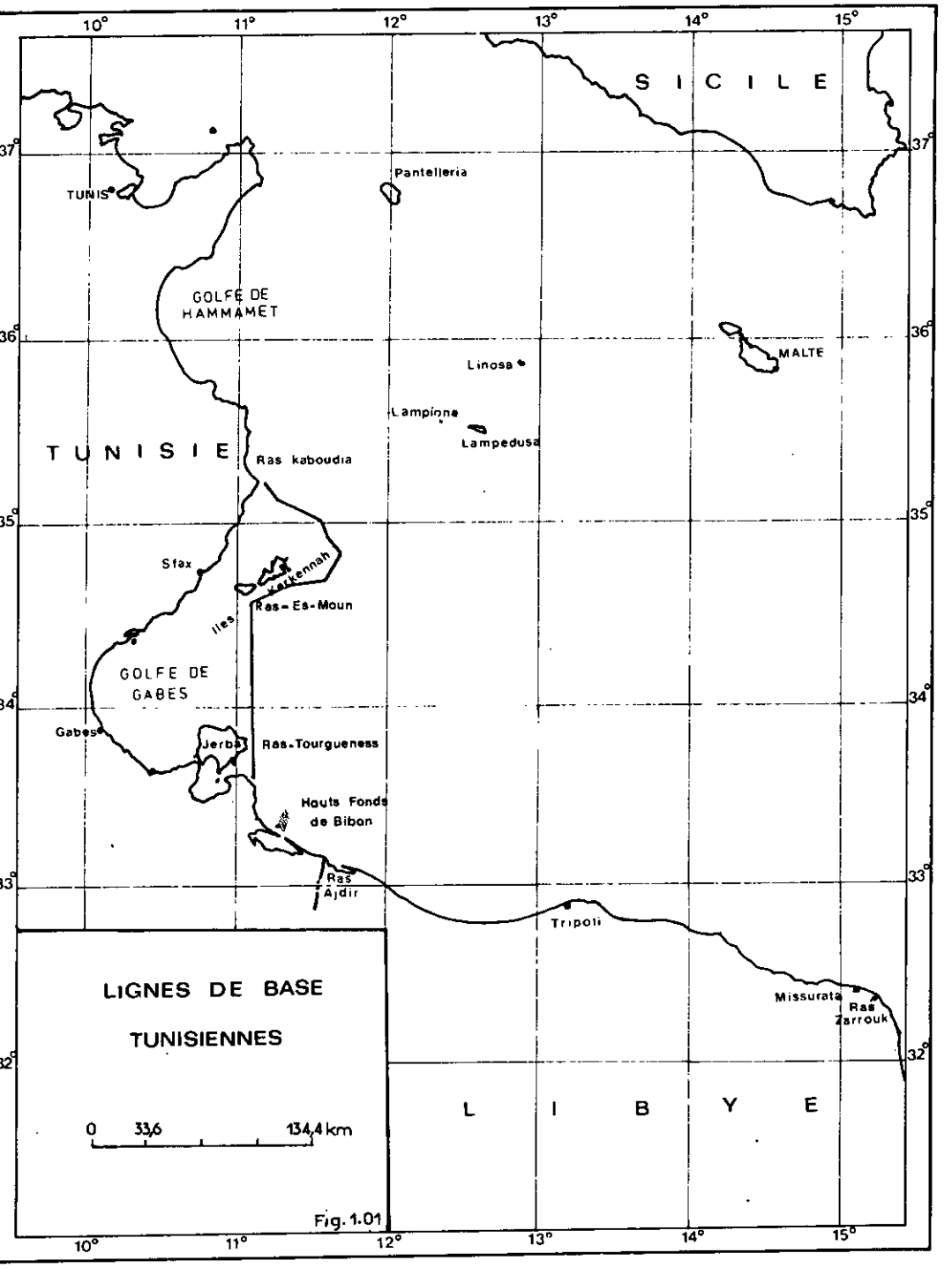
nt déformées.

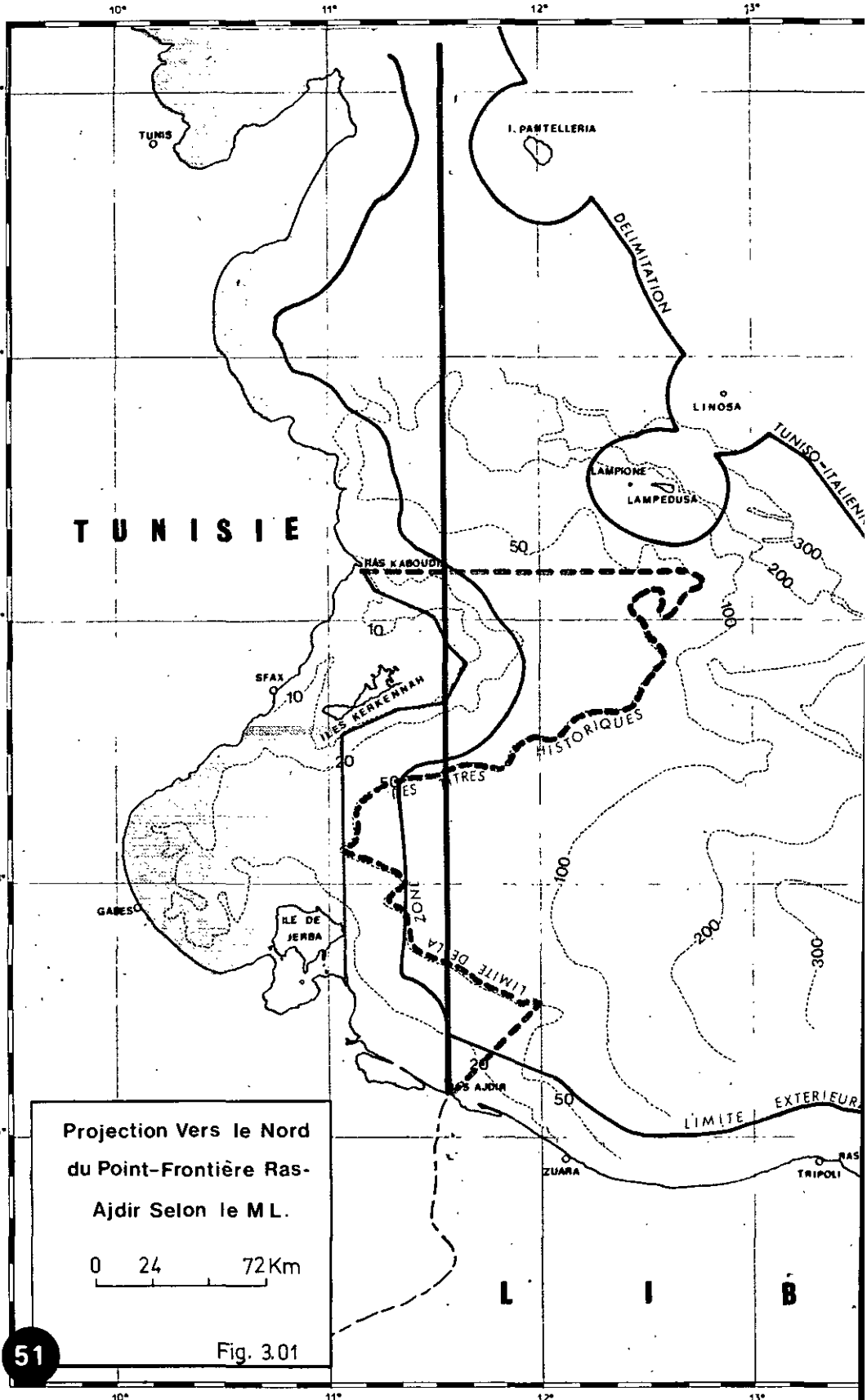
is), de véritables murailles de sel ayant 2000 à 3500 m de hauteur.

ase et s'etendant parfois sur 130 Kms (Planche V et Fig 13 du ML).

depuis le crétacé superieur et qui sont inconnues dans le domaine de la plateforme.

P E L A G I E N

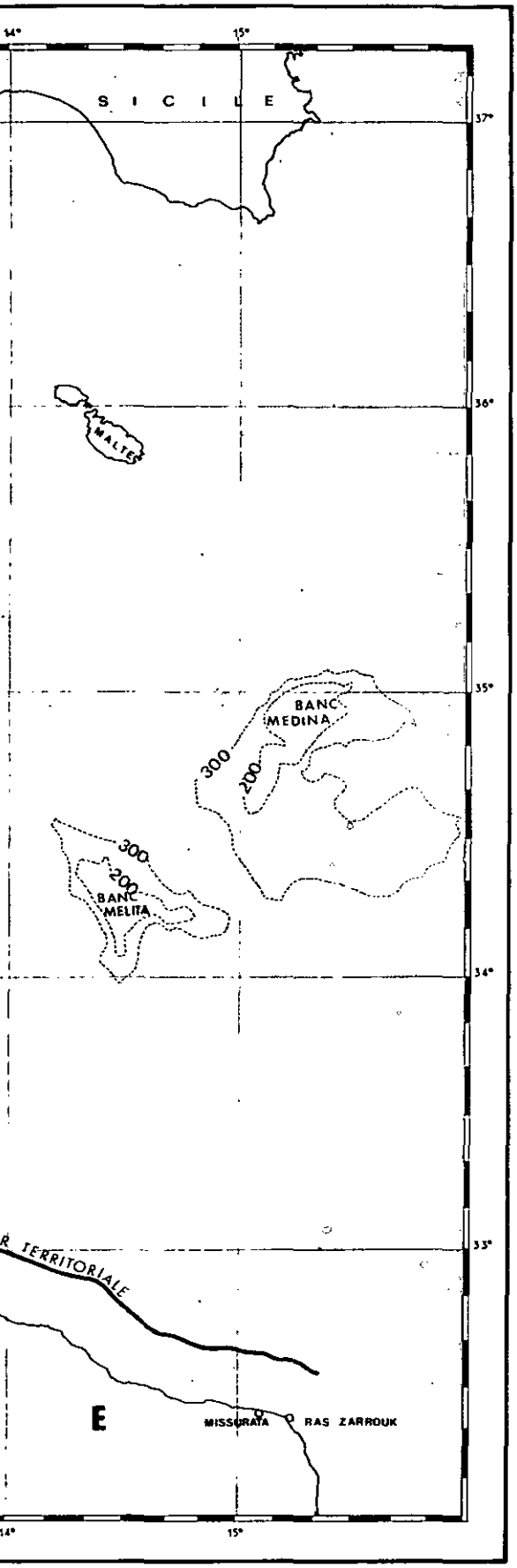

10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
SICILE
TUNIS
Pantelleria
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
MALTE
Linosa
Lampione
Lampedusa
TUNISIE
Ras kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah
Iles
Ras-Es-Moun
GOLFE DE GABES
Gabes
Jerba
Ras-Tourgueness
Hauts Fonds de Biban
Ras Ajdir
Tripoli
Missurata
Ras Zarrouk
LIBYE
LIGNES DE BASE TUNISIENNES
0 33,6 134,4 km
Fig. 1.01



Projection Vers le Nord du Point-Frontière Ras-Ajdir Selon le M L.

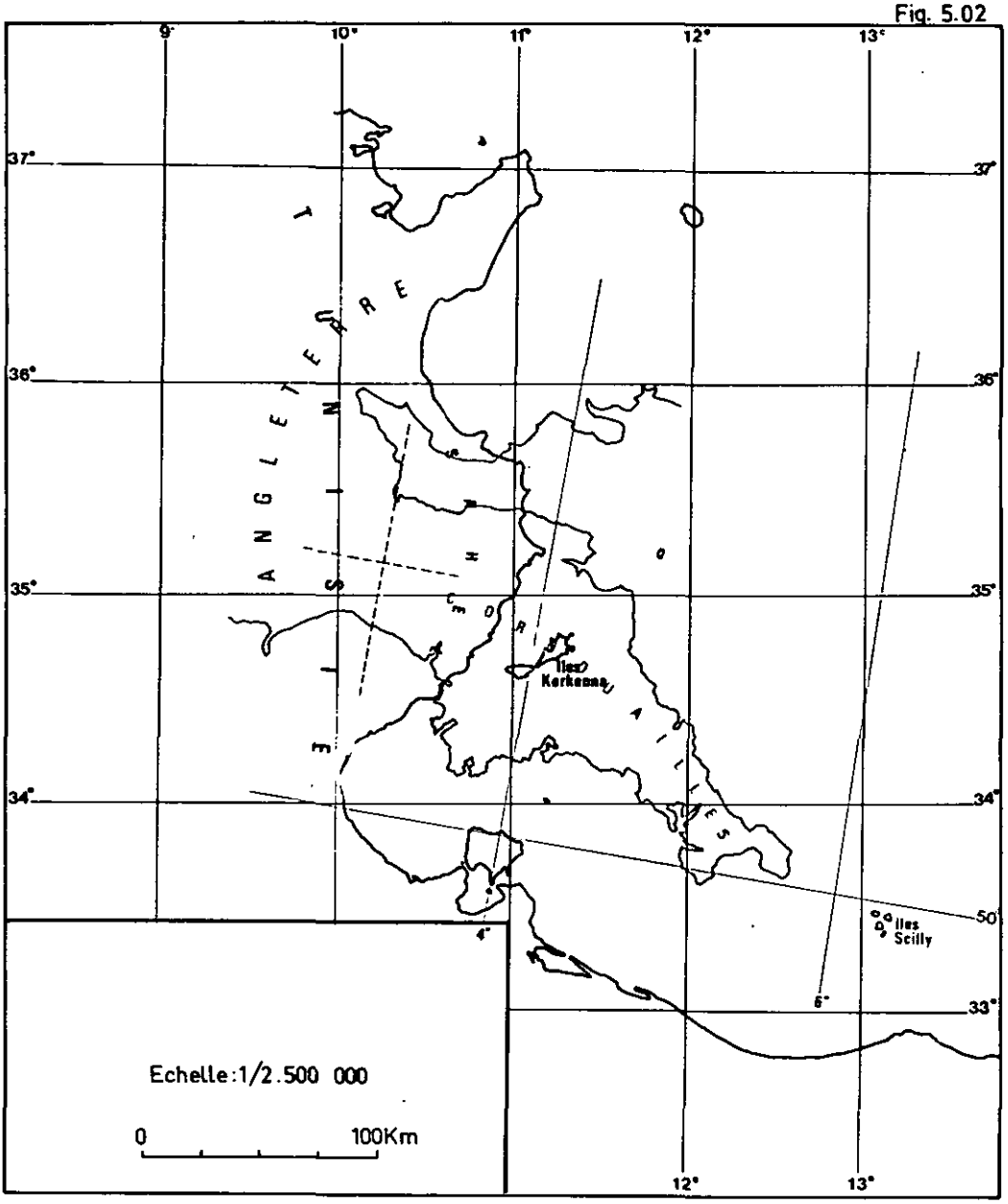
0 24 72 Km

Fig. 3.01


14°
15°
S I C I L E
37°
MALTE
36°
BANC
MEDINA
300
200
35°
300
200
BANC
MELITA
34°
33°
TERRITORIALE
E
MISSURATA
RAS ZARROUK
14°
15°

COMPARAISON ENTRE LES ENSEMBLES COTE DU SAHEL - ILES KERKENNAH ET CORNOUAILLES - ILES SCILLY

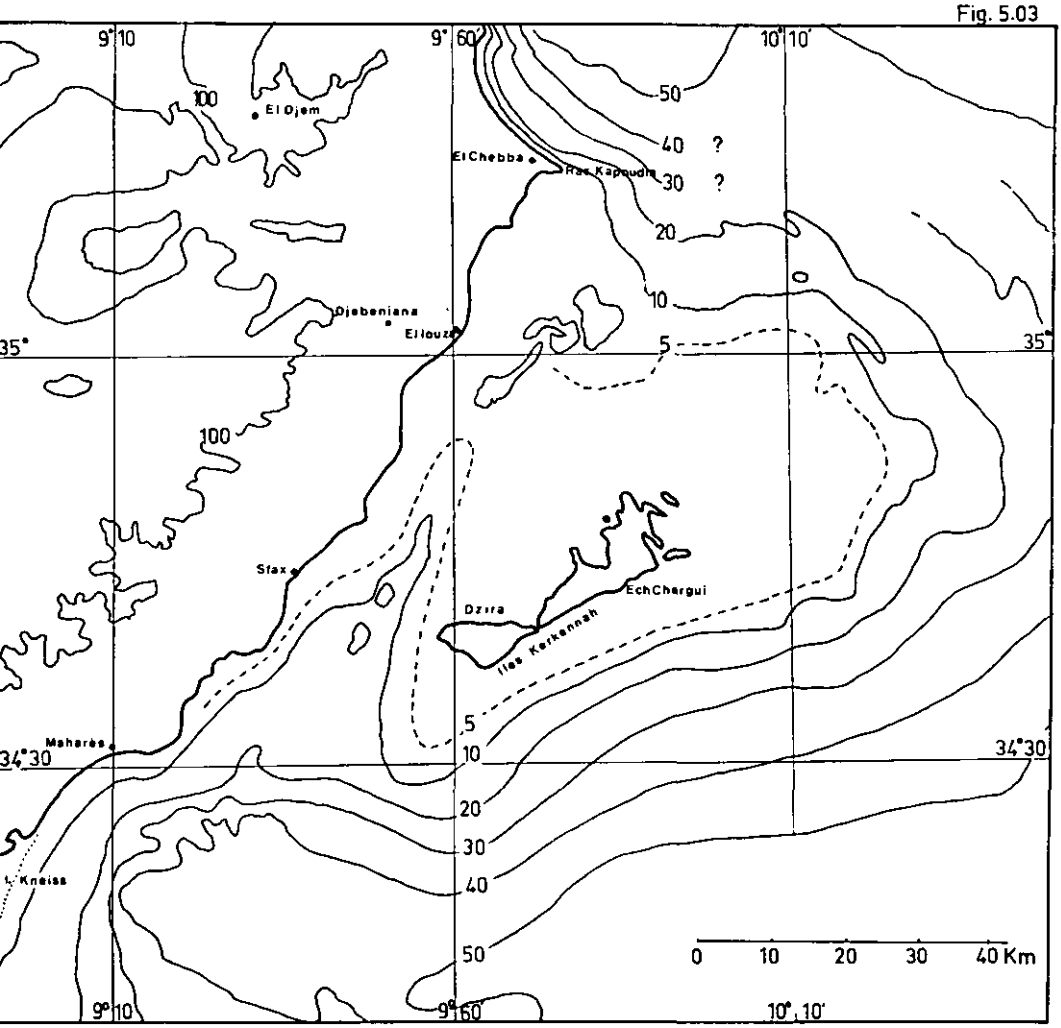
Fig. 5.02



La partie en bleu figurait à l'origine sur un transparent superposable

RATTACHEMENT DES ILES KERKENNAH AU CONTINENT PAR L'INTERMEDIAIRE DE BANCS TRES PEU PROFONDS

Fig. 5.03

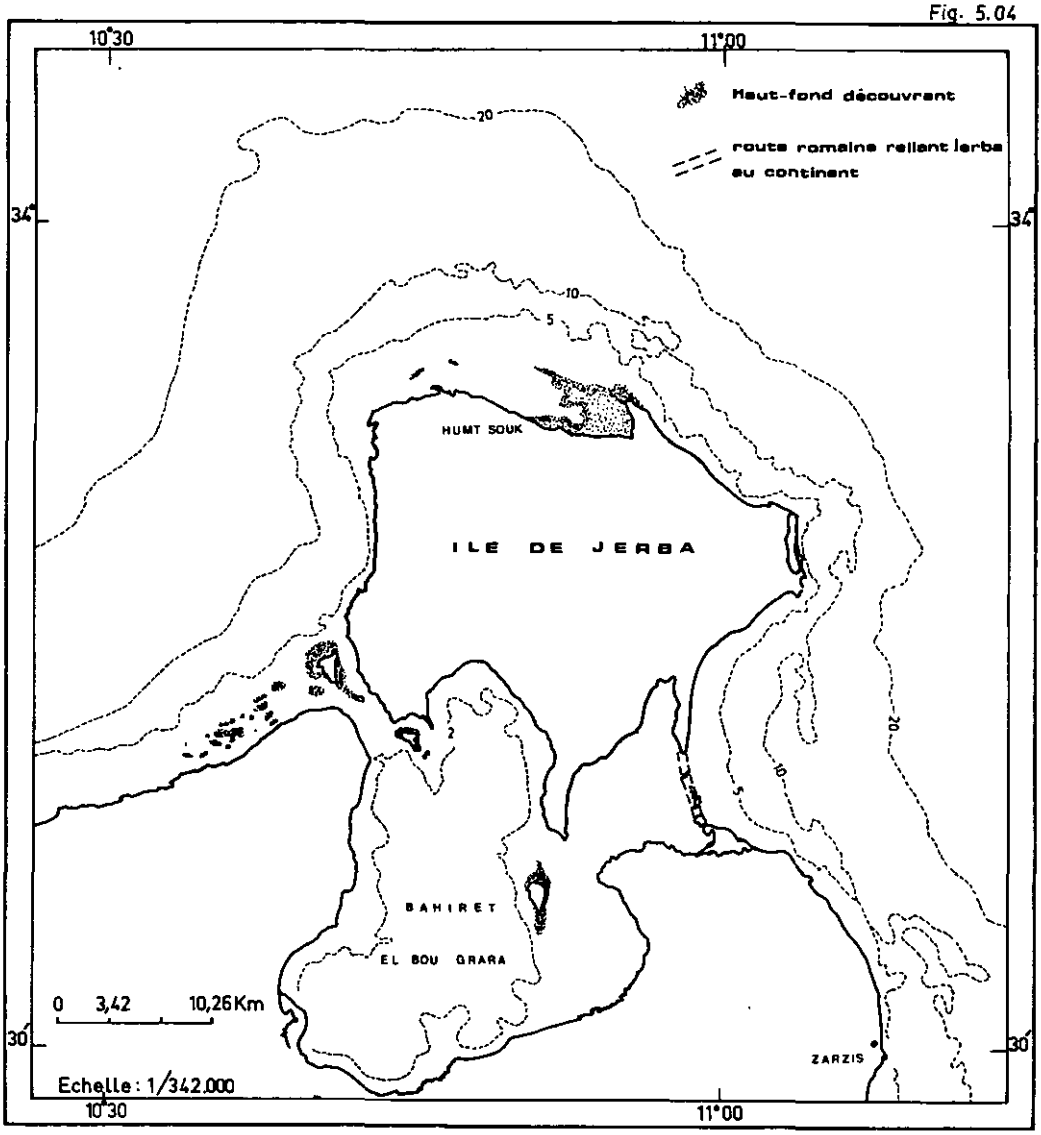


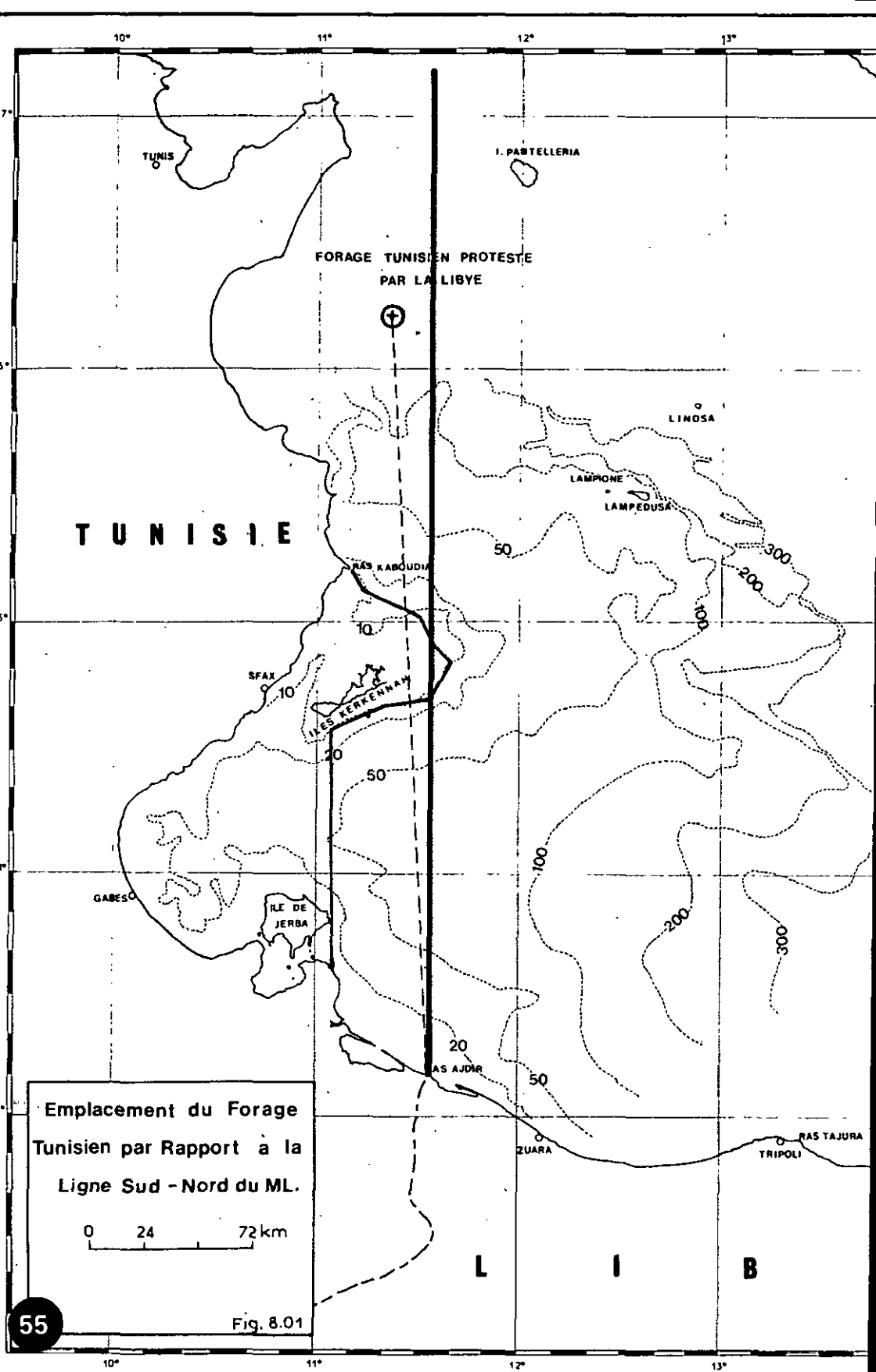
Altimétrie et bathymétrie en mètres.

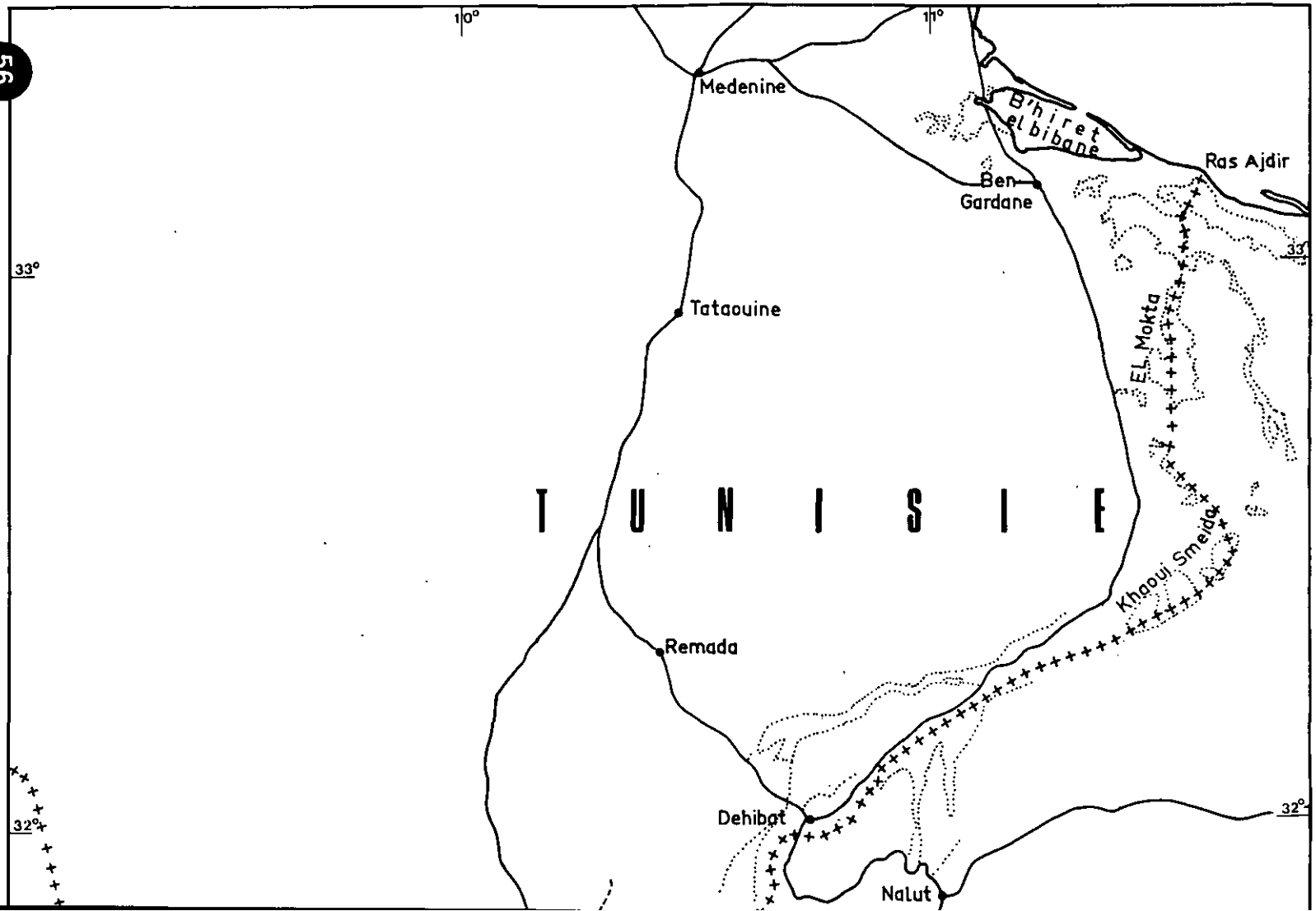
(D'après J. Despois; Revue Tunisienne, 1e trimestre, ns 29 p.15,(fig. 2); 1937)

RATTACHEMENT DE L'ILE DE JERBA AU CONTINENT

Fig. 5.04




10°
11°
12°
13°
TUNIS
I. PANTELLERIA
FORAGE TUNISIEN PROTESTE
PAR LA LIBYE
LINOSA
LAMPIONE
LAMPEDUSA
TUNISIE
RAS KABOUDIA
50
300
200
100
10
SFAX
10
ILES KERKENNAH
20
50
100
200
300
GABES
ILE DE
JERBA
20
RAS AJDIR
50
ZUARA
RAS TAJURA
TRIPOLI
L I B
Emplacement du Forage
Tunisien par Rapport à la
Ligne Sud - Nord du ML.
0 24 72 km
Fig. 8.01


10°
11°
Medenine
B'hiret el bibane
Ras Ajdir
Ben Gardane
33°
33
Tataouine
El Mokta
T U N I S I E
Khaouj Smeida
Remada
32°
32
Dehibat
Nalut

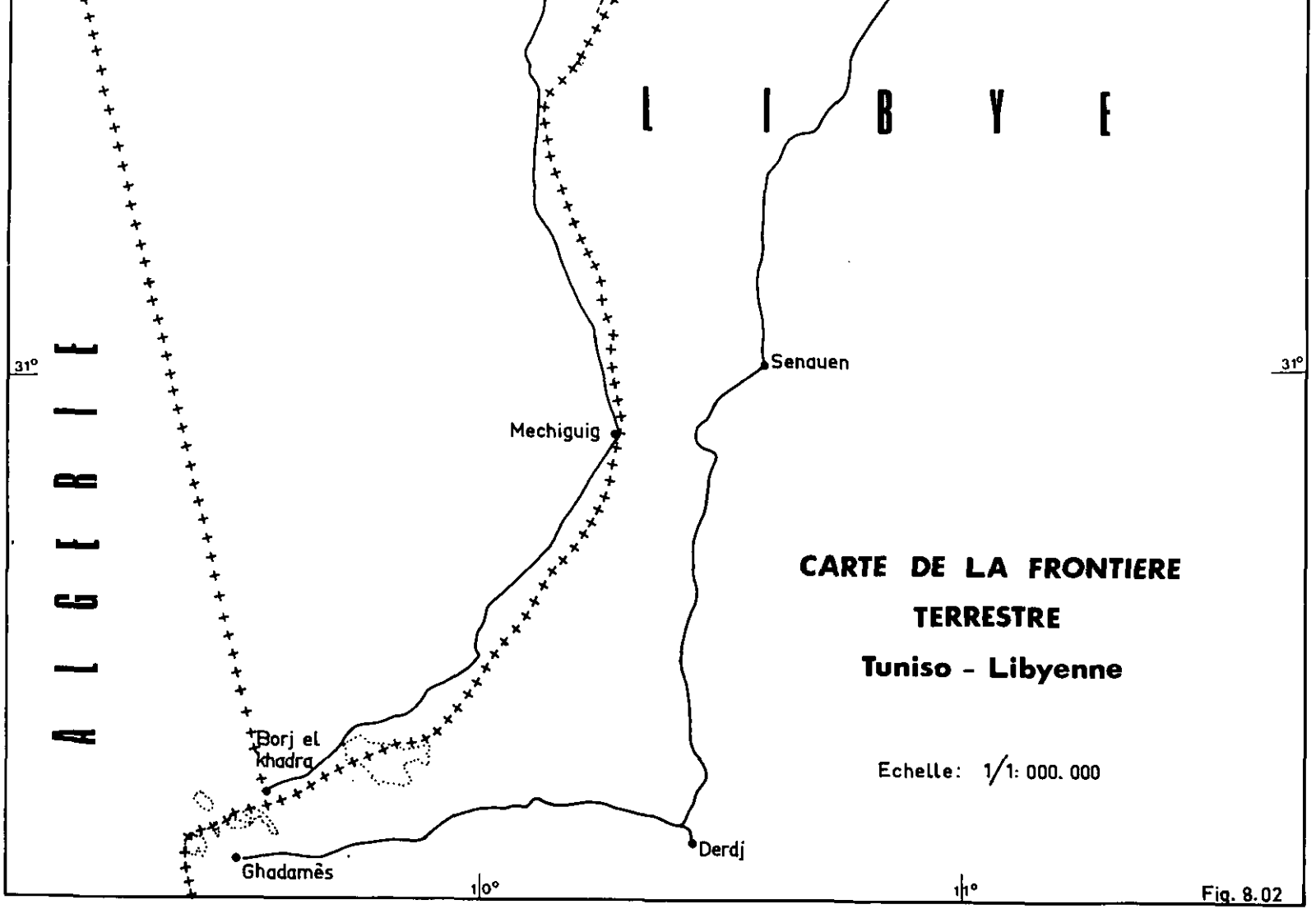
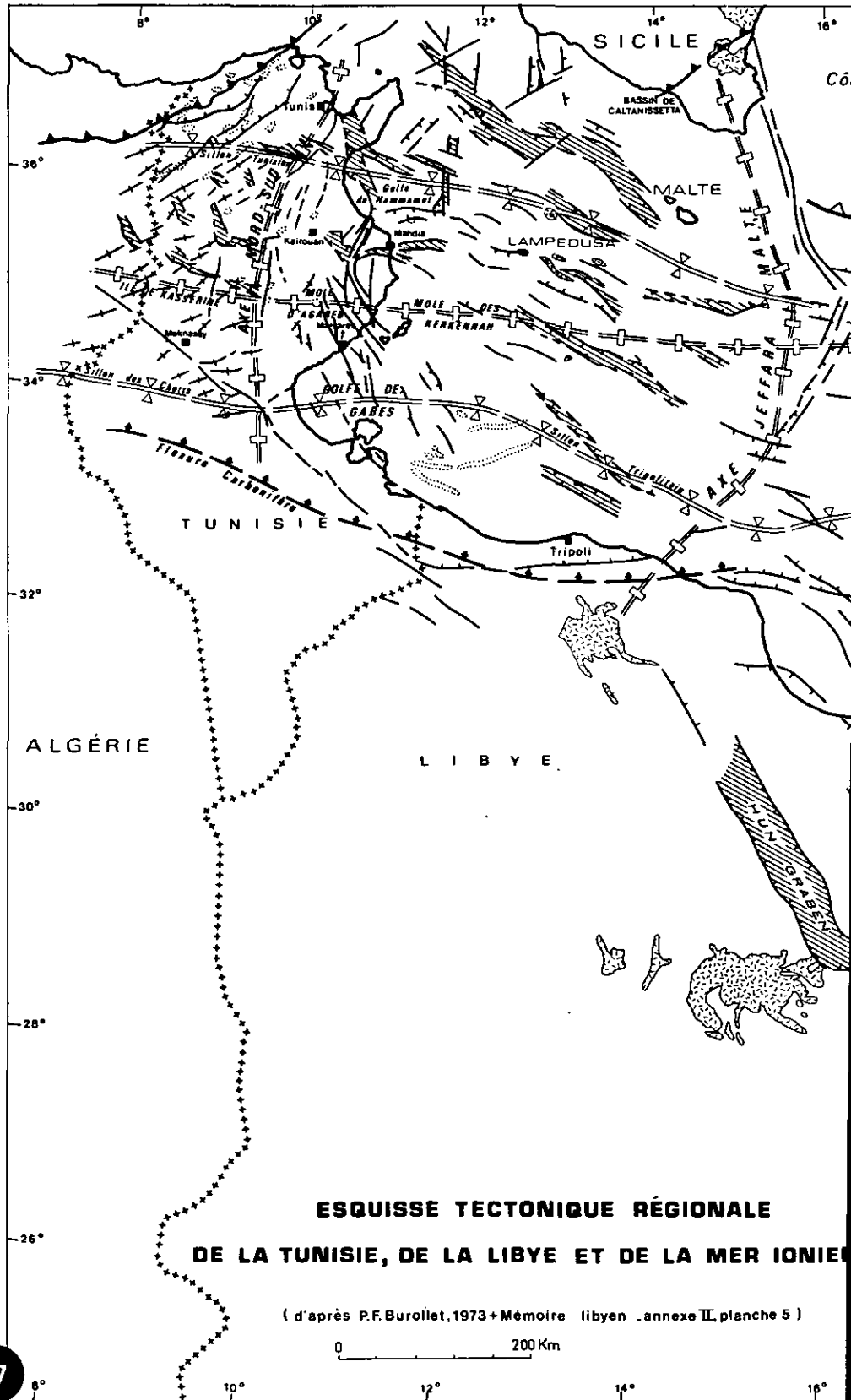

L I B Y E
A L G E R I E
31°
31°
Senauen
Mechiguig
Borj el khadra
Derdj
Ghadamès
10°
11°
CARTE DE LA FRONTIERE
TERRESTRE
Tuniso - Libyenne
Echelle: 1/1: 000. 000

Fig. 8.02

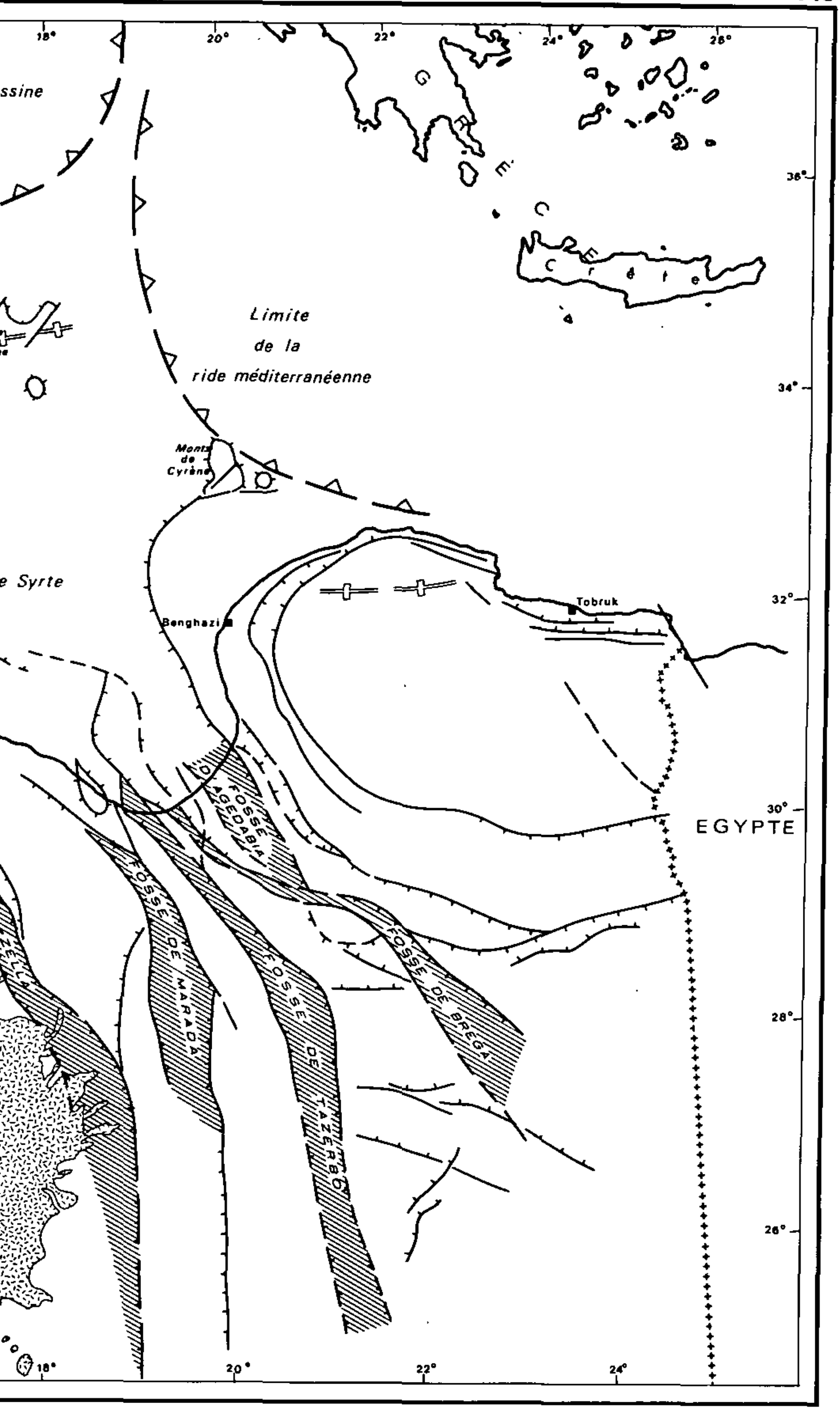


ESQUISSE TECTONIQUE RÉGIONALE

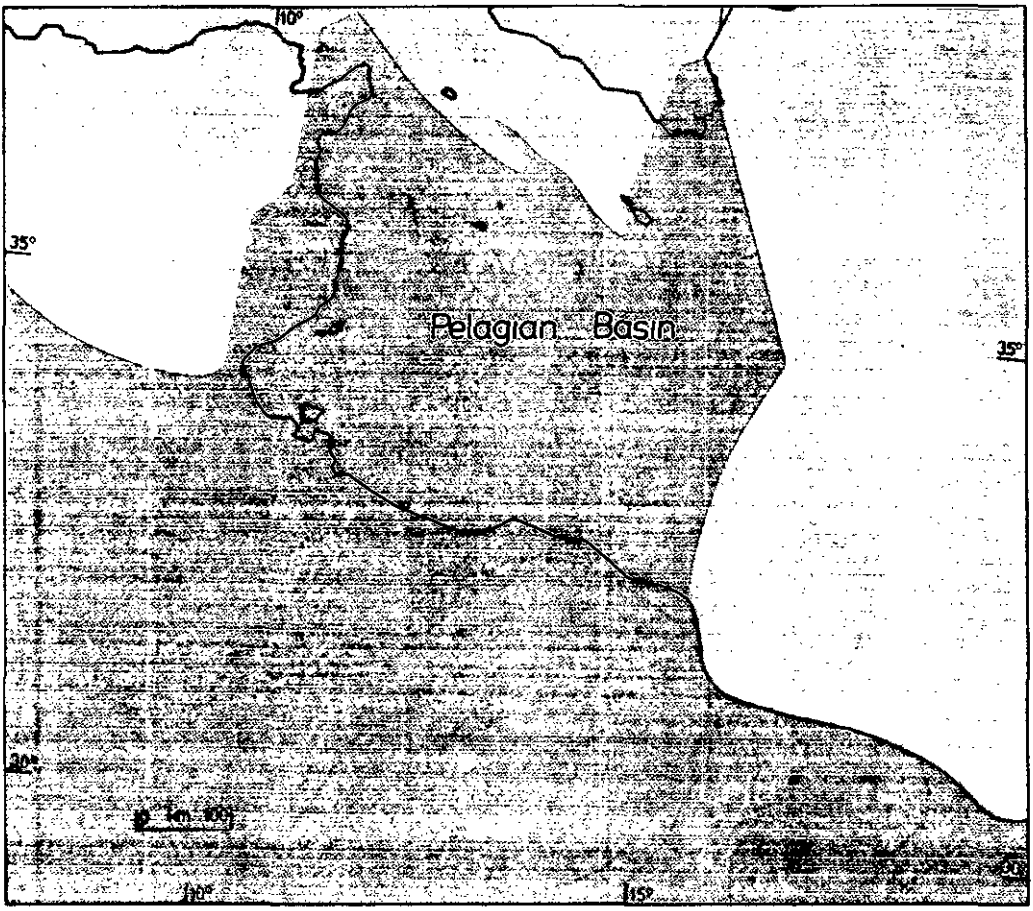
DE LA TUNISIE, DE LA LIBYE ET DE LA MER IONIE

(d'après P.F. Burollet, 1973 + Mémoire libyen , annexe II, planche 5)

0 200 Km



18°
20°
22°
24°
26°
ssine
G
R
E
C
E
C r è t e
36°
34°
32°
30°
28°
26°
Limite
de la
ride méditerranéenne
Monts de Cyrène
e Syrte
Benghazi
Tobruk
EGYPTE
FOSSE D'AGEDABIA
FOSSE DE MARADA
FOSSE DE TAZERBO
FOSSE DE BREGA
ZELLA



a

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PELAGIAN BASIN AND AFRICAN LANDMASS

a. Elevated stable rgions

SOURCE: After Fig. 12 in Burollet, P.F. & Byramjee, R.S.; Réflexions sur la tectonique globale. Examples africains et méditerranéens. *Notes Mém. Comp. Fr. Pétroles 11*, 1974, 71-120.

Figure 1

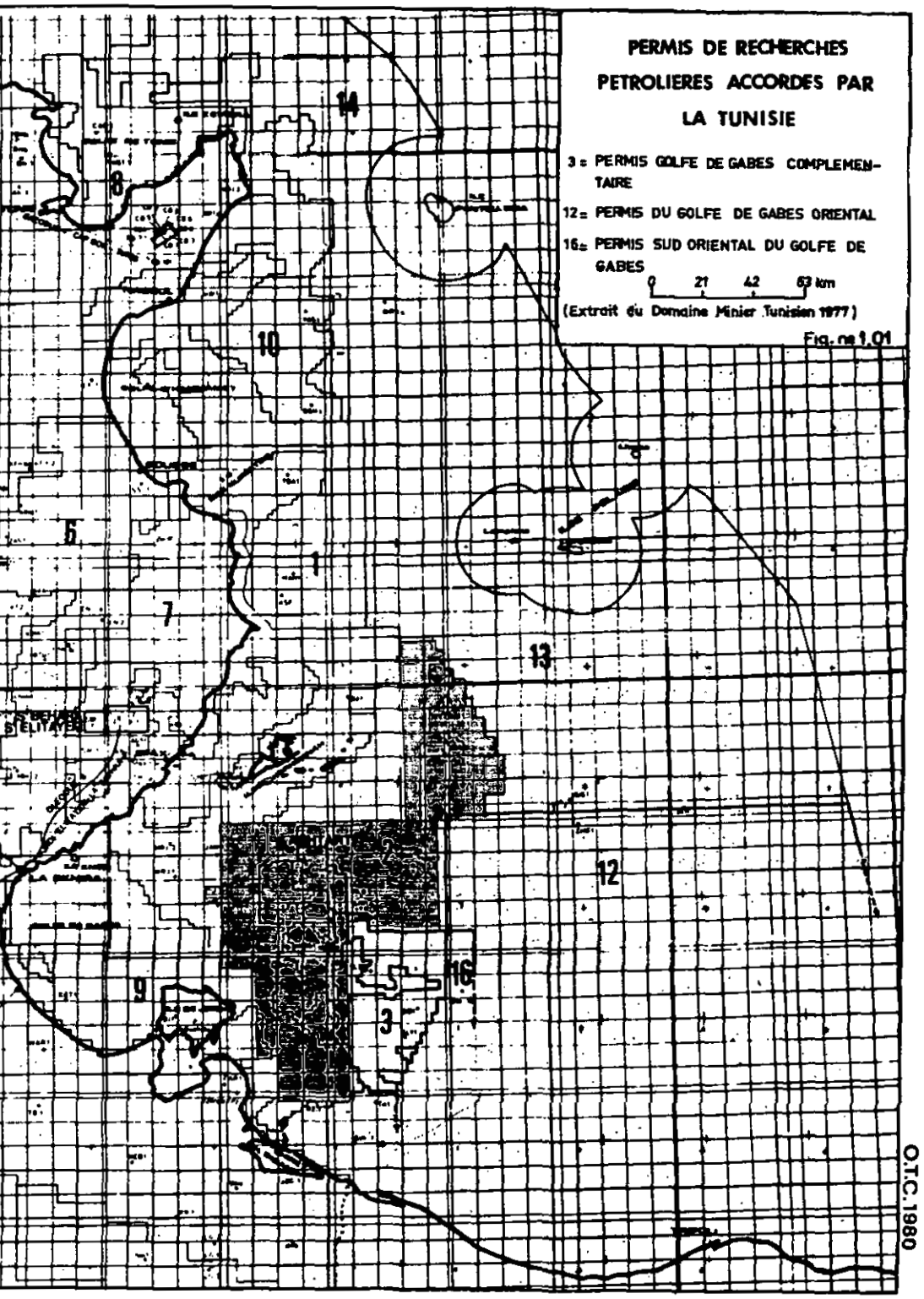
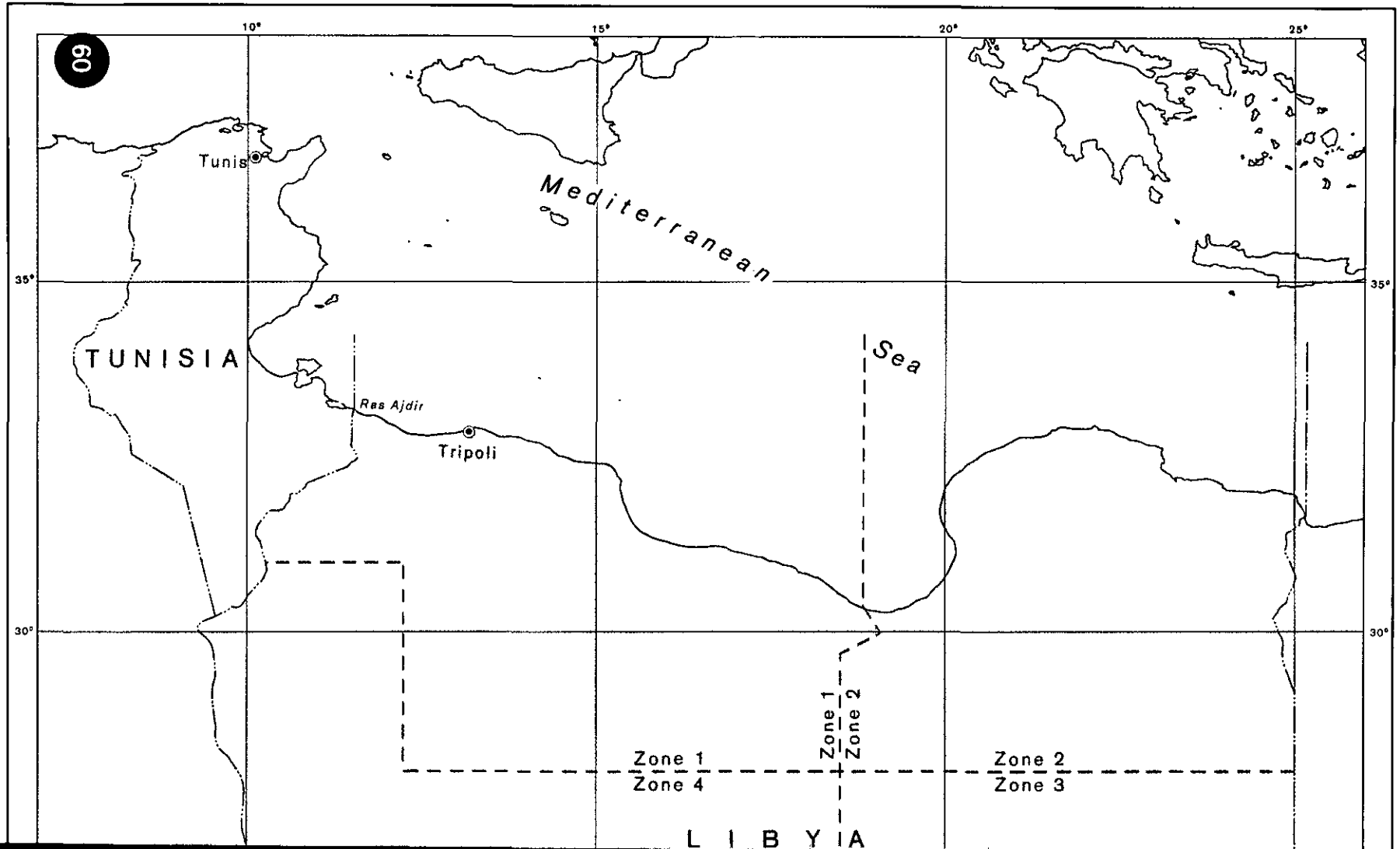
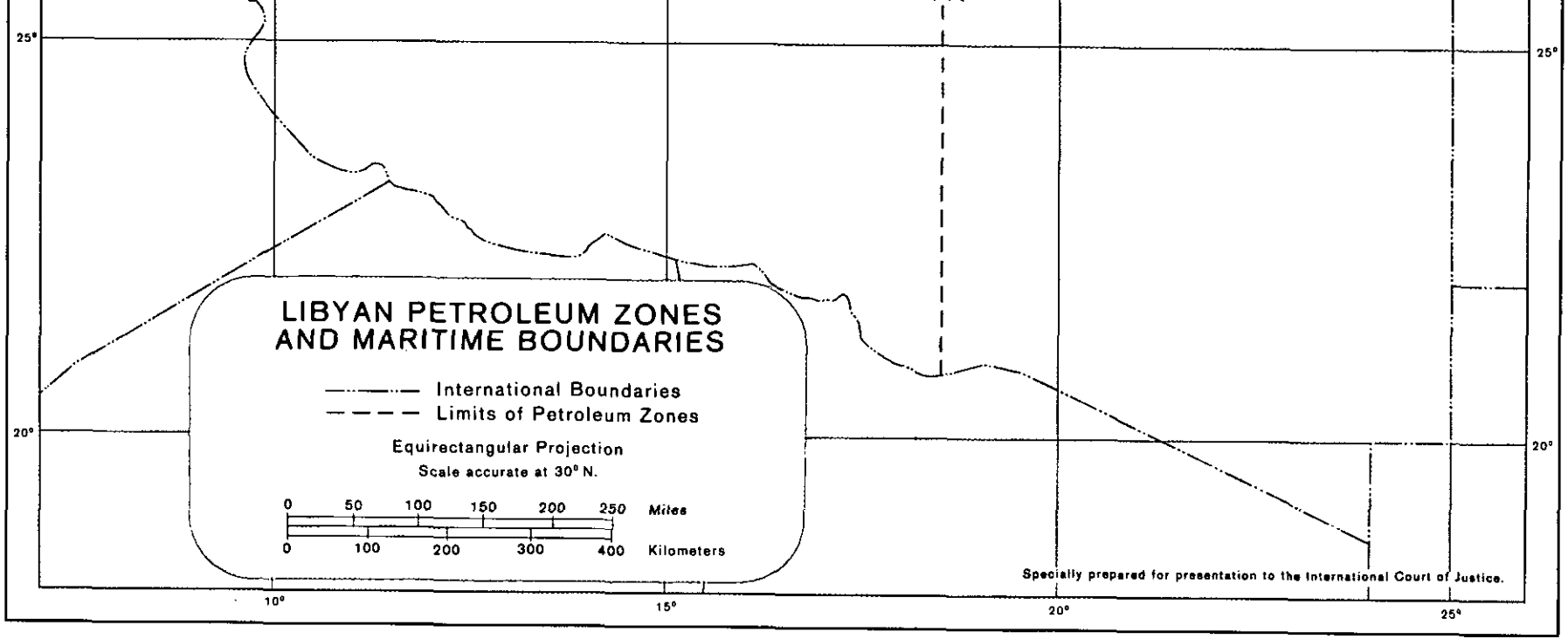


Figure 2

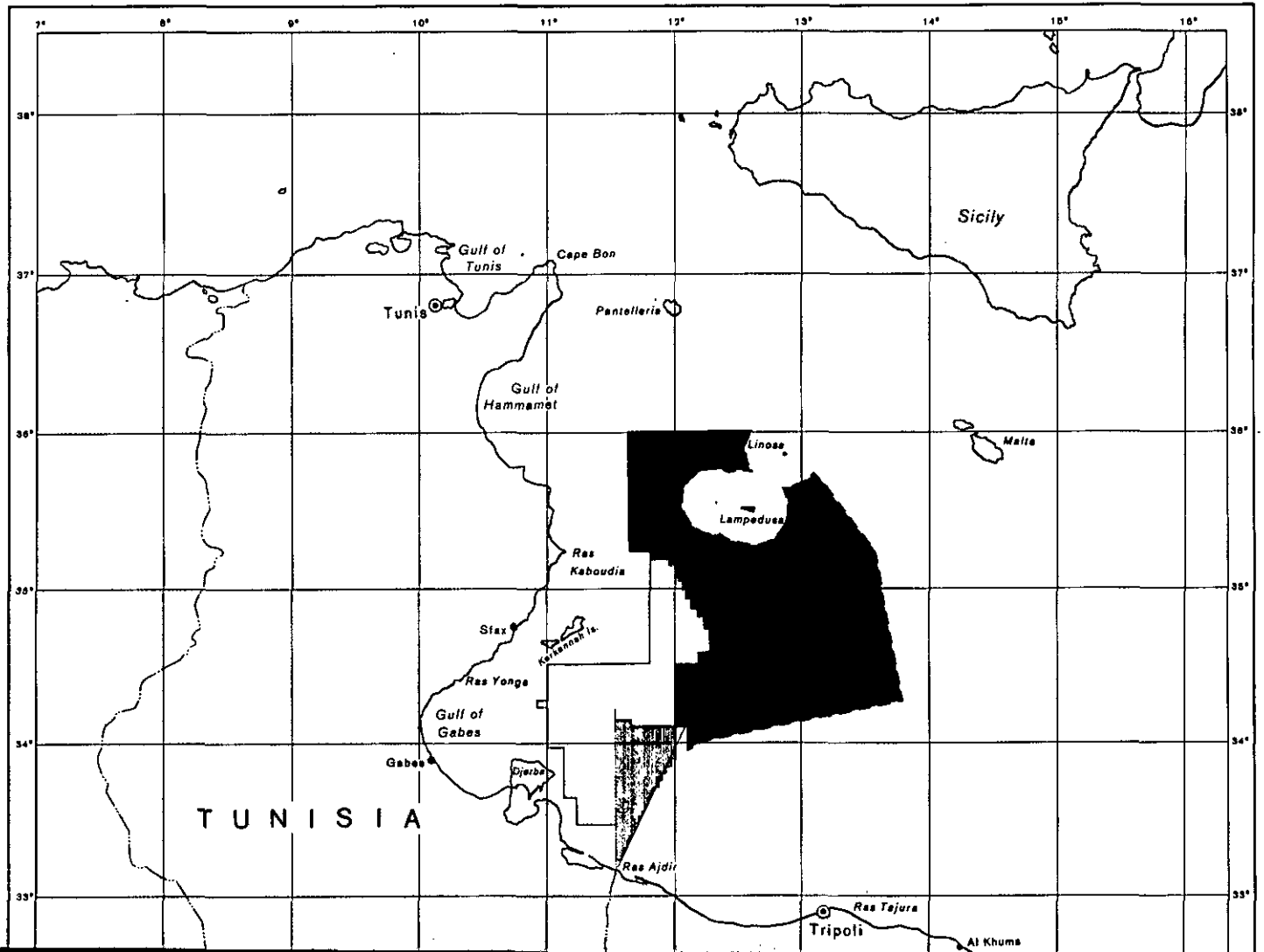
TUNISIAN FIGURE No. 1.01
SHOWING 1966 TUNISIAN CONCESSIONS
WITH OVERLAY OF INITIAL TUNISIAN CONCESSIONS:
(1964 – 1965)

The green area was produced originally on a transparent overlay


60
10°
15°
20°
25°
35°
30°
Tunis
Mediterranean
Sea
TUNISIA
Ras Ajdir
Tripoli
Zone 1
Zone 2
Zone 1
Zone 4
Zone 2
Zone 3
LIBYA


LIBYAN PETROLEUM ZONES
AND MARITIME BOUNDARIES
International Boundaries
Limits of Petroleum Zones
Equirectangular Projection
Scale accurate at 30° N.
0 50 100 150 200 250 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
25°
20°
10°
15°
20°
25°

Map No. 3


7°
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38°
37°
36°
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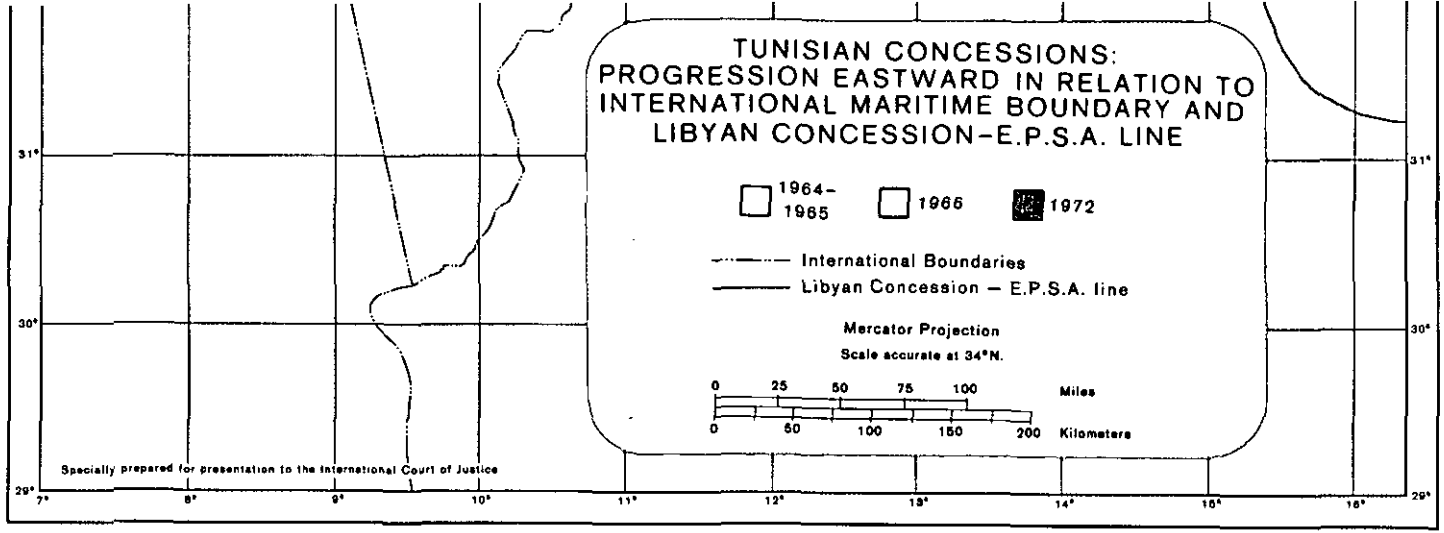
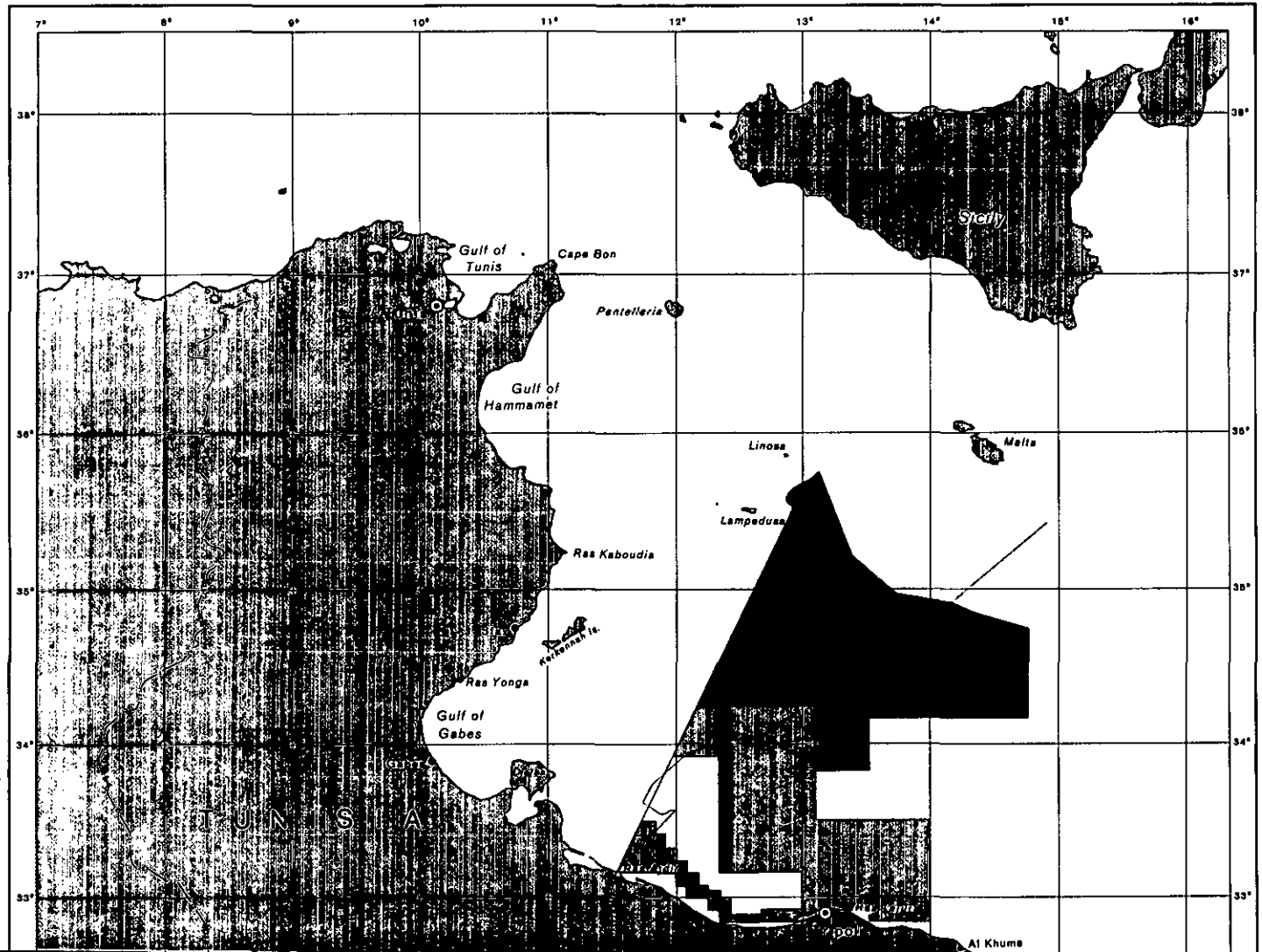
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Malta
Linosa
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonge
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba
TUNISIA
Ras Ajdir
Ras Tajura
Tripoli
Al Khums



Map No. 4

The 1966 and 1972 areas were produced originally on transparent overlays


7°
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14°
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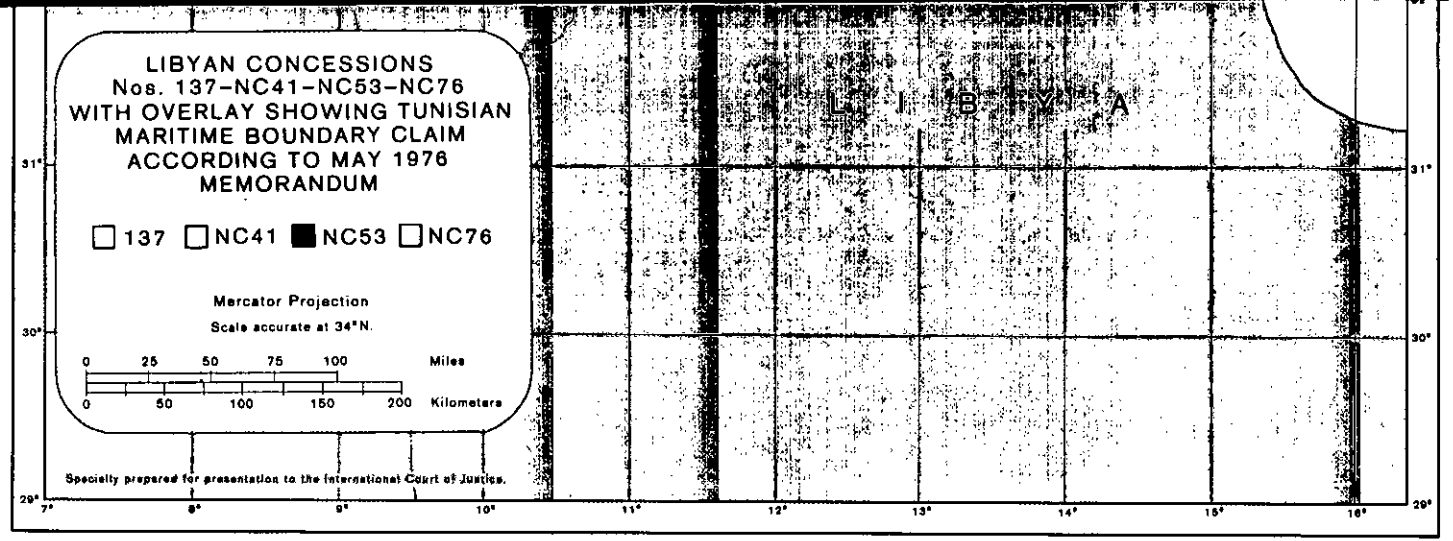
16°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
TUNISIA
Al Khums

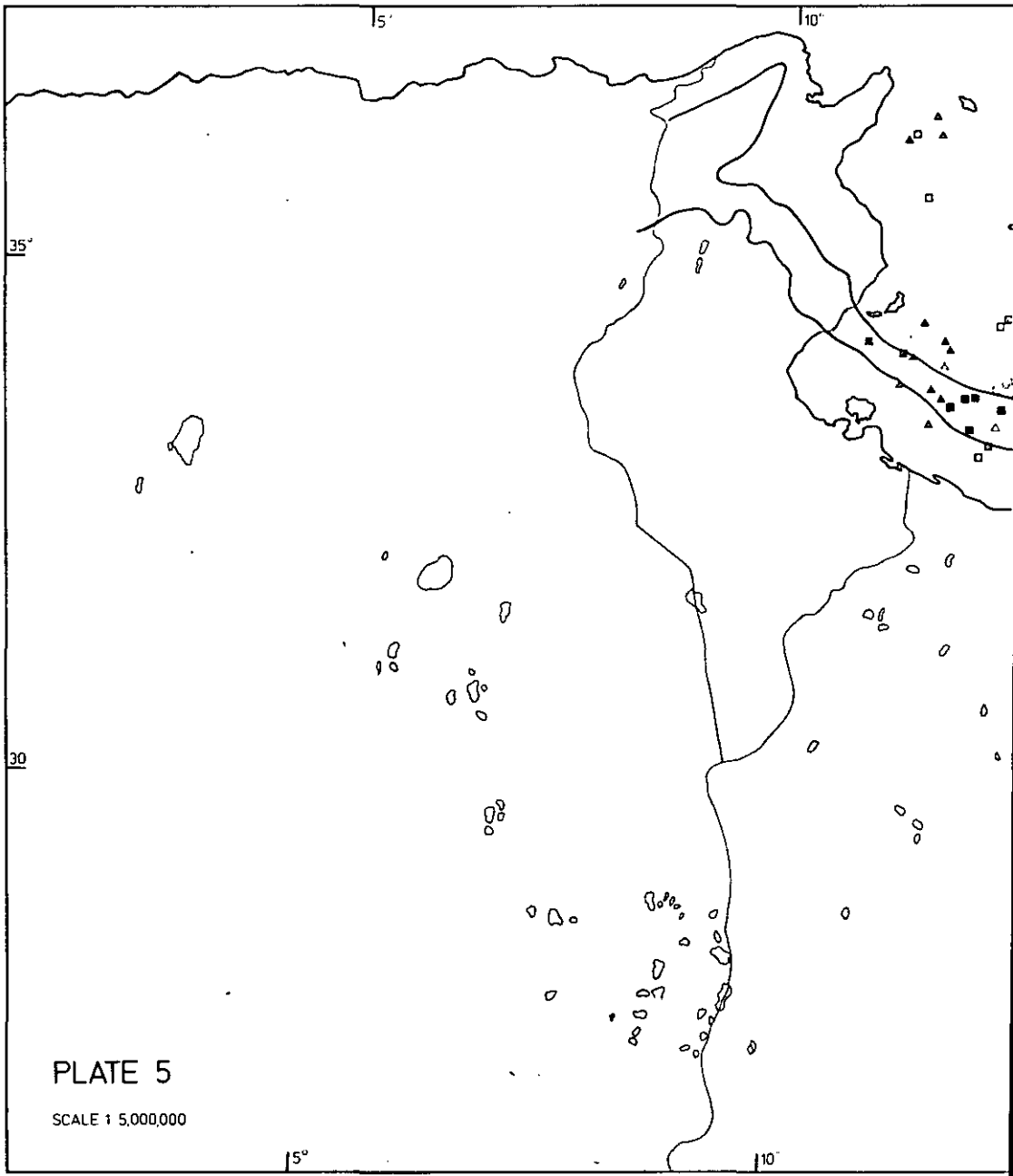


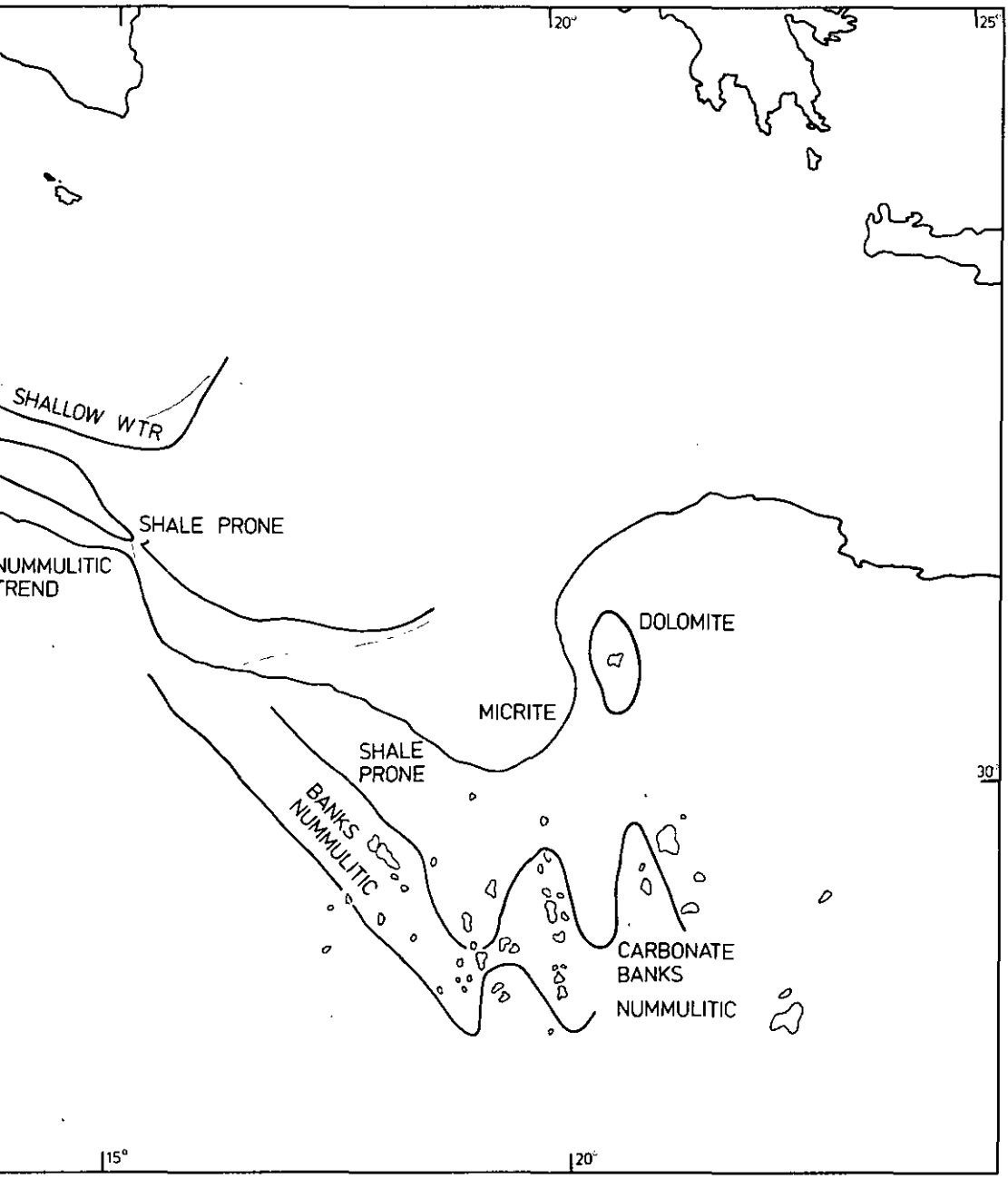
Map No. 5

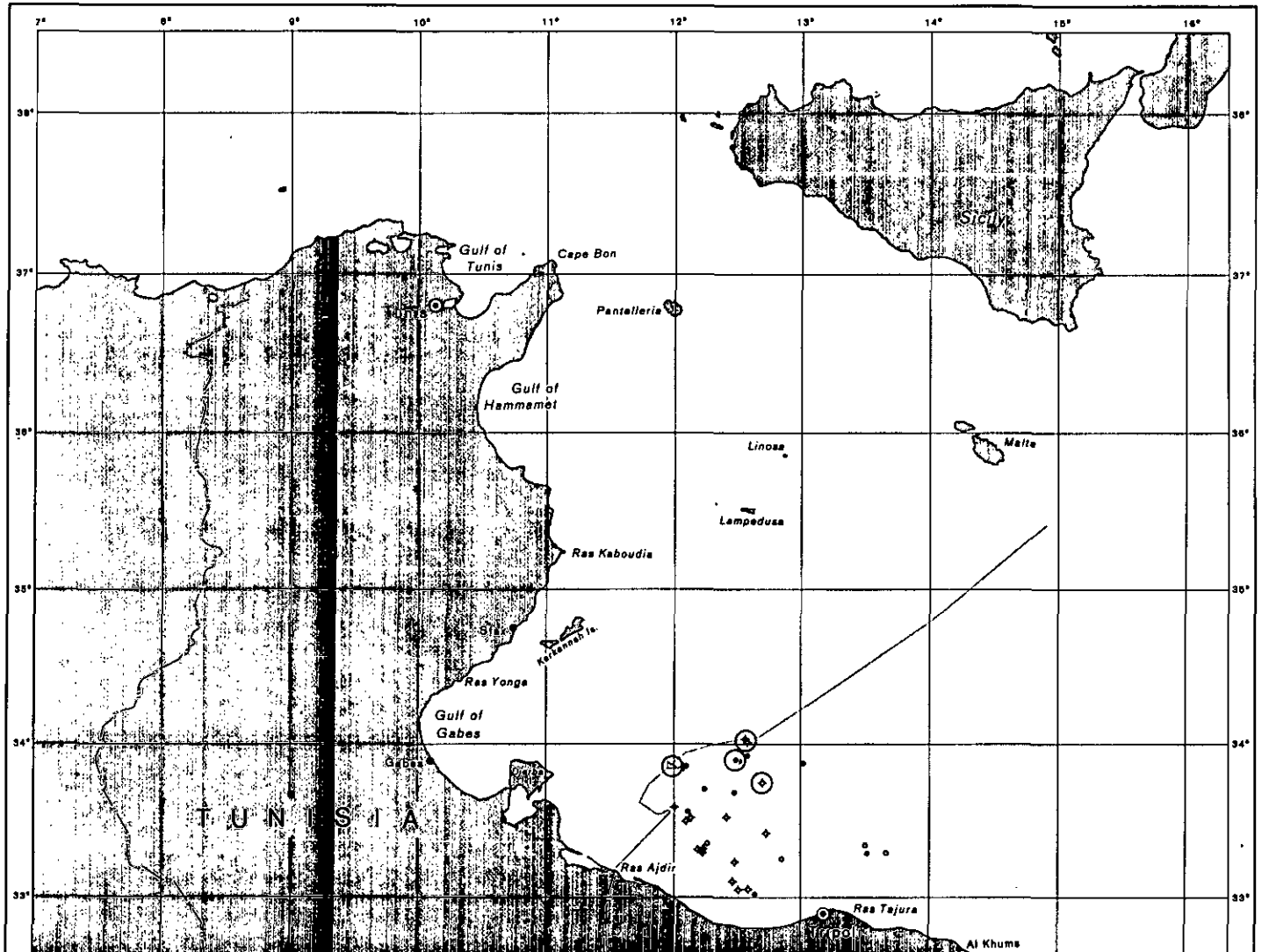
The blue line was produced originally on a transparent overlay

LOWER EOCENE-PLAY MAP
Sirt—Pelagian Basins

POTENTIAL GOOD FAIR POOR




20°
25°
SHALLOW WTR
SHALE PRONE
NUMMULITIC
TREND
DOLOMITE
MICRITE
SHALE
PRONE
30°
BANKS
NUMMULITIC
CARBONATE
BANKS
NUMMULITIC
15°
20°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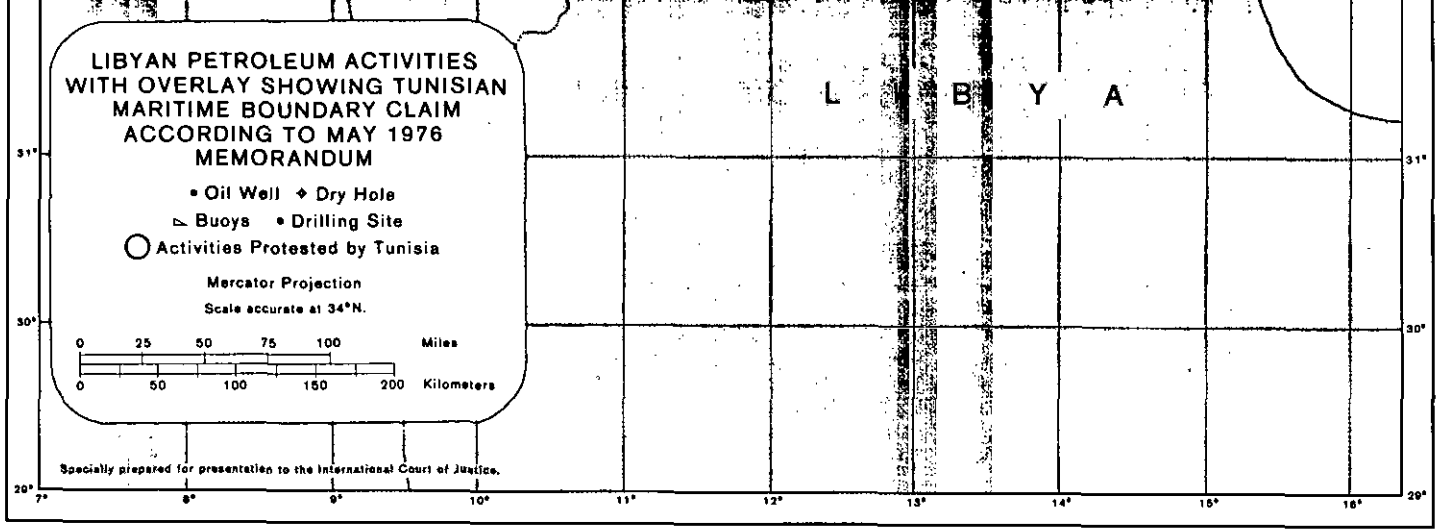
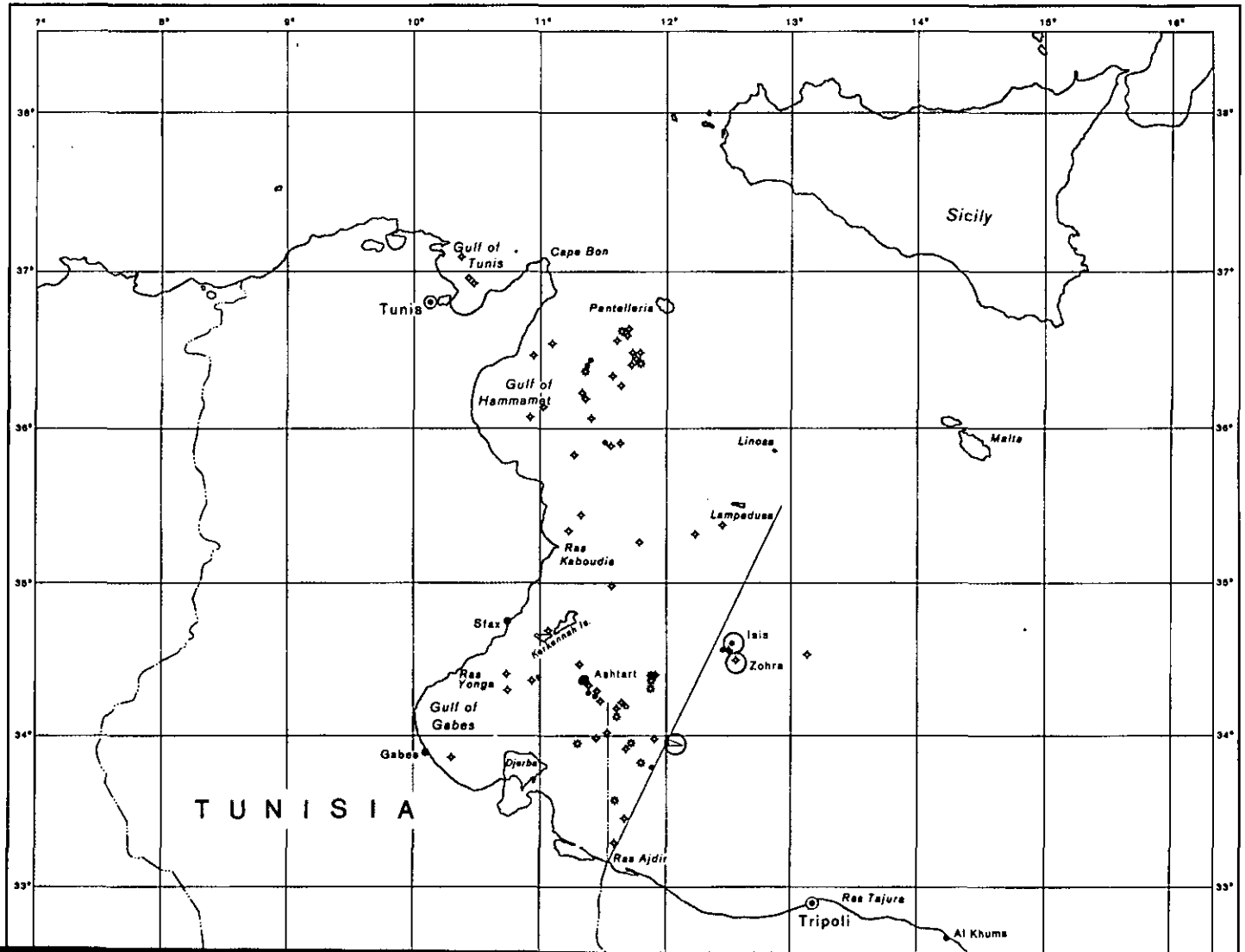
16°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
TUNISIA
Ras Ajdir
Ras Tajura
Al Khums



Map No. 6

The blue line was produced originally on a transparent overlay


7°
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16°
38°
37°
36°
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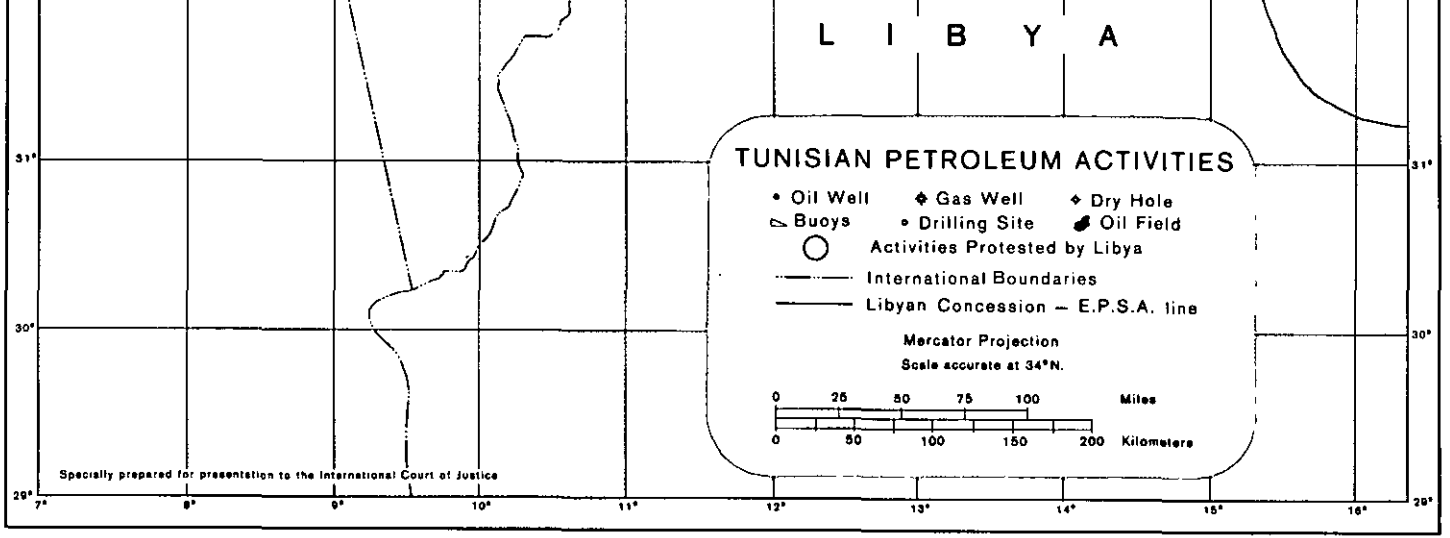
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Ashtart
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba
Isis
Zohra
TUNISIA
Ras Ajdir
Ras Tajura
Tripoli
Al Khums


L I B Y A
TUNISIAN PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES
• Oil Well
Gas Well
Dry Hole
Buoys
Drilling Site
Oil Field
Activities Protested by Libya
International Boundaries
Libyan Concession — E.P.S.A. line
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice
31°
30°
29°
7°
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12°
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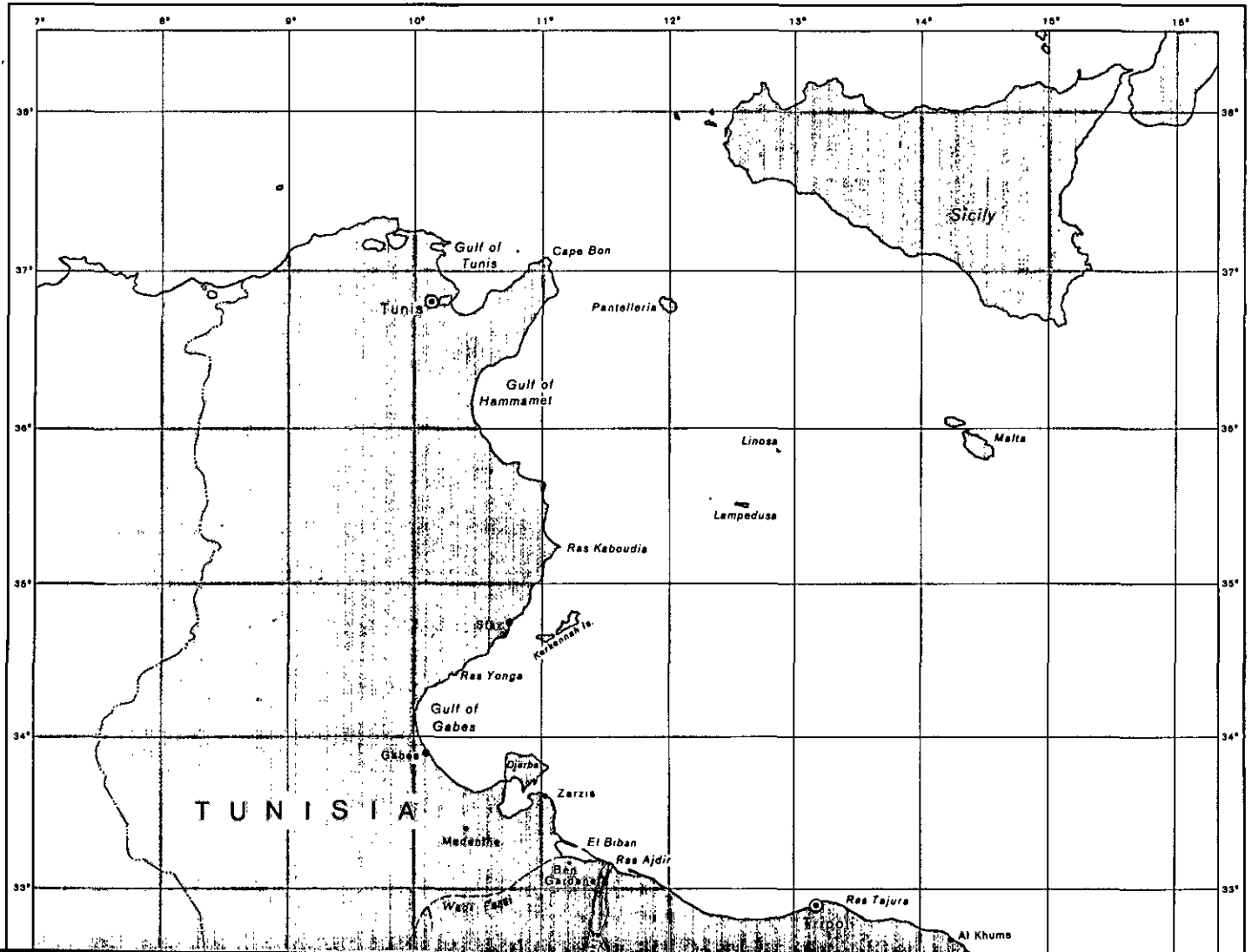
14°
15°
16°

Map No. 7


7°
8°
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14°
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16°
38°
37°
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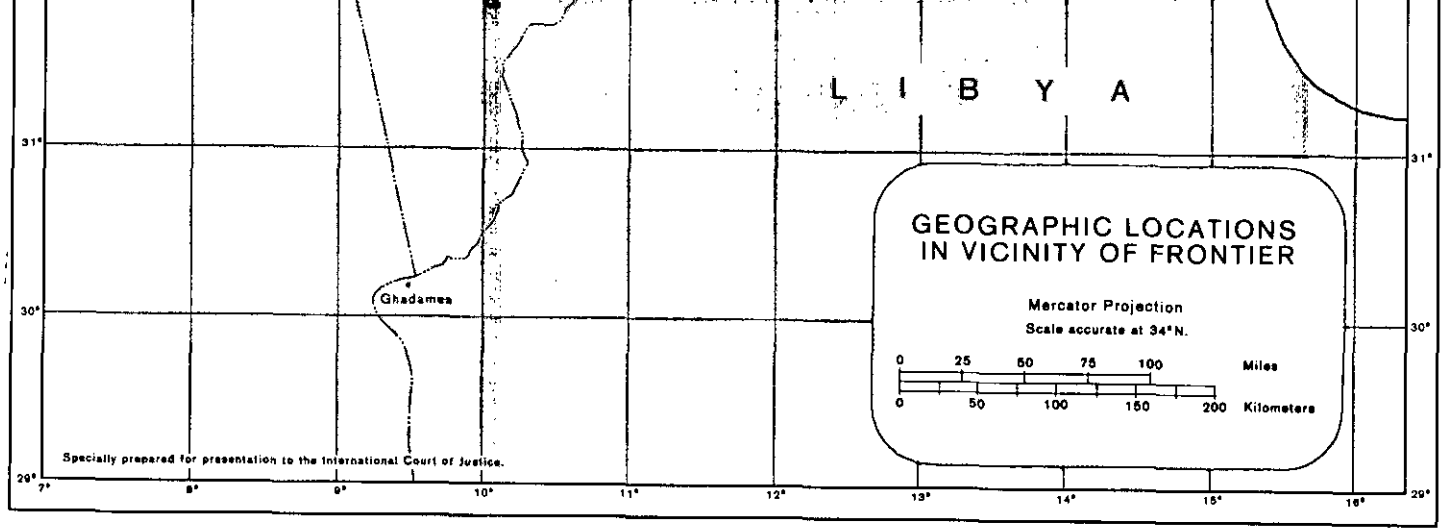
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba I.
Zarzis
TUNISIA
Medenine
El Biban
Ras Ajdir
Bay of Gabes
Ras Tajura
Tripoli
Al Khums
Wadi Fatmi


L I B Y A
Ghadames
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS
IN VICINITY OF FRONTIER
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
31°
30°
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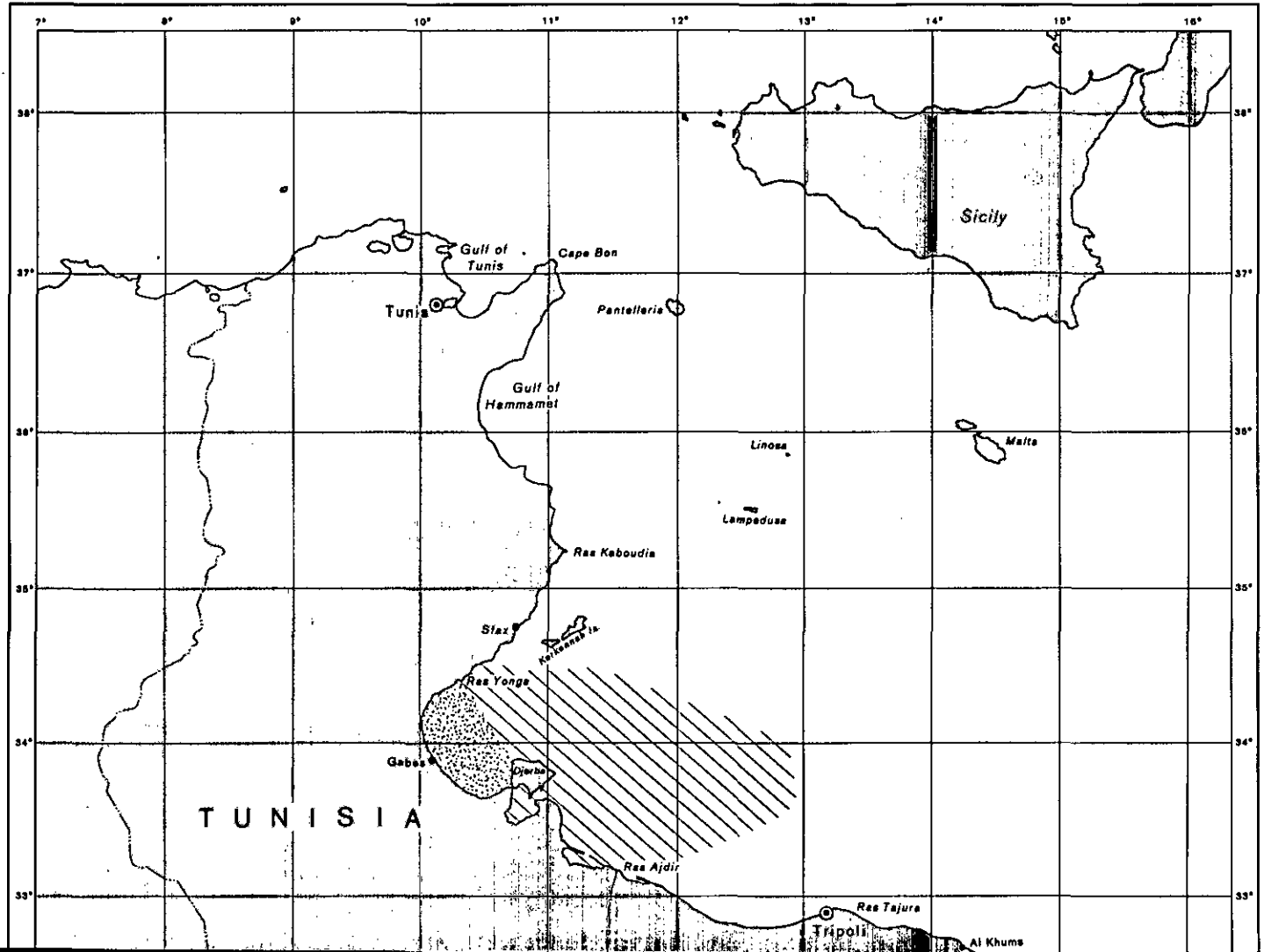
14°
15°
16°

Map No. 8


7°
8°
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14°
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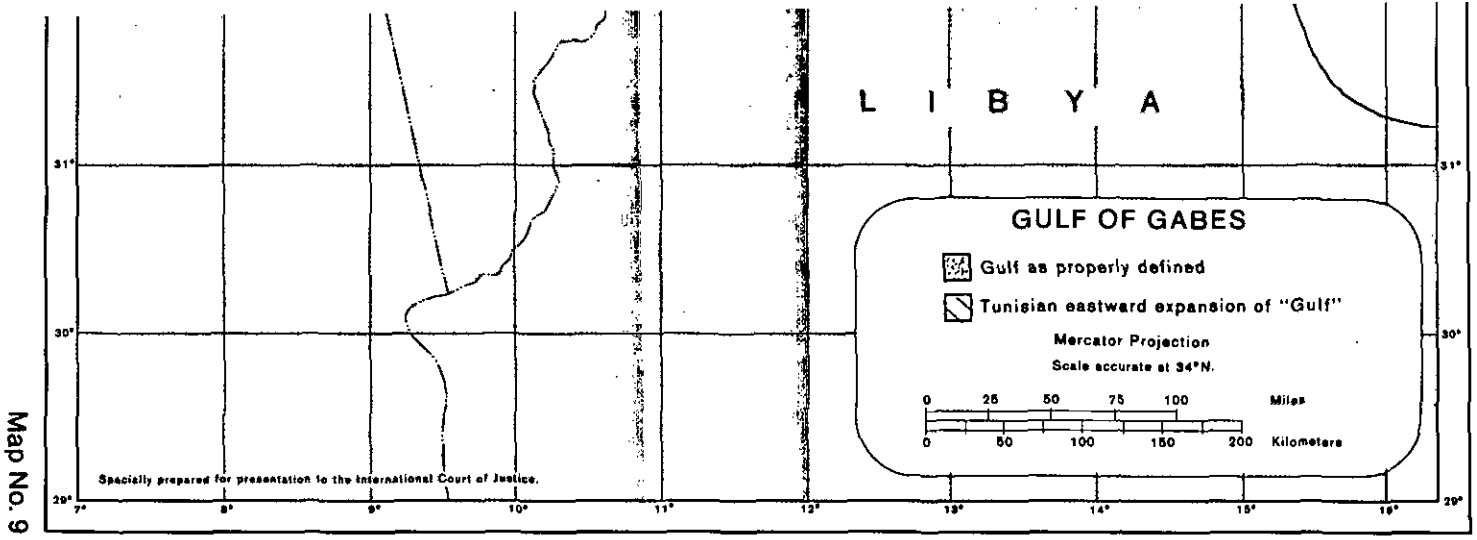
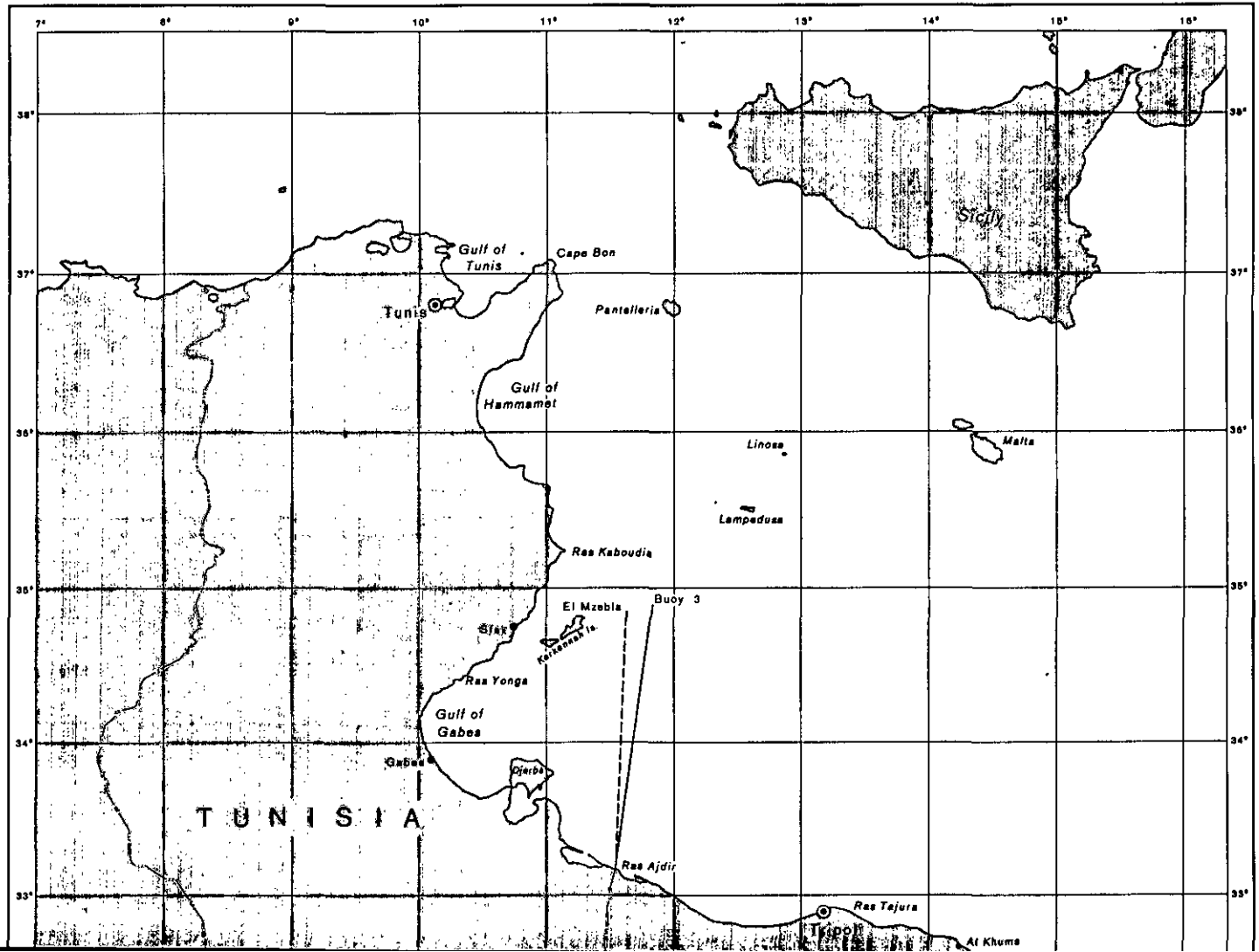
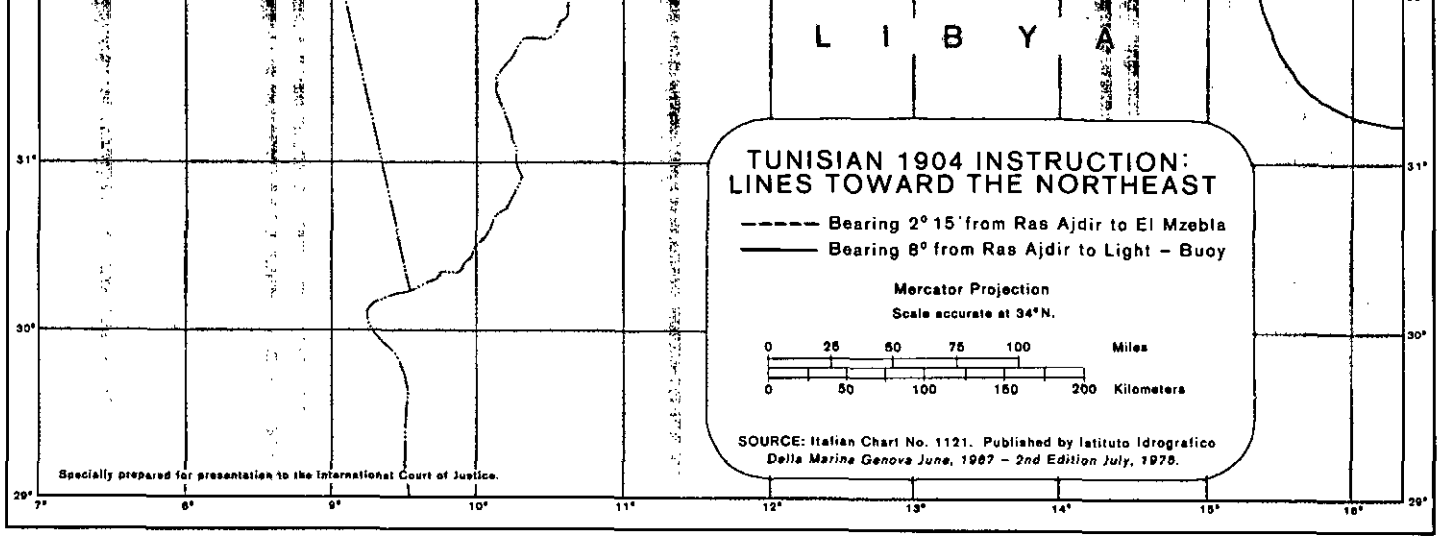
16°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonge
Gabes
Djerba
TUNISIA
Ras Ajdir
Ras Tajura
Tripoli
Al Khums

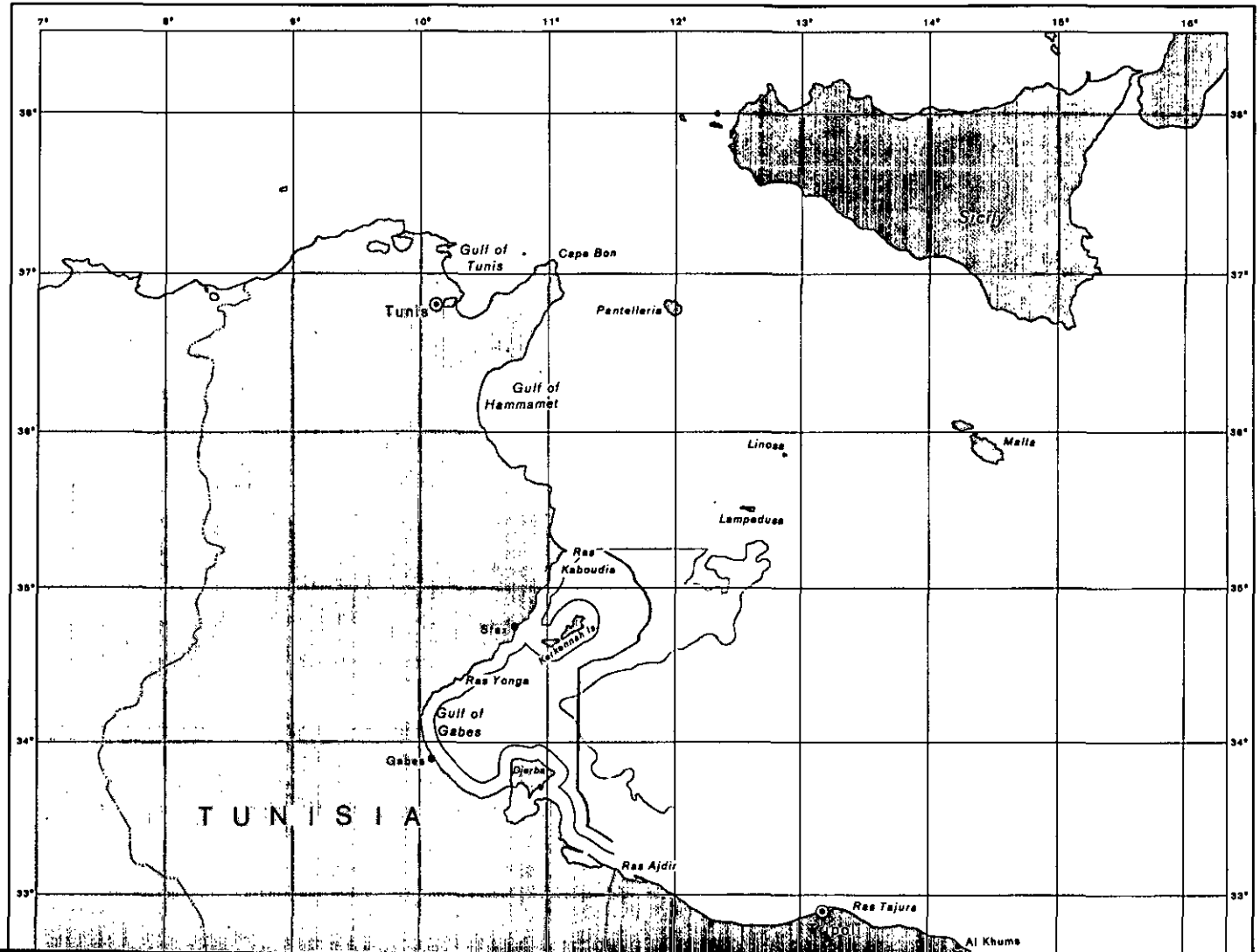

L I B Y A
GULF OF GABES
Gulf as properly defined
Tunisian eastward expansion of "Gulf"
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
31°
30°
29°
7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°

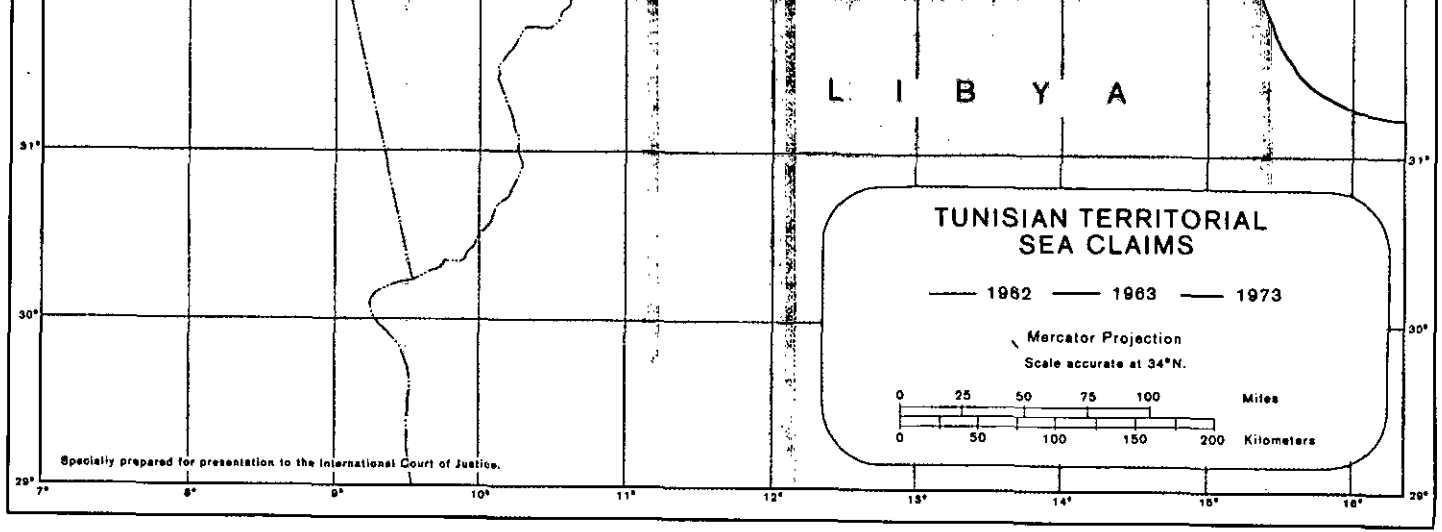
Map No. 9


7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
El Mzebla
Buoy 3
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba
TUNISIA
Ras Ajdir
Ras Tajura
Tripoli
Al Khums

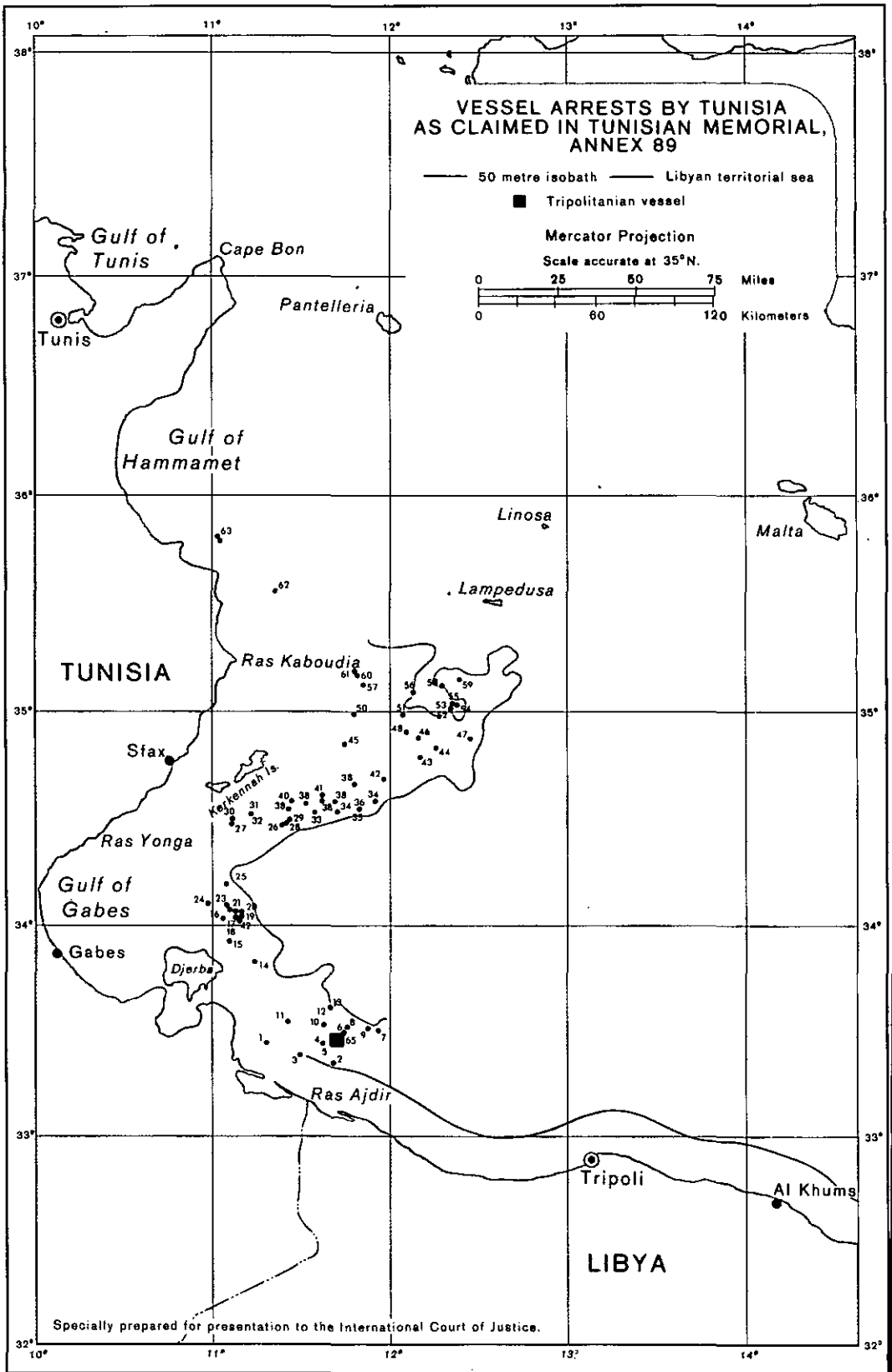

L I B Y A
TUNISIAN 1904 INSTRUCTION:
LINES TOWARD THE NORTHEAST
Bearing 2° 15' from Ras Ajdir to El Mzebla
Bearing 8° from Ras Ajdir to Light - Buoy
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
SOURCE: Italian Chart No. 1121. Published by Istituto Idrografico
Della Marina Genova June, 1967 - 2nd Edition July, 1975.
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
31°
30°
29°
7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°

Map No. 10

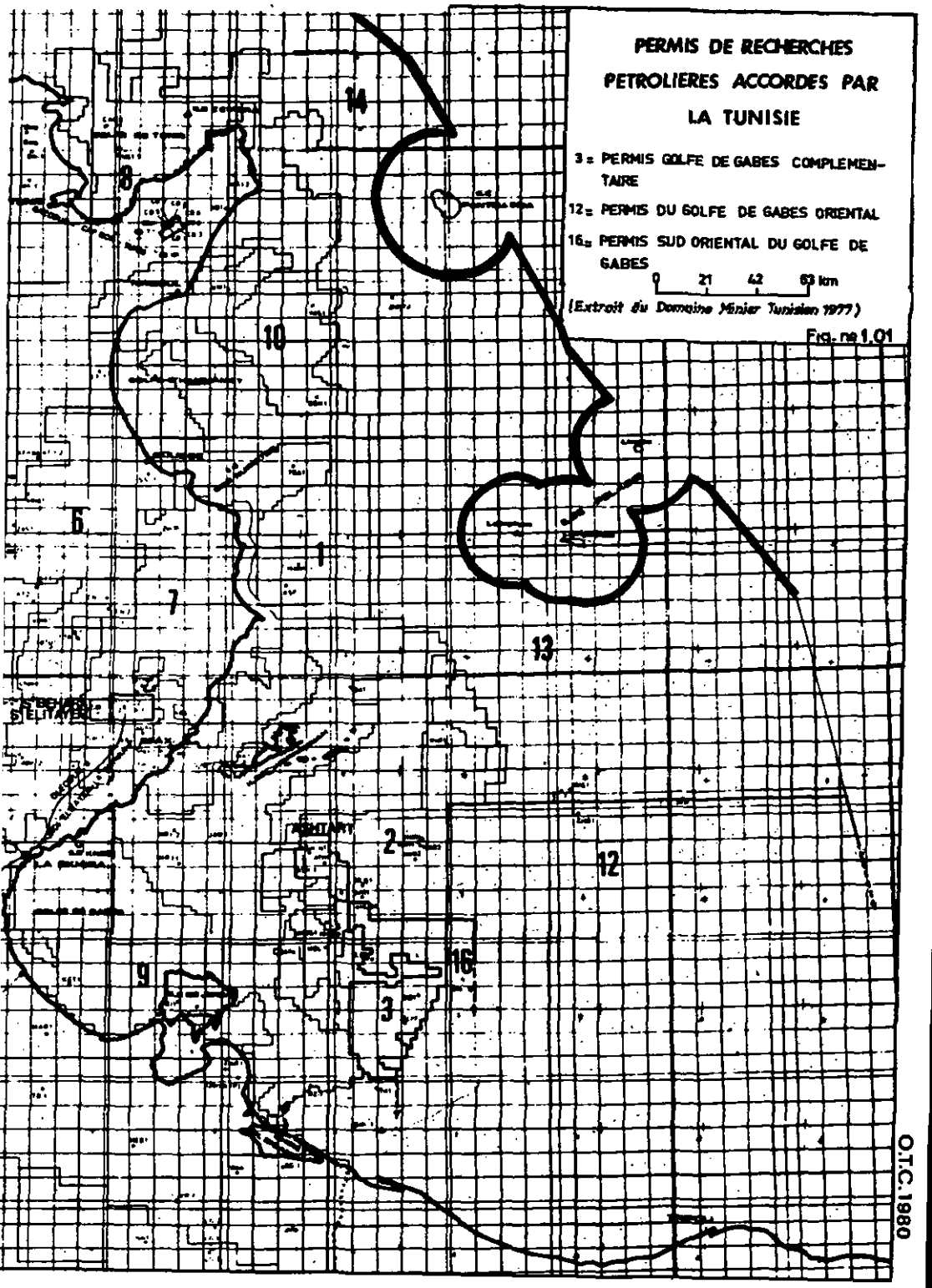

7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba
TUNISIA
Ras Ajdir
Ras Tajura
Tripoli
Al Khums


L I B Y A
TUNISIAN TERRITORIAL SEA CLAIMS
1962
1963
1973
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
31°
30°
29°
7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°

Map No. 11


VESSEL ARRESTS BY TUNISIA
AS CLAIMED IN TUNISIAN MEMORIAL,
ANNEX 89
50 metre isobath
Libyan territorial sea
Tripolitanian vessel
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 35°N.
0 25 50 75 Miles
0 60 120 Kilometers
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Pantelleria
Tunis
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
TUNISIA
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba
Ras Ajdir
Tripoli
Al Khums
LIBYA
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°

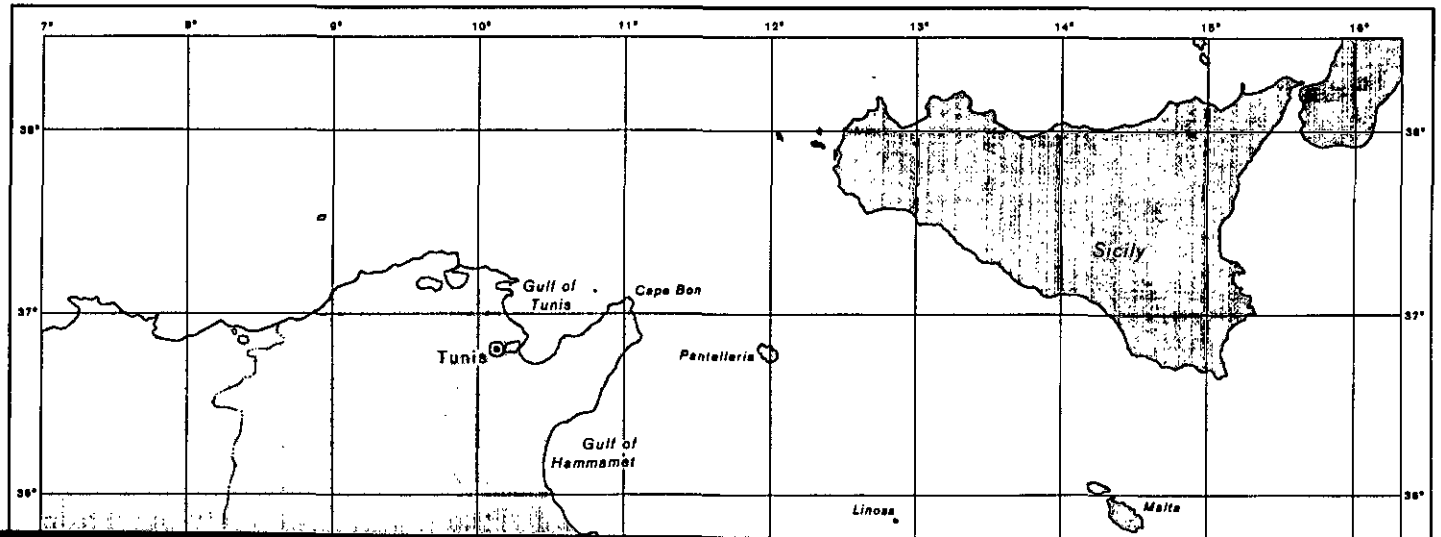
Map No. 12

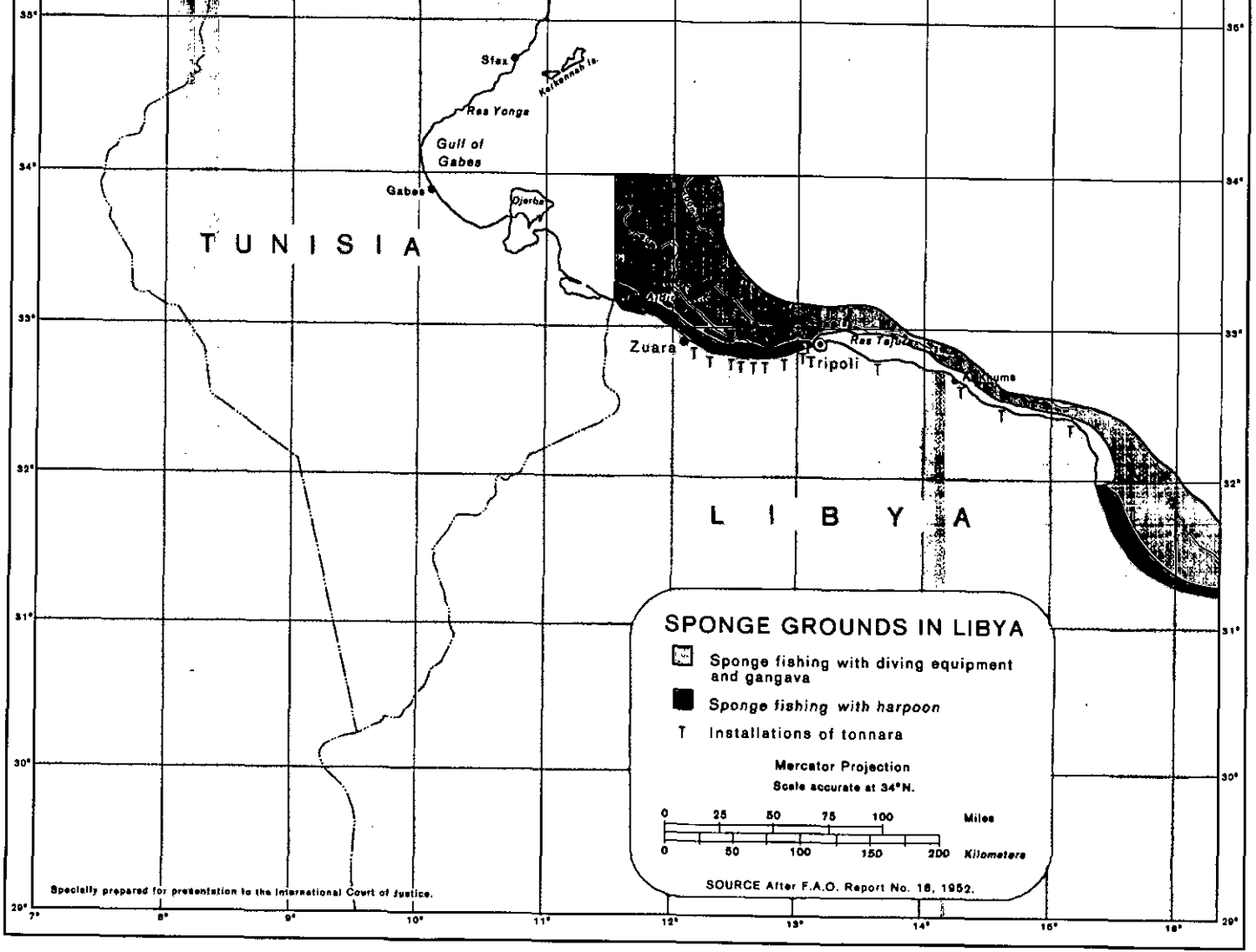


TUNISIAN FIGURE 1.01
WITH OVERLAY OF THE
ITALO–TUNISIAN DELIMITATION LINE

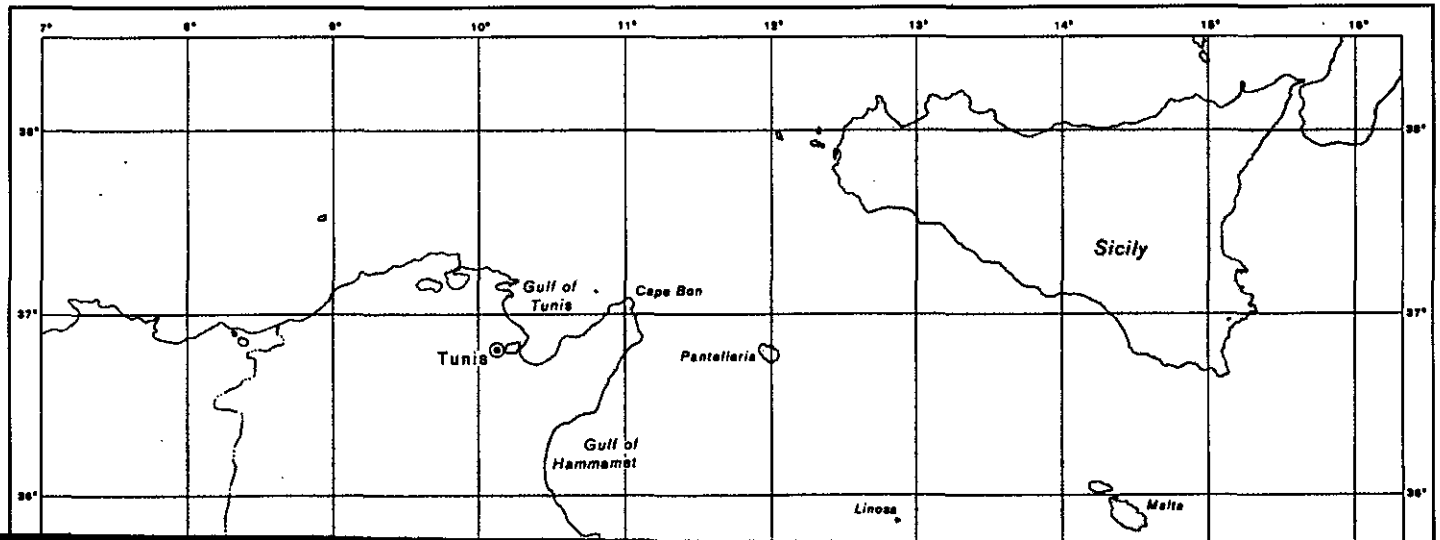
Figure 3

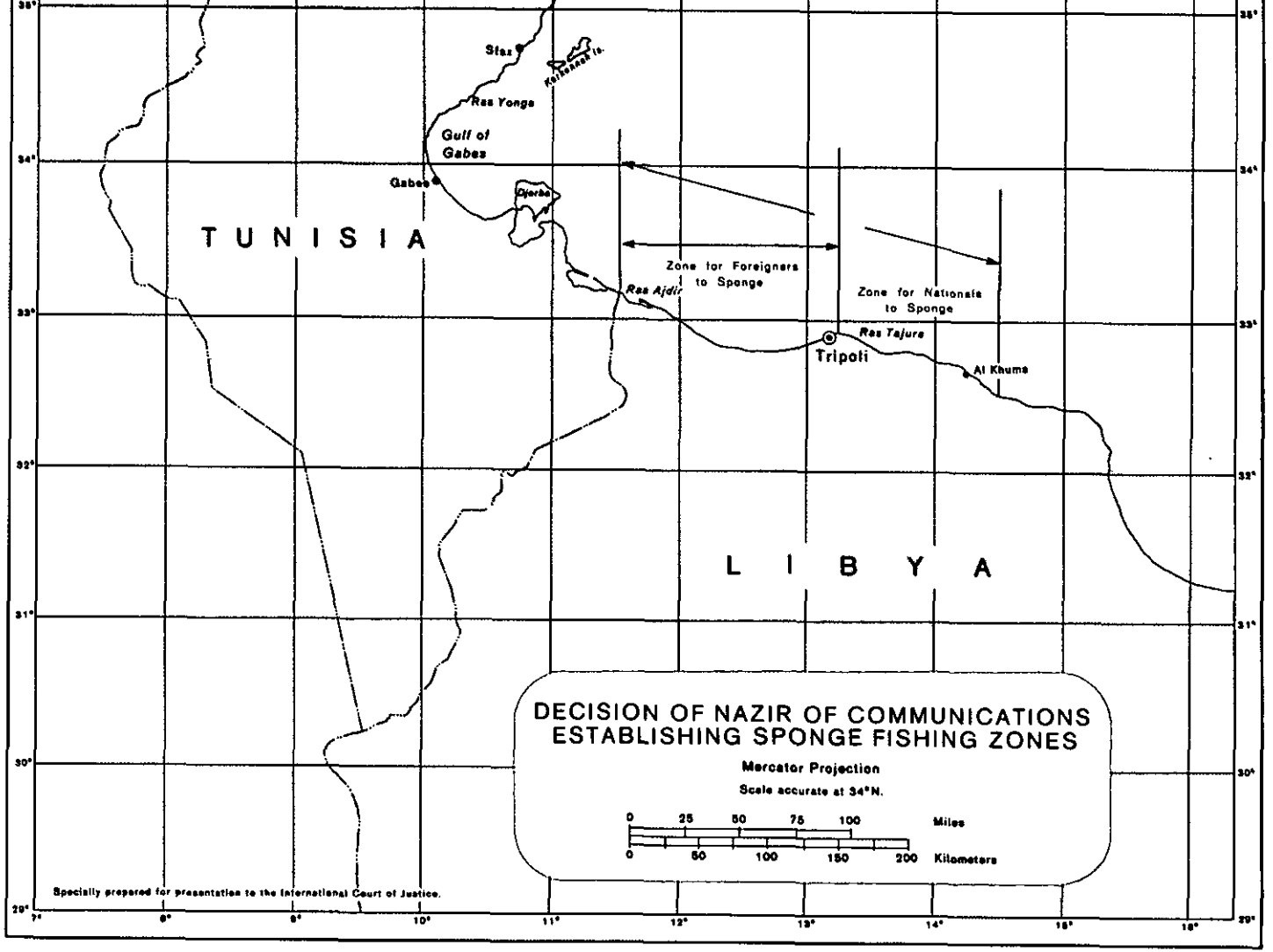
The green line was produced originally on a transparent overlay

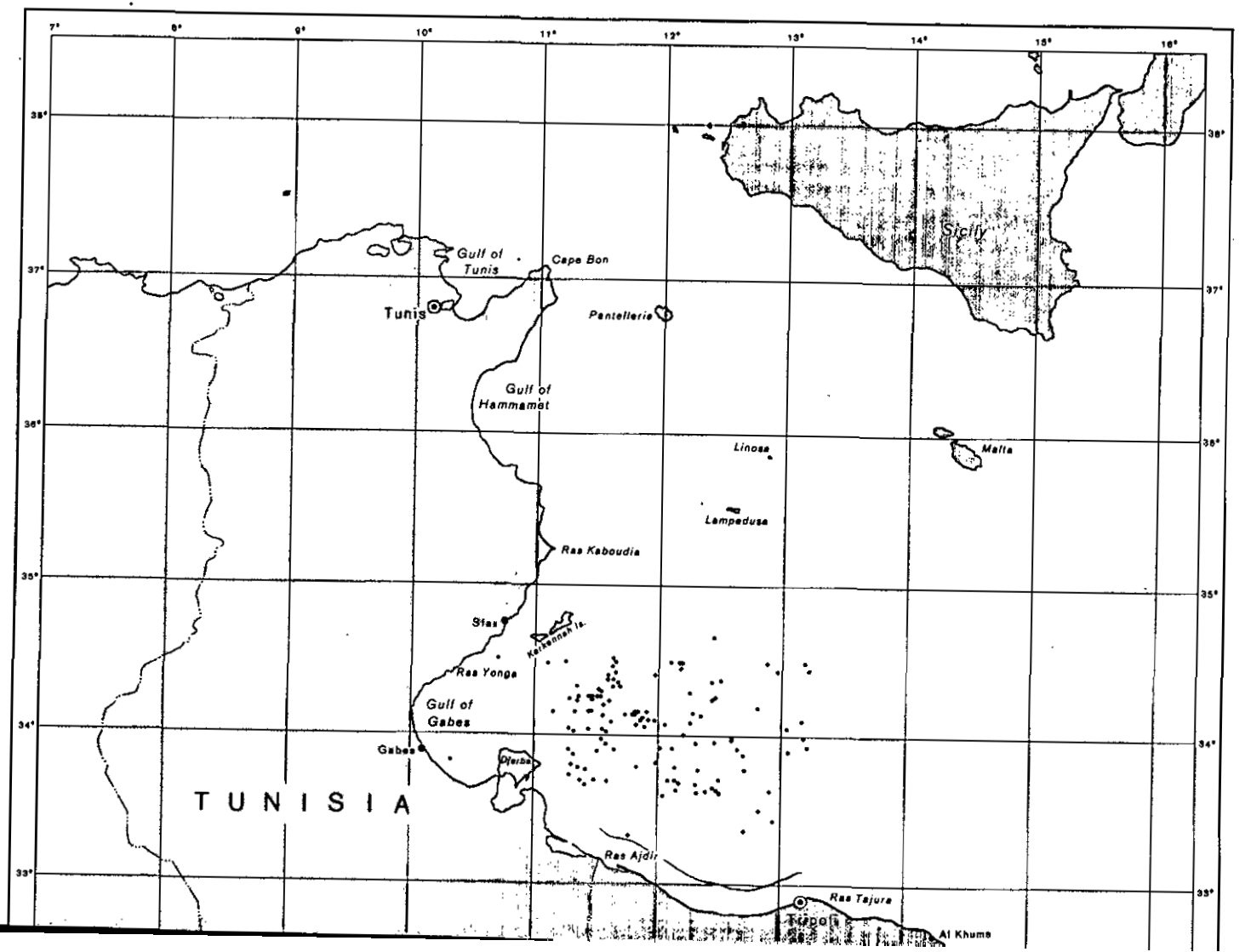

7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°
38°
37°
36°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta

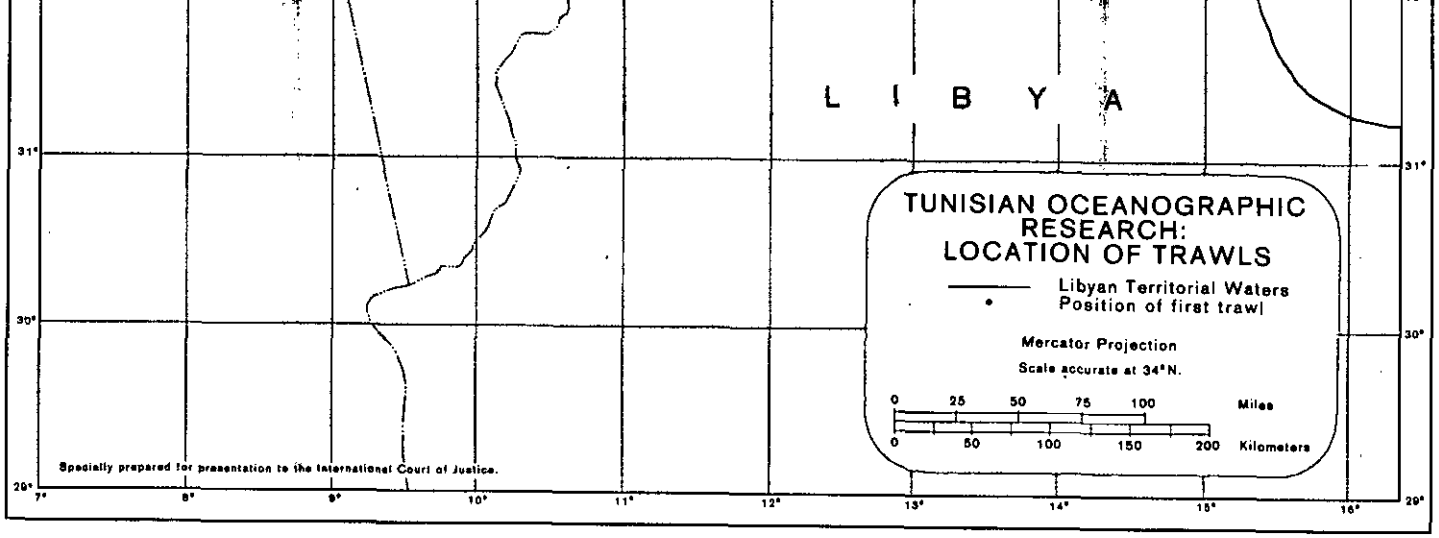

Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonge
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba
TUNISIA
Zuara
Tripoli
Ras Tajura
Khoms
LIBYA
SPONGE GROUNDS IN LIBYA
Sponge fishing with diving equipment and gangava
Sponge fishing with harpoon
T Installations of tonnara
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
SOURCE After F.A.O. Report No. 16, 1952.
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
7° 8° 9° 10° 11° 12° 13° 14° 15° 16°
36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31° 30° 29°

Map No. 13


7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°
38°
37°
36°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantellaria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta


Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba I.
TUNISIA
Zone for Foreigners to Sponge
Zone for Nationals to Sponge
Ras Ajdir
Ras Tajura
Tripoli
Al Khums
LIBYA
DECISION OF NAZIR OF COMMUNICATIONS ESTABLISHING SPONGE FISHING ZONES
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
35°
34°
33°
32°
31°
30°
29°
7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°

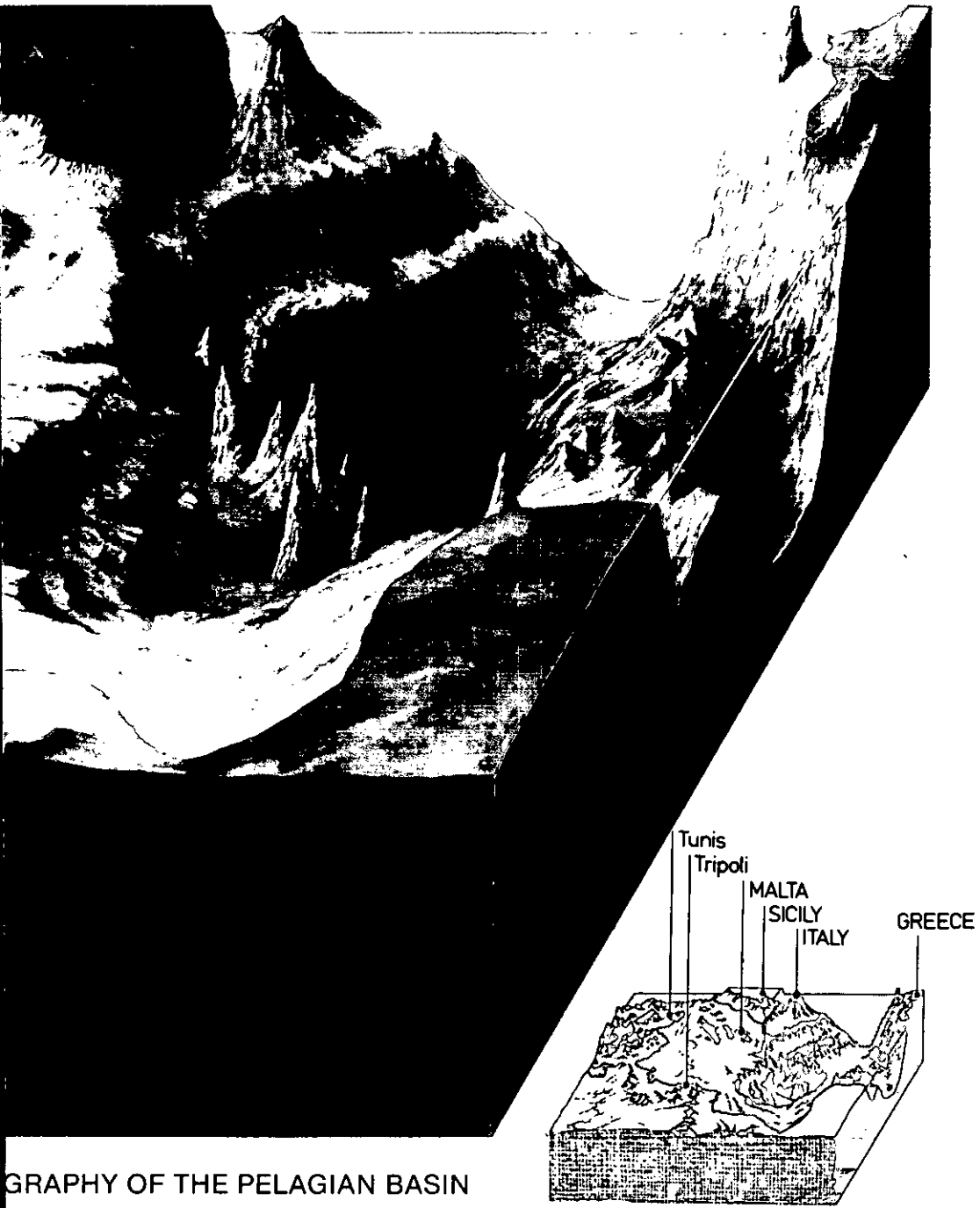

7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba
TUNISIA
Ras Ajdir
Ras Tajura
Tripoli
Al Khums


L I B Y A
TUNISIAN OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH: LOCATION OF TRAWLS
Libyan Territorial Waters
Position of first trawl
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
31°
30°
29°
7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°

Map No. 15

ARTIST RENDITION OF THE SEA BOTTOM AN
AND SURROUNDING AREAS

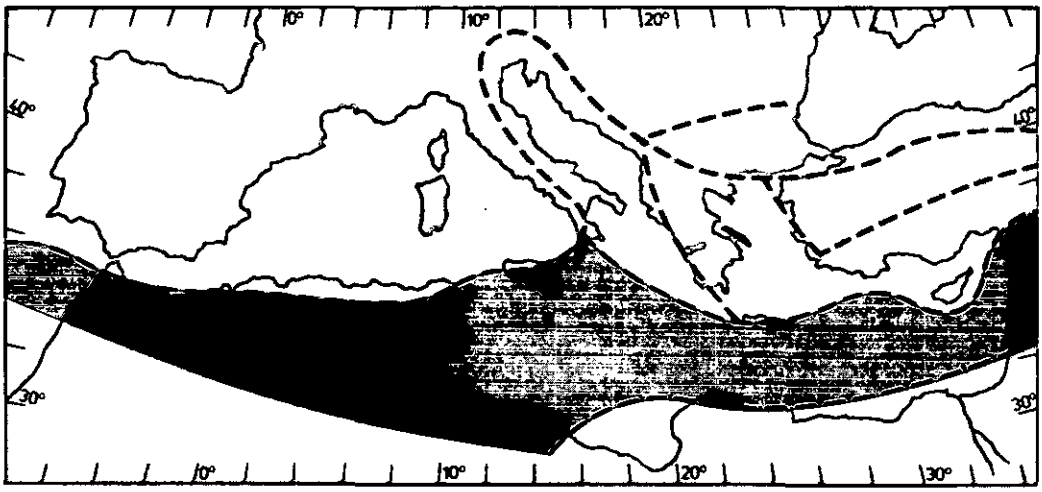
Note: The sebkhas (salt-flats) on the coastal pl
those on the coast to the south and east of th
since they lie at or below sea level. As a result
than on other maps in the Counter-Memorial.



GRAPHY OF THE PELAGIAN BASIN

l) of Tunisia, those of the Chotts and
)jerba are shown as water features
t of the Jeffara appears more irregular

Figure 4



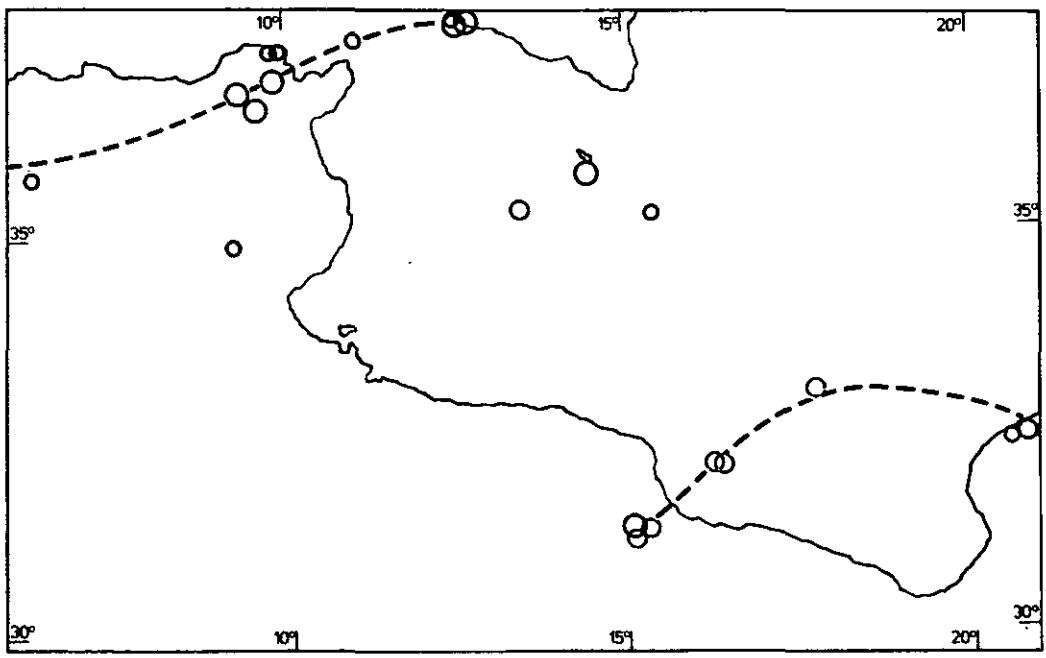


Figure 6

UPPER
Seismic belts (a) of the Mediterranean area as defined by the epicentres of shallow earthquakes dating from 1901-1971. The seismic belts bound aseismic blocks, including the Ionian-Valentine block (b).

LOWER
Shallow earthquakes in the western Ionian area. (a) Magnitude 6.5-8.0, 1901-1971; (b) M = 6.0-6.4, 1901-1971; M = 5.4-5.9, 1911-1971; (c) M = 5.0-5.3, 1951-1971; M = 4.5-4.9, 1965-1971; (d) limits of Ionian-Valentine block.

SOURCE: Fig. 1 in Papazachos, B.C., Distribution of seismic foci in the Mediterranean and surrounding area and its tectonic implication. *Geophys. J.R. astr. Soc. 33,* 1973, 421-430.

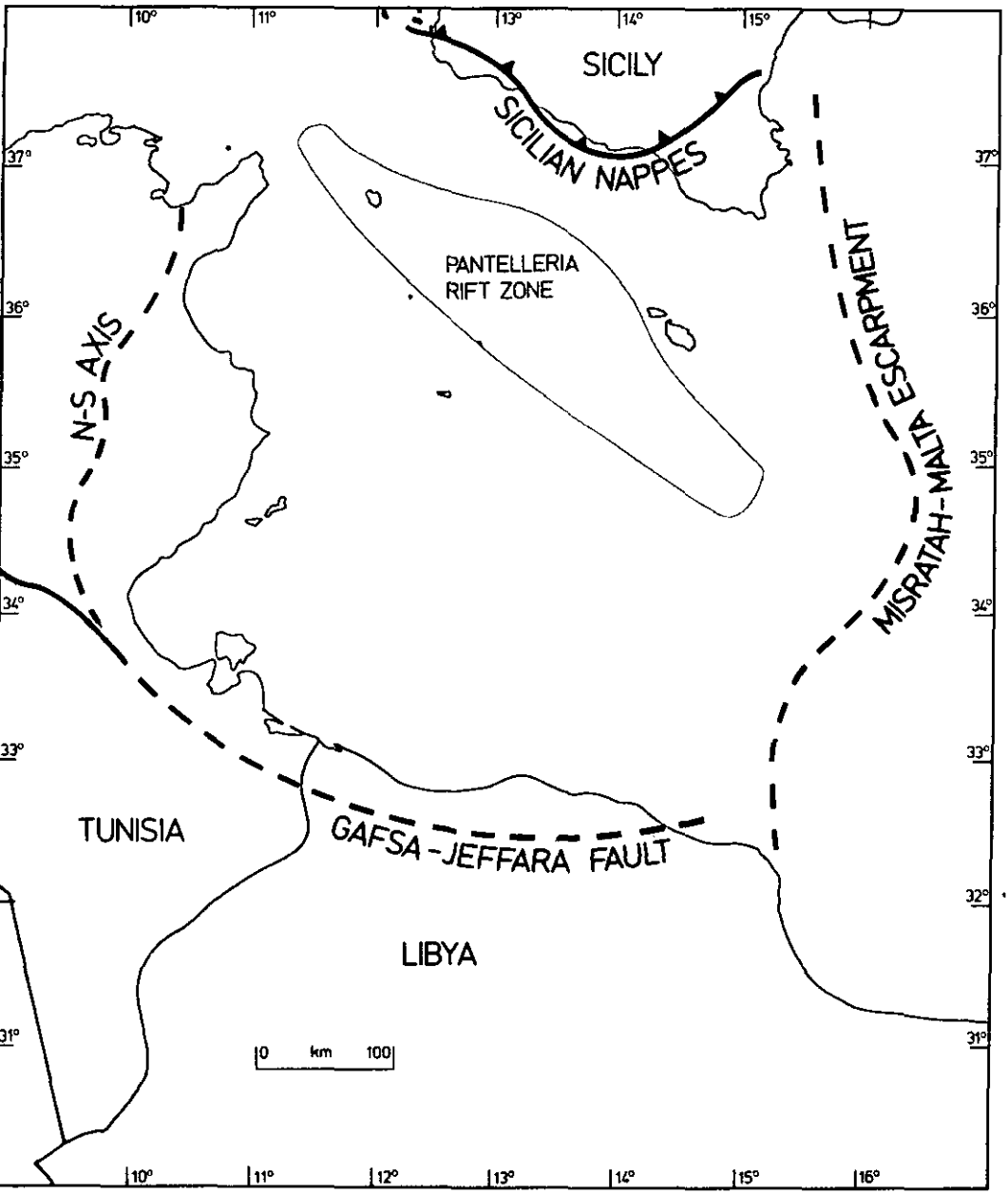
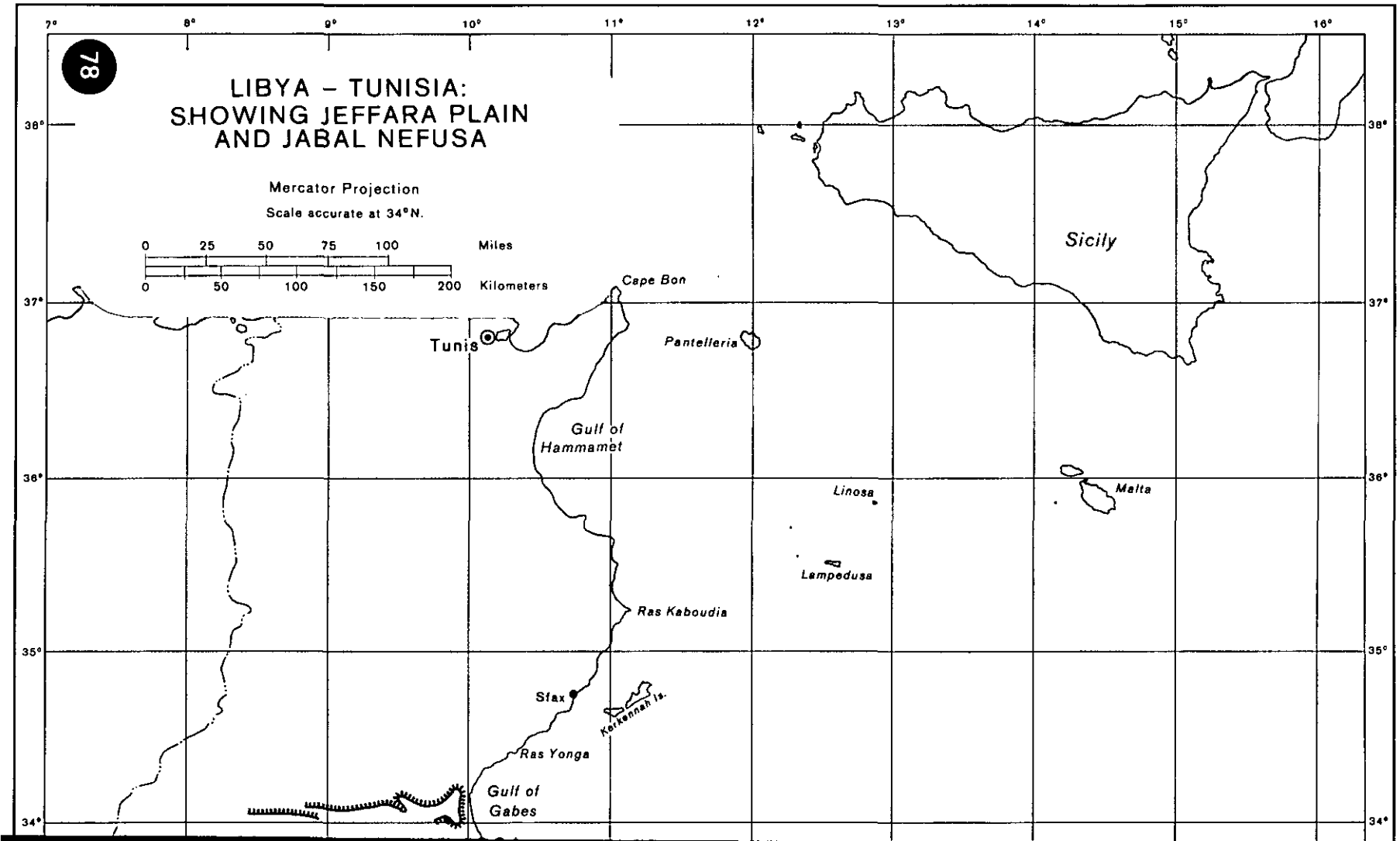
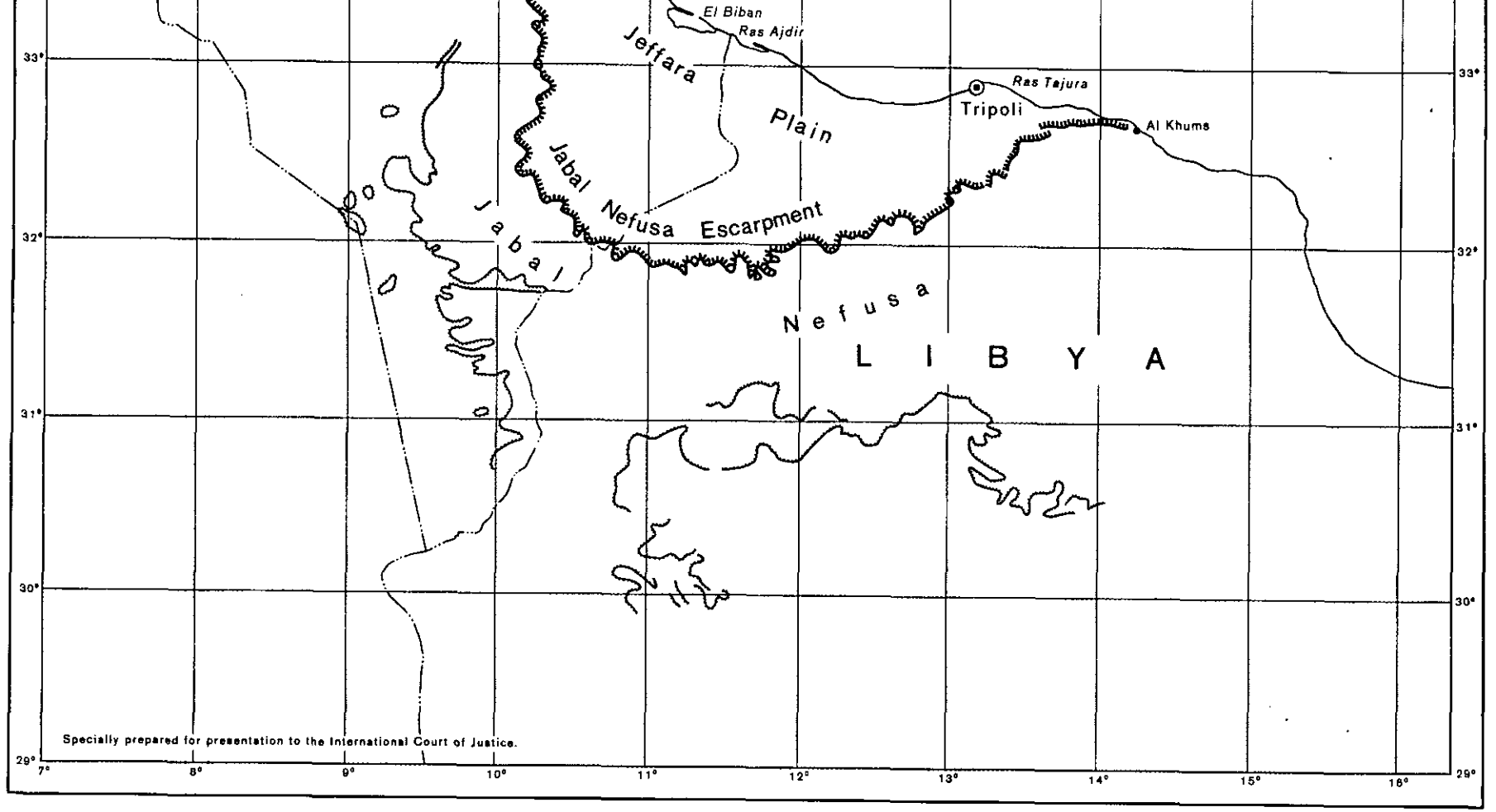


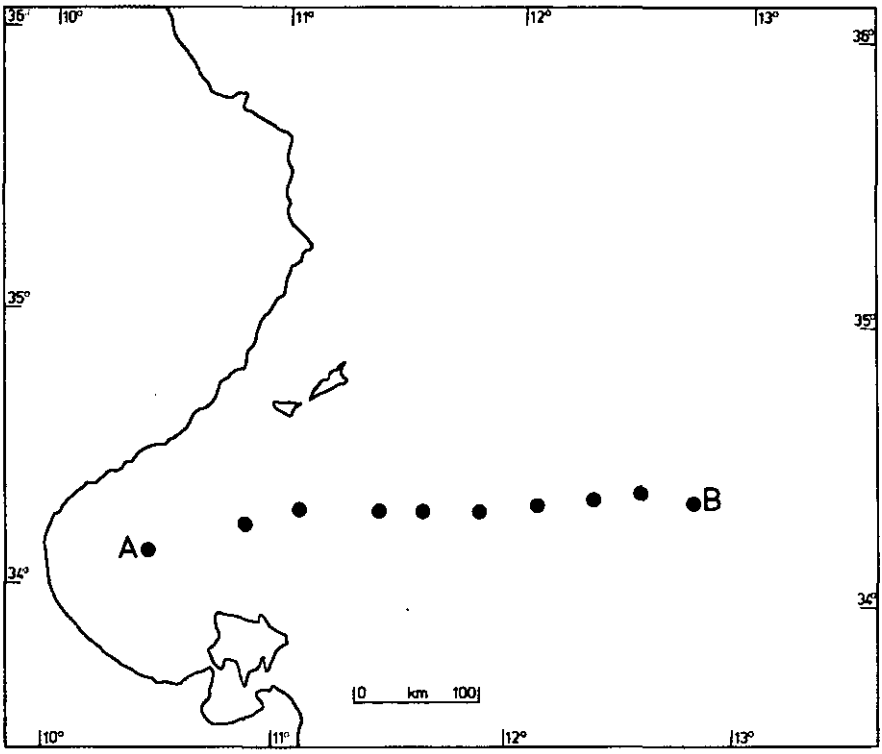
Figure 7 was prepared by Professor A. A. Missallati to illustrate the definition of the "Pelagian Basin" as defined in paragraph 62 of the Libyan Memorial.

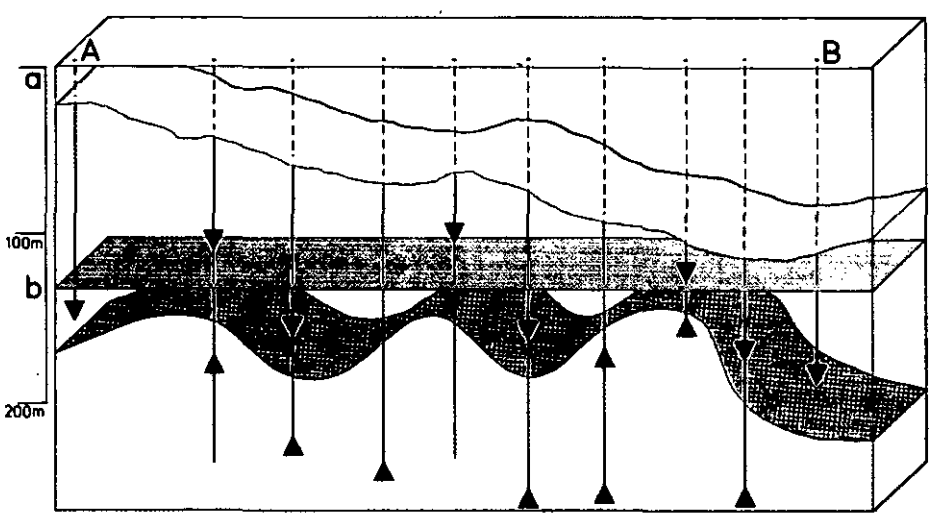
Figure 7


78
LIBYA – TUNISIA:
SHOWING JEFFARA PLAIN
AND JABAL NEFUSA
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Sicily
Gulf of
Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of
Gabes


El Biban
Ras Ajdir
Jeffara Plain
Ras Tajura
Tripoli
Al Khums
Jabal Nefusa Escarpment
Jabal Nefusa
LIBYA
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
33°
32°
31°
30°
29°
7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°

Map No. 16



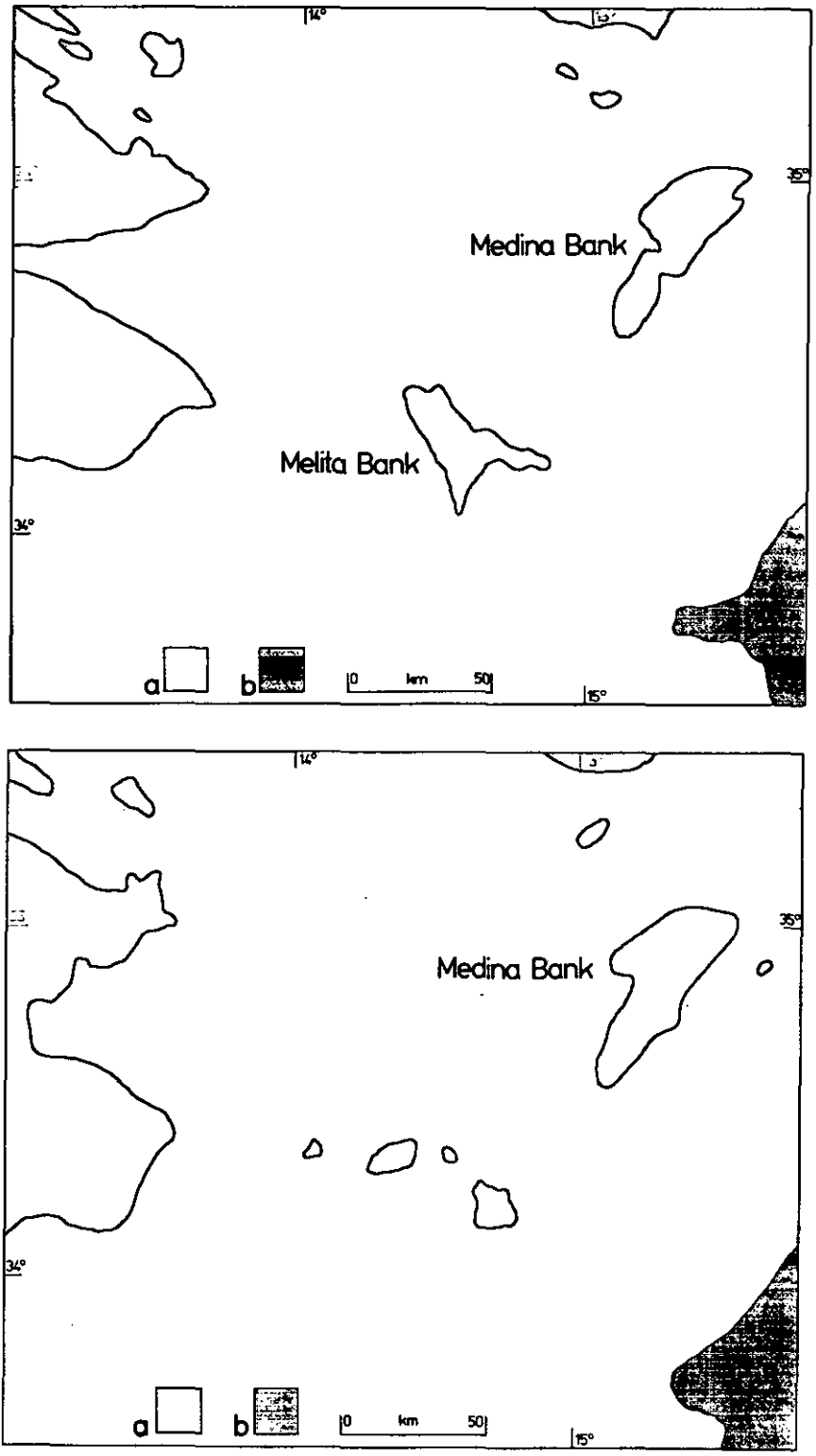


UPPER
Location of cores used in constructing lower diagram.

LOWER
Position of sea level today (a) and 16,000 years ago (b) and corresponding submarine topography. Solid triangles indicate ^{14}C ages less than (▼) or greater than (▲) 16,000 years obtained from core samples at the depth indicated.

SOURCE: Burollet P.F. et al., *La Mer Pēlagienne, Geol. mēditerranēenne VI*, 1979.

Figure 9



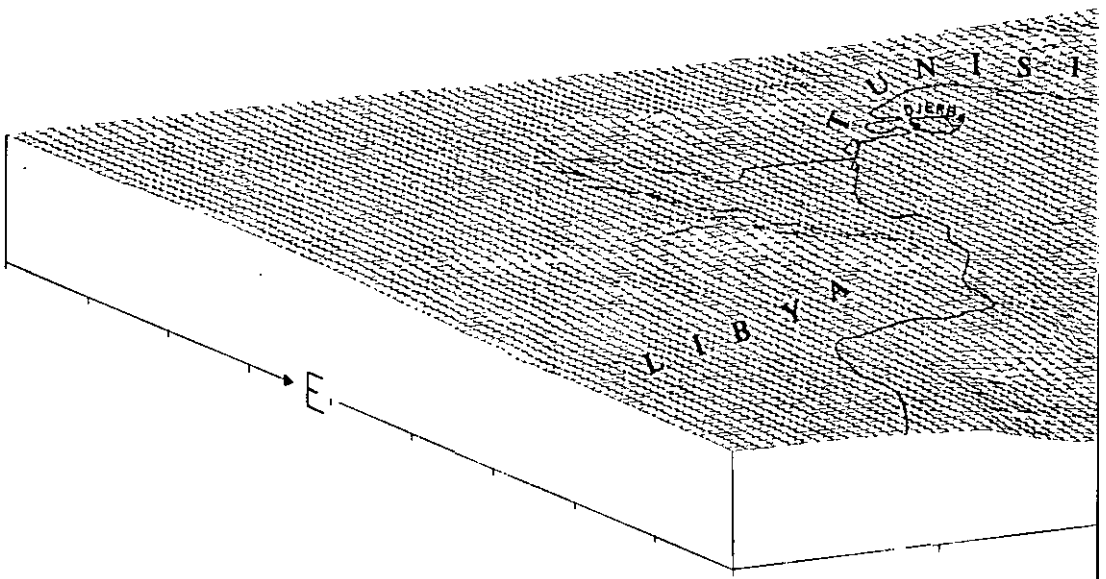
The bathymetry of part of the Pelagian Sea according to different sources redrawn to the same scale.

a. depths of less than 200 m, b. depths greater than 1000 m

SOURCE: **UPPER:** Carte 2 of Tunisian Memorial (1/5M, 1980);
LOWER: Defense Mapping Agency, Washington, Map of Mediterranean Sea (1/2.8M, 1972).

Figure 10

PELAGIAN SEA AND SURROU



THETA 12° — V.E. 10x

VIEW FROM ES

LAND

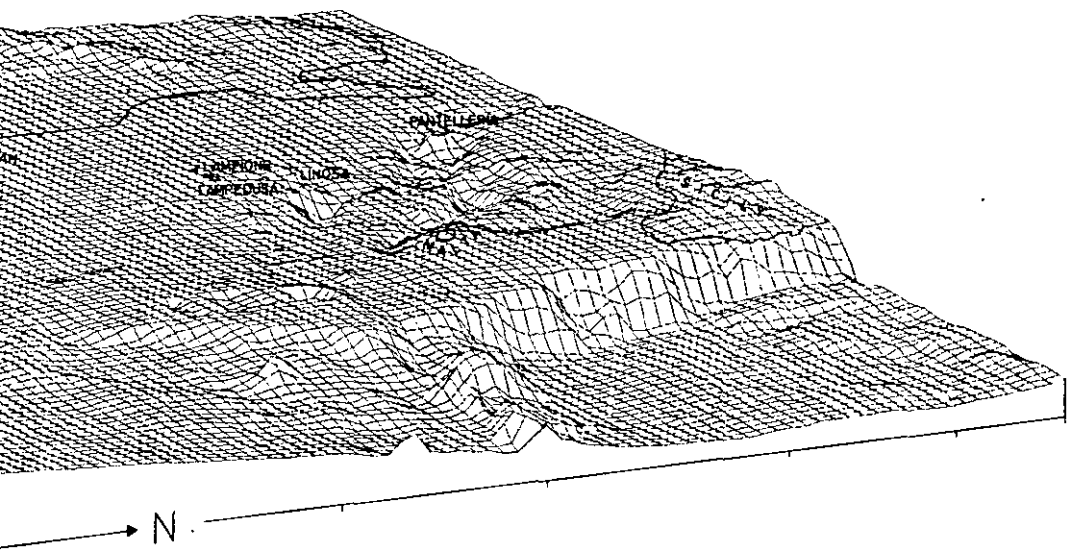
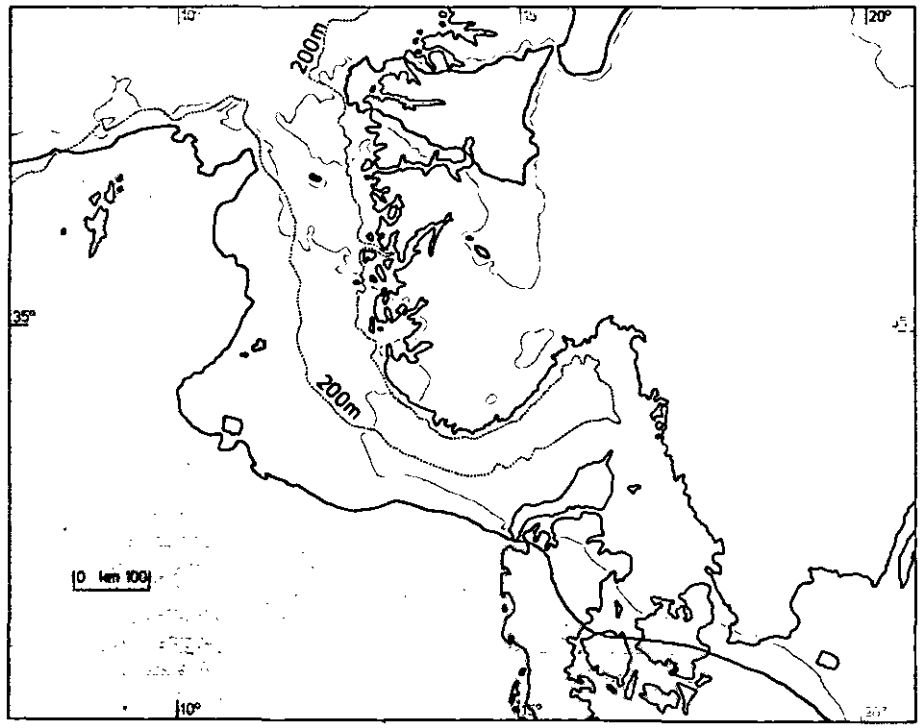


Figure 11

F.FABRICIUS 80

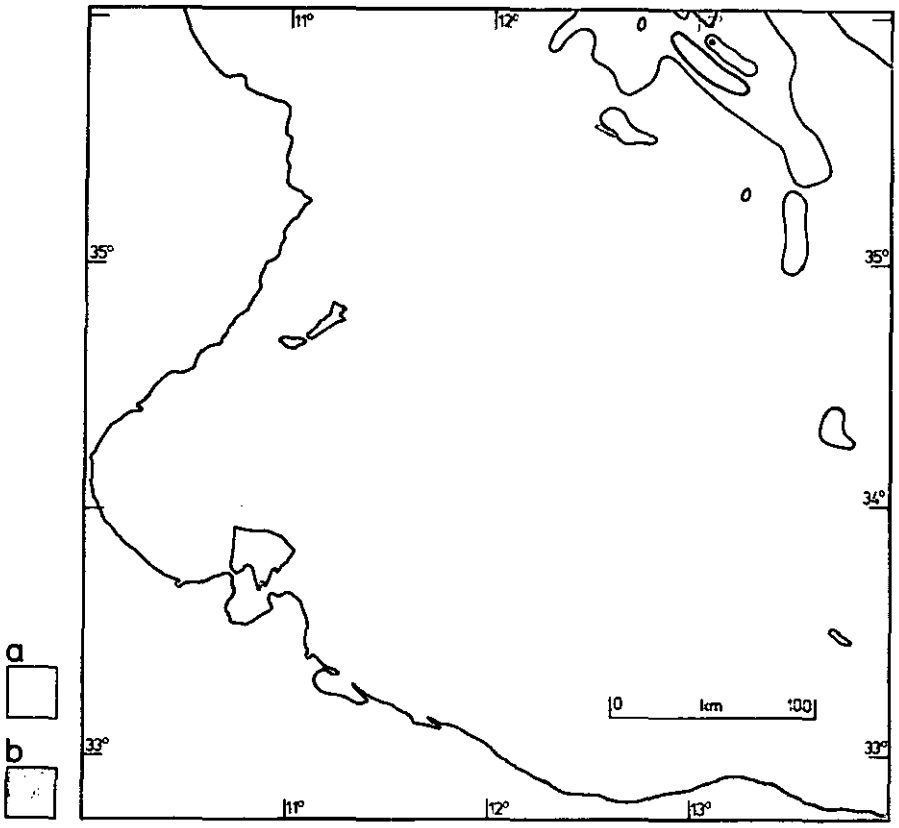


82 ——a ▭b Figure 12

The bathymetry of the Norwegian trough area (a) superimposed on the Pelagian Sea at the same scale. (b) = depths of over 200m. The adjoining Scandinavian coast is also indicated.

83 ——a ▭b Figure 13

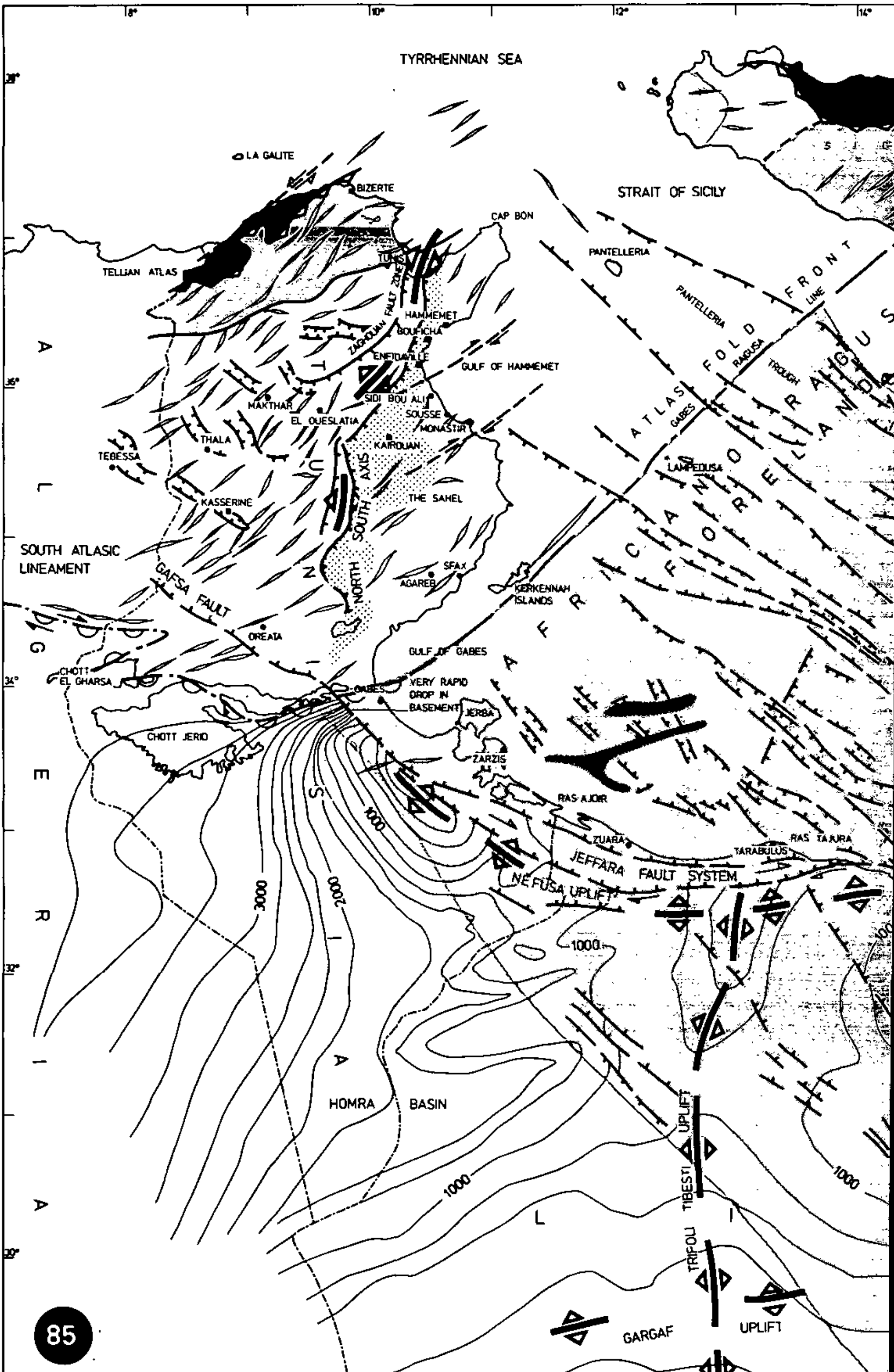
The bathymetry of the Hurd Deep (a) superimposed on the Pelagian Sea at the same scale. (b) = depths over 100 m. The adjoining coasts of England and France are also indicated.



Slope map of the Pelagian Sea as depicted in slope map of Pelagian Sea computed by Prof. F. Fabricius, simplified.

(a) slopes of less than 1.4%
(b) slopes of over 5.2%
white areas show intermediate slopes

Figure 14



8°
10°
12°
14°
38°
36°
34°
32°
30°
TYRRHENIAN SEA
LA GALITE
BIZERTE
STRAIT OF SICILY
CAP BON
TUNIS
TELLIAN ATLAS
ZAGHOUAN FAULT ZONE
HAMMEMET
BOUFICHA
ENFIDAVILLE
GULF OF HAMMEMET
SIDI BOU ALI
SOUSSE
MONASTIR
MAKTHAR
EL OUESLATIA
KAIROUAN
THALA
TEBESSA
KASSERINE
THE SAHEL
NORTH SOUTH AXIS
SFAX
AGAREB
KERKENNAH ISLANDS
SOUTH ATLASIC LINEAMENT
GAFSA FAULT
OREATA
GULF OF GABES
CHOTT EL GHARSA
GABES
VERY RAPID DROP IN BASEMENT
JERBA
CHOTT JERID
ZARZIS
RAS AJDIR
ZUARA
TARABULUS
RAS TAJURA
JEFFARA FAULT SYSTEM
NEFUSA UPLIFT
PANTELLERIA
PANTELLERIA
ATLAS FOLD FRONT
LINE
RAGUSA
TROUGH
GABES
LAMPEDUSA
AFRICAN FORELAND
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
LIBIA
HOMRA BASIN
TIBESTI UPLIFT
TRIPOLI
GARGAF UPLIFT
1000
2000
3000
1000
1000
1000

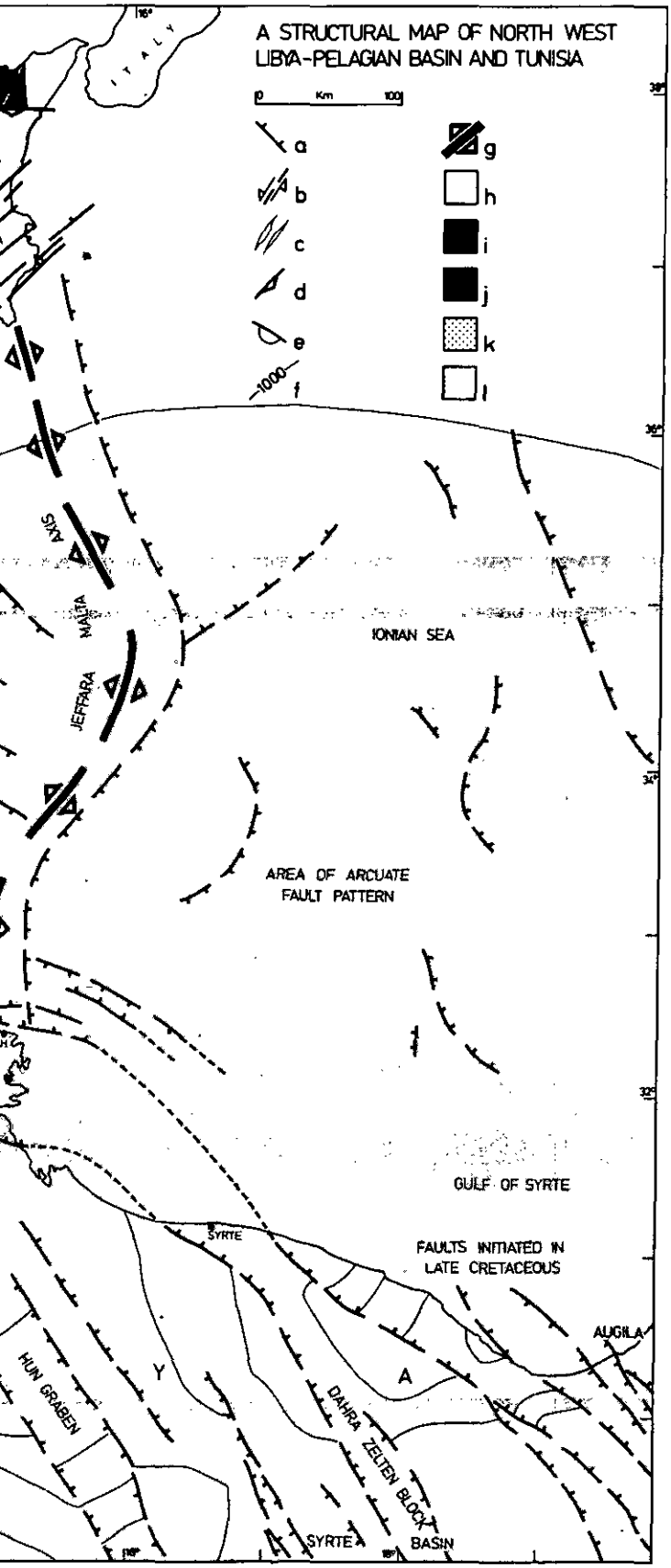
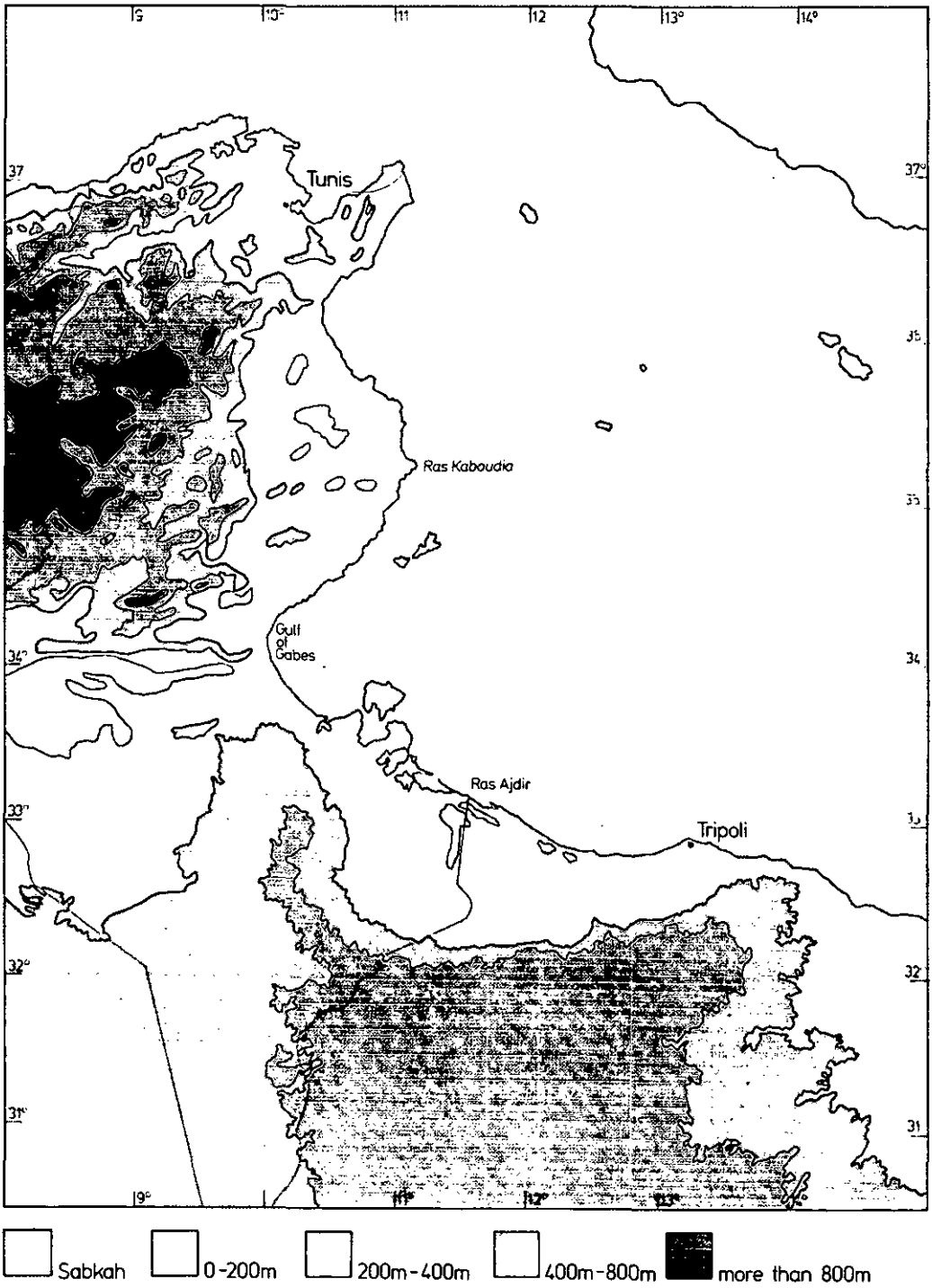

A STRUCTURAL MAP OF NORTH WEST
LIBYA-PELAGIAN BASIN AND TUNISIA
0 Km 100
a
b
c
d
e
-1000- f
g
h
i
j
k
l
ITALY
SYR
MALTA
JEFFARA
IONIAN SEA
AREA OF ARCUATE
FAULT PATTERN
GULF OF SYRTE
SYRTE
FAULTS INITIATED IN
LATE CRETACEOUS
AUGILA
HUN GRABEN
Y
A
DAHRA
ZELTEN BLOCK
SYRTE A
BASIN

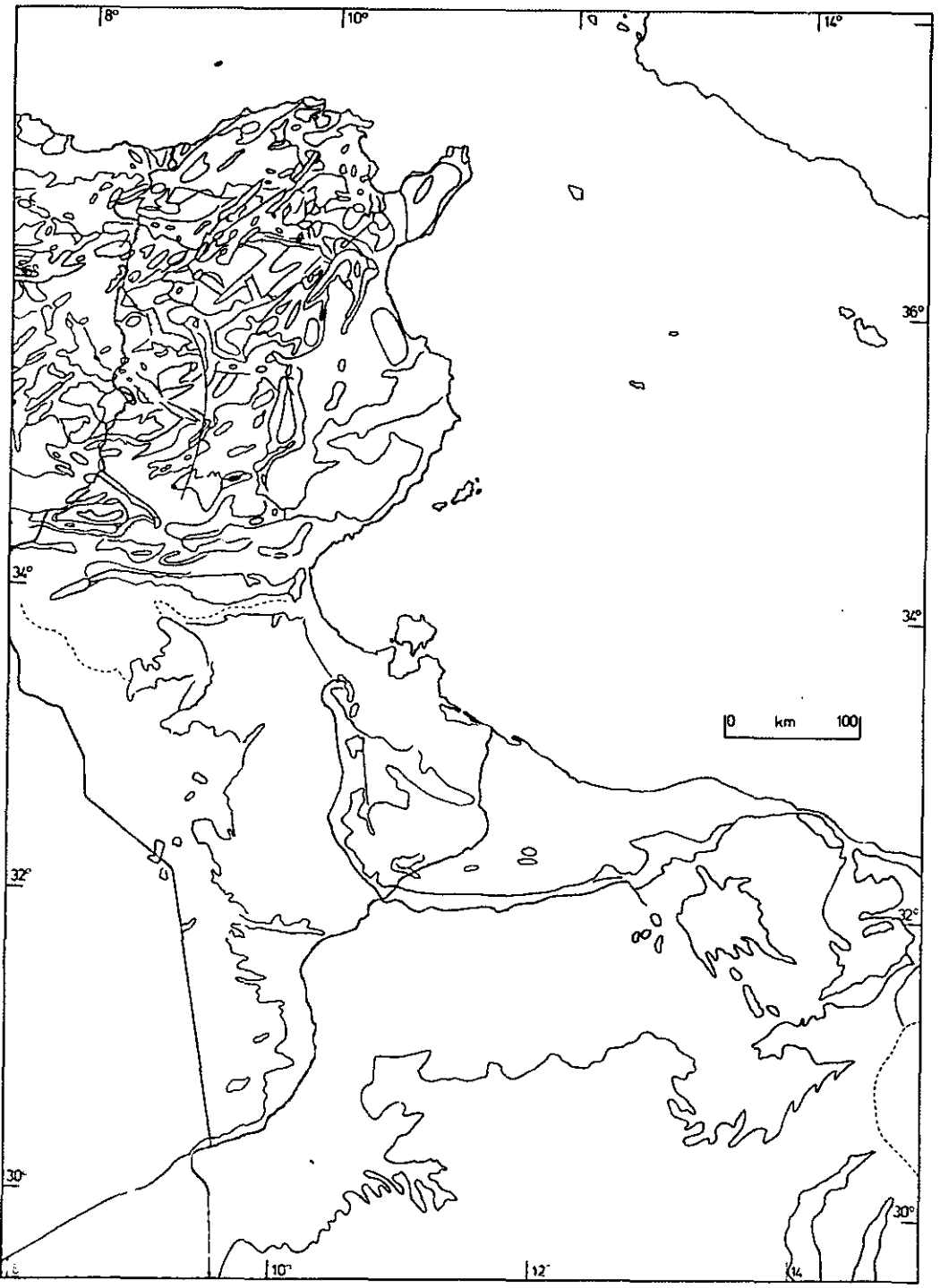
Figure 15



Relief Features of Tunisia and North West Libya

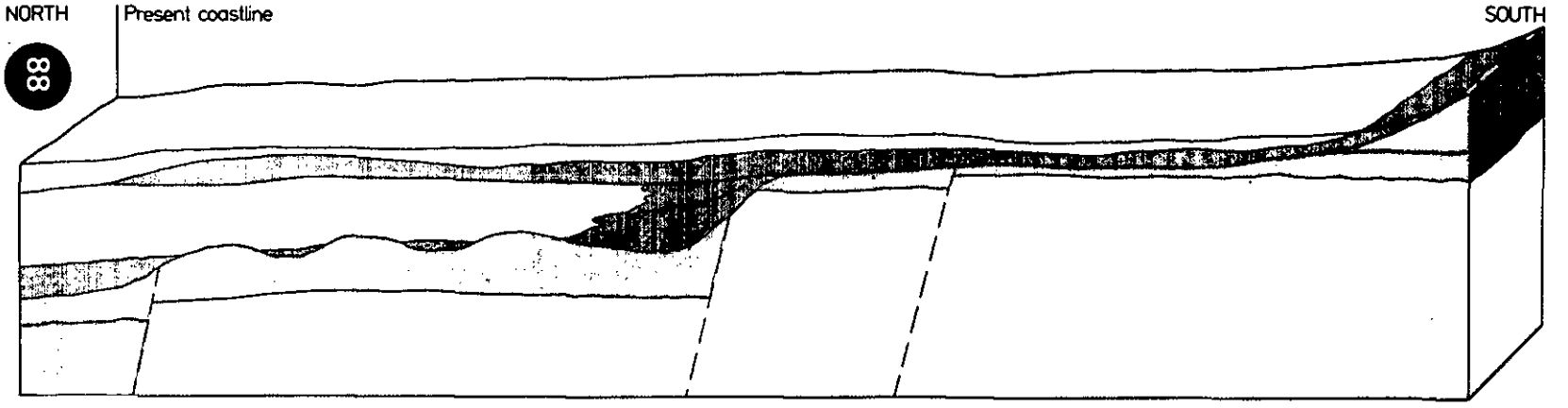
Figure 16

GENERAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF TUNISIA AND NORTH WEST LIBYA



a b c d e f g h

a. Quaternary
b. Miocene-Pliocene
c. Oligocene
d. Eocene-Paleocene
e. Cretaceous
f. Jurassic
g. Triassic
h. Volcanics



a Quaternary

b Tertiary: clastic deposits.

c Tertiary: marine deposits.

d Lower Jurassic (Bir Al-Ghanem Gypsum)

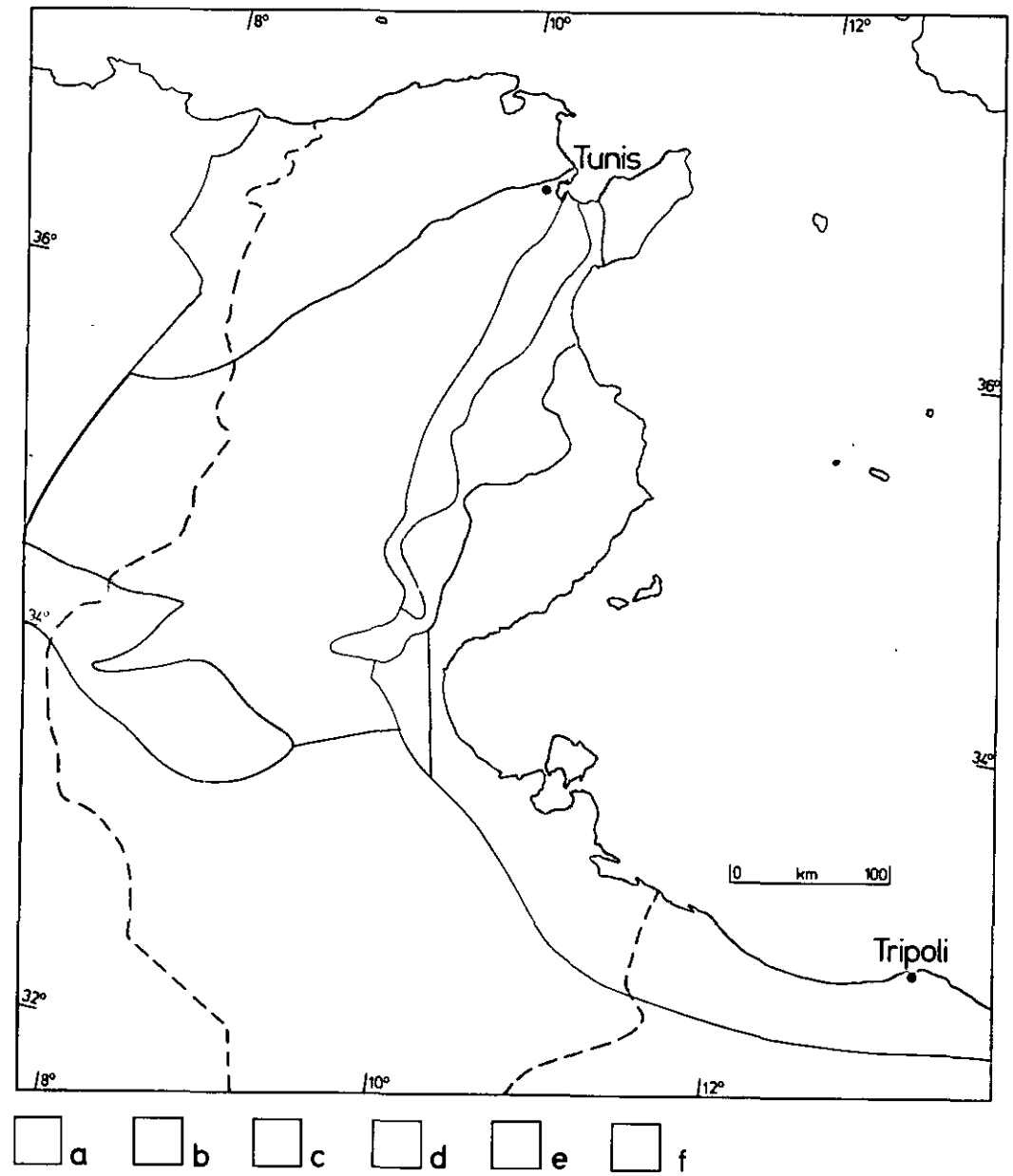
e Lower Jurassic and Triassic (Abu Ghaylan Limestone and Abu Sceba Formation)

f *Triassic (Aziziyah Formation)*

g Fault

Figure

Geological Cross-section of the Western Part of the Tripolitanian Jeffara

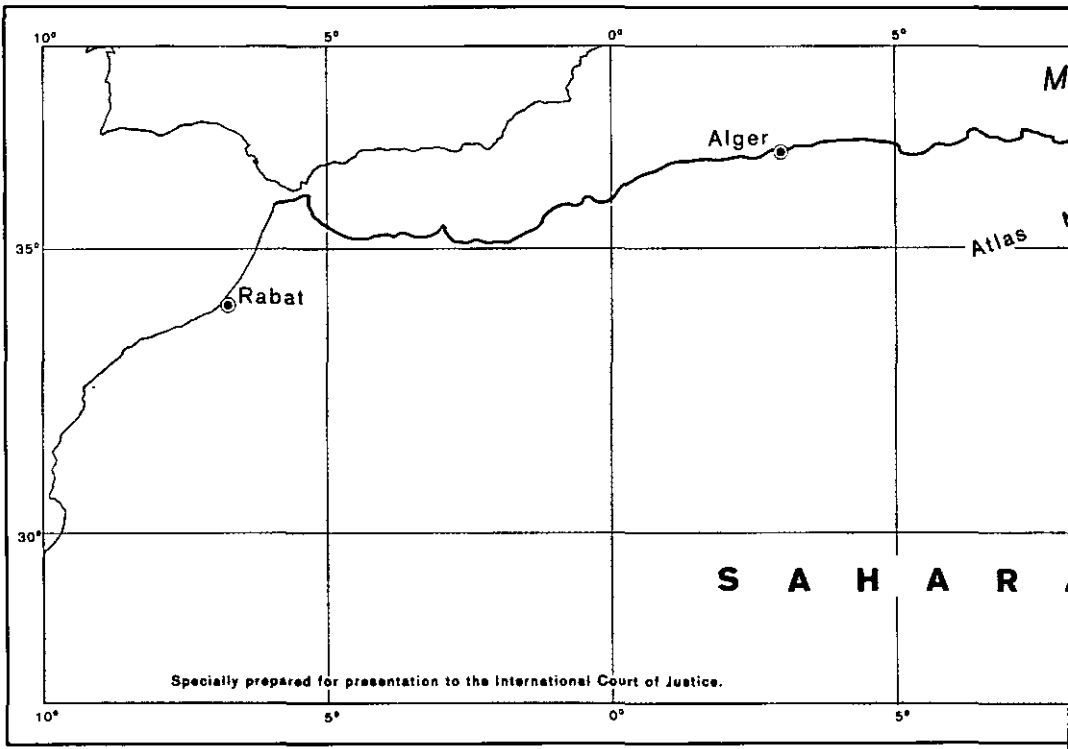


Structural map of Tunisia

a. *Northern Alpine zone*
b. Peri-Atlas depressions
c. Eastern platform
d. Central and Southern Atlas
e. Saharan platform
f. N-S axis

SOURCE: After Fig. 6 in Burollet, P.F. & Byramjee, R.S.; Reflexions sur la tectonique globale. Examples africains et mediterraneens. *Notes Mem. Comp. Fr. Petroles 11*, 1974, 71-120.

Figure 19



NORTH AFRICA

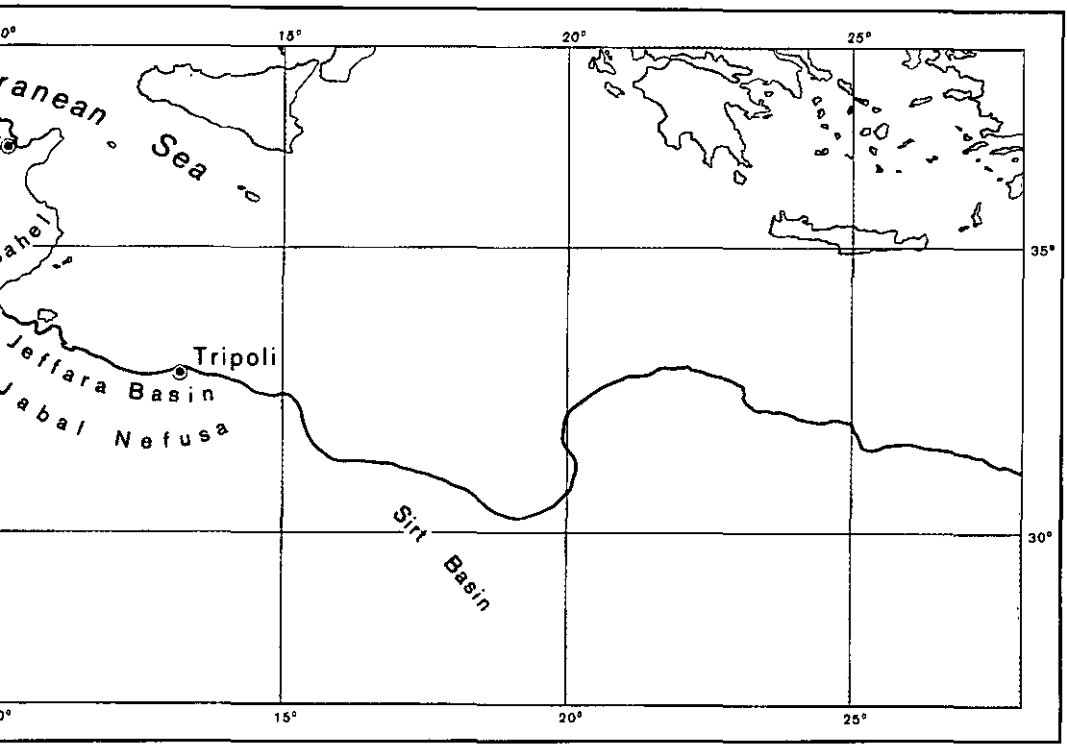
Equirectangular Projection

Scale accurate at 35°N.

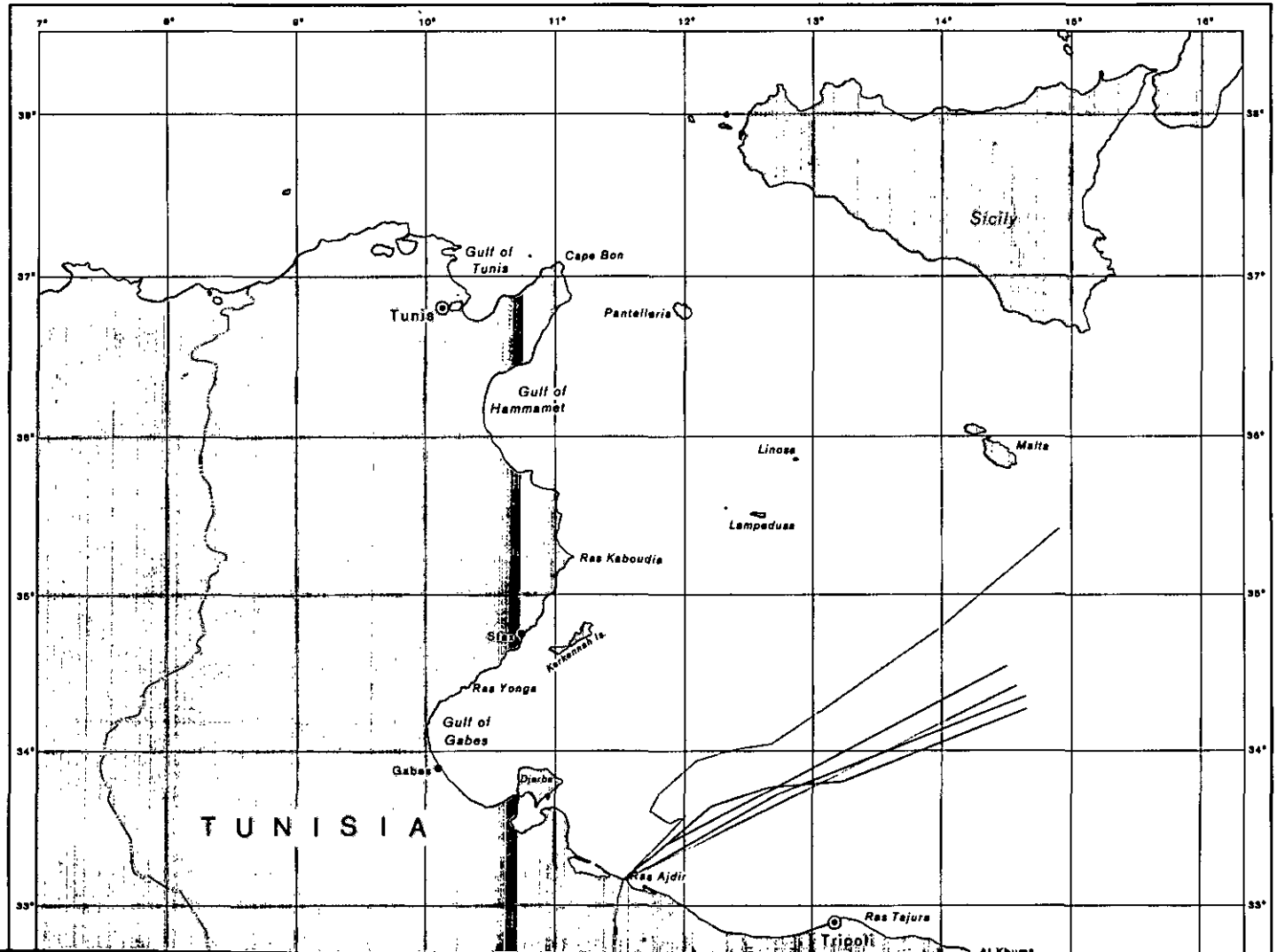
0 100 200 300 400 Miles

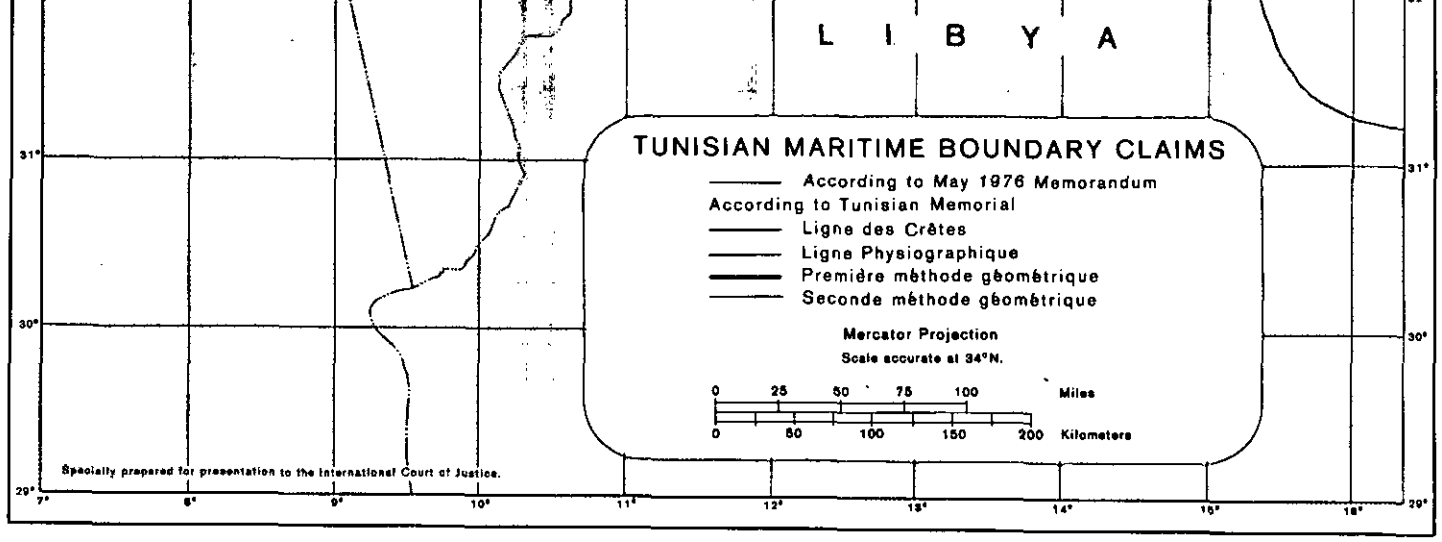
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Kilometers

Showing the North African coastline extending from east to west with the anomal
of the coast of eastern Tunisia and the Gulf of Sirt.


10°
15°
20°
25°
anean Sea
ahel
35°
Tripoli
Jeffara Basin
Jabal Nefusa
Sirt Basin
30°
10°
15°
20°
25°

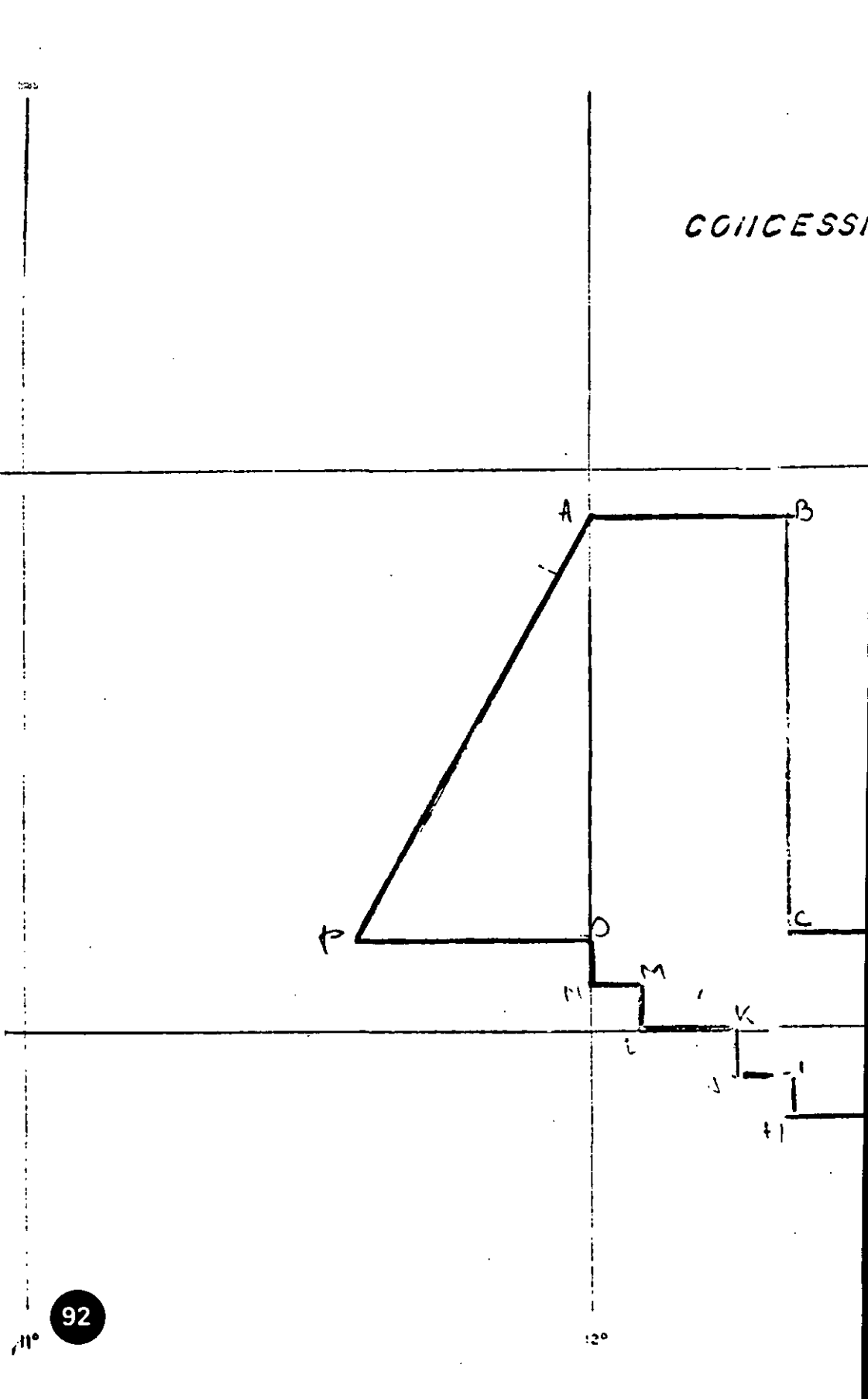
Map No. 17

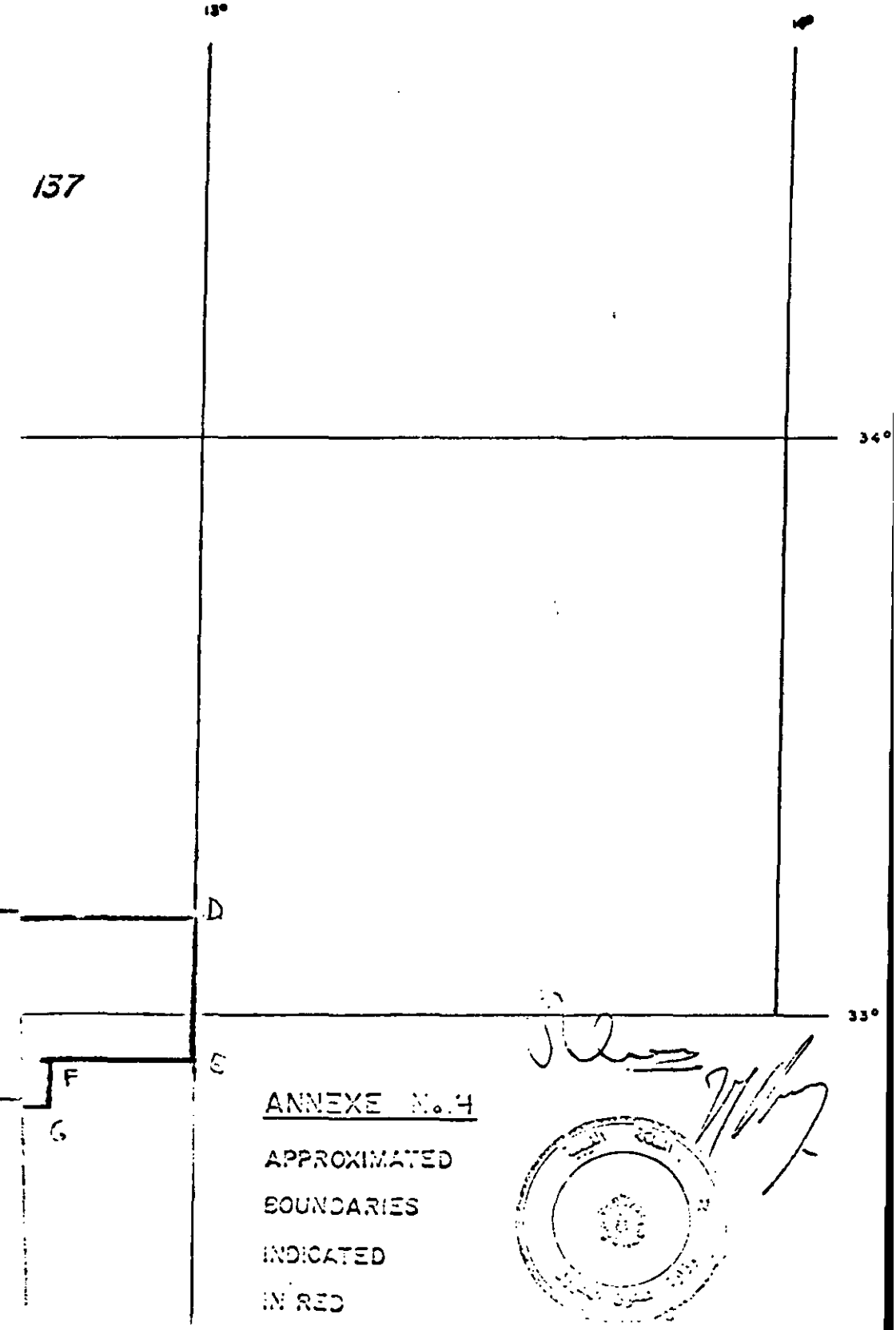

7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
Sicily
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Tunis
Pantelleria
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba
TUNISIA
Ras Ajdir
Ras Tajura
Tripoli


L I B Y A
TUNISIAN MARITIME BOUNDARY CLAIMS
According to May 1976 Memorandum
According to Tunisian Memorial
Ligne des Crêtes
Ligne Physiographique
Première méthode géométrique
Seconde méthode géométrique
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°N.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.
31°
30°
29°
7°
8°
9°
10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
15°
16°

Map No. 18

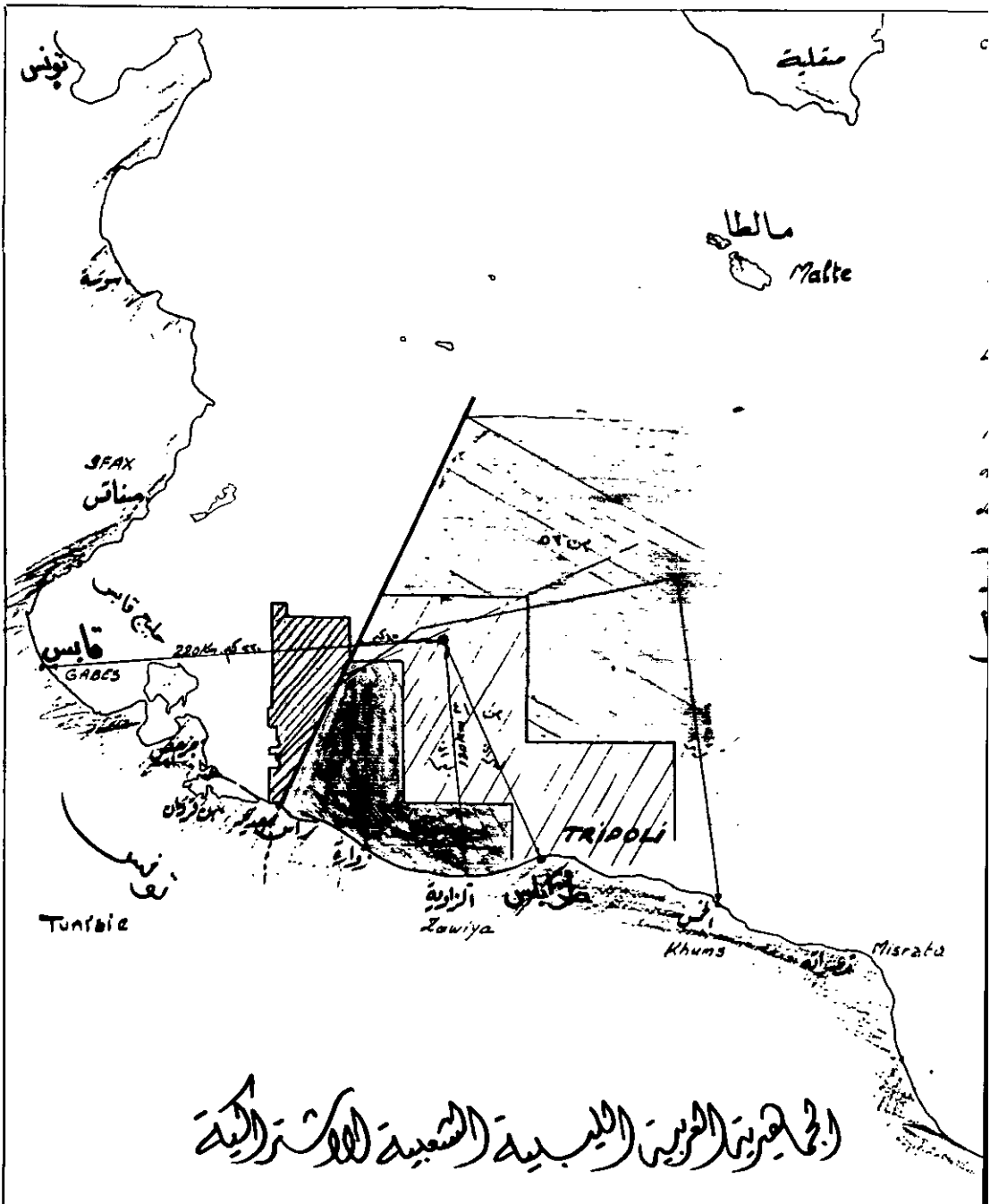
CONCESSI





ANNEXE No.4

APPROXIMATED BOUNDARIES INDICATED IN RED



الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية

Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne Populaire Socialiste

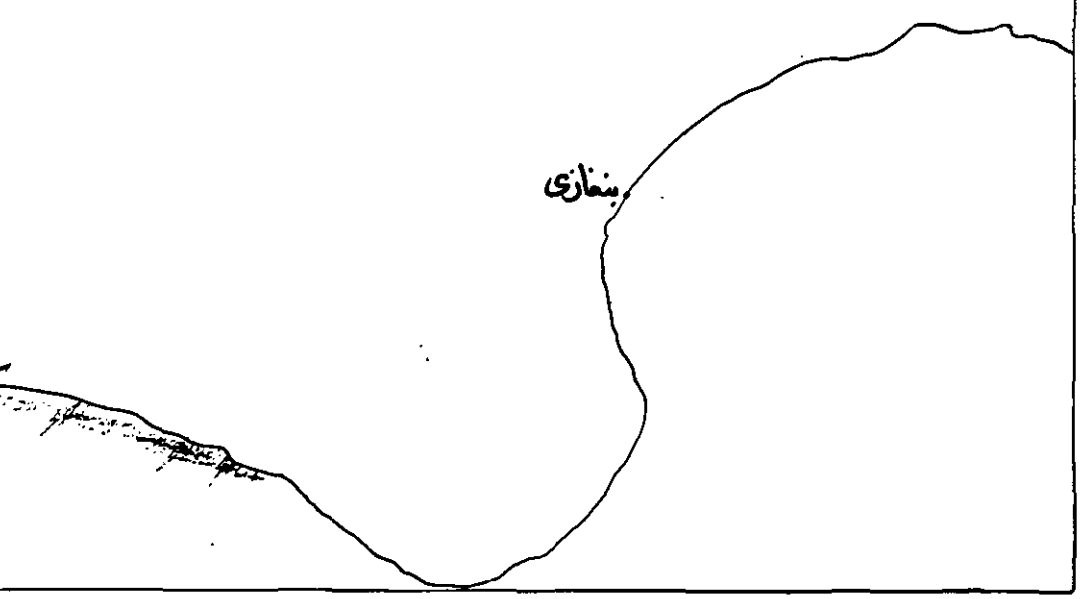
عقد امتياز منحته تونس سنة ١٩٦٧م لشركة اكيتان	etroliere Tunisienne Accordée à Aquitaine 1967
عقد امتياز منحته الجماهيرية سنة ١٩٦٨م لنفس الشركة اكيتان	" Arabe Libyenne 137 " " " 1968
عقد امتياز رقم م. ن ٤١ منحته الجماهيرية سنة ١٩٧٤م.	" " " NIMNI accordée en 1974
عقد امتياز رقم م. ن ٥٣ منحته الجماهيرية سنة ١٩٧٤م.	" " " NIMN53 " " "
خط حدود عقود الامتيازات النفطية.	Concessions Petrolières

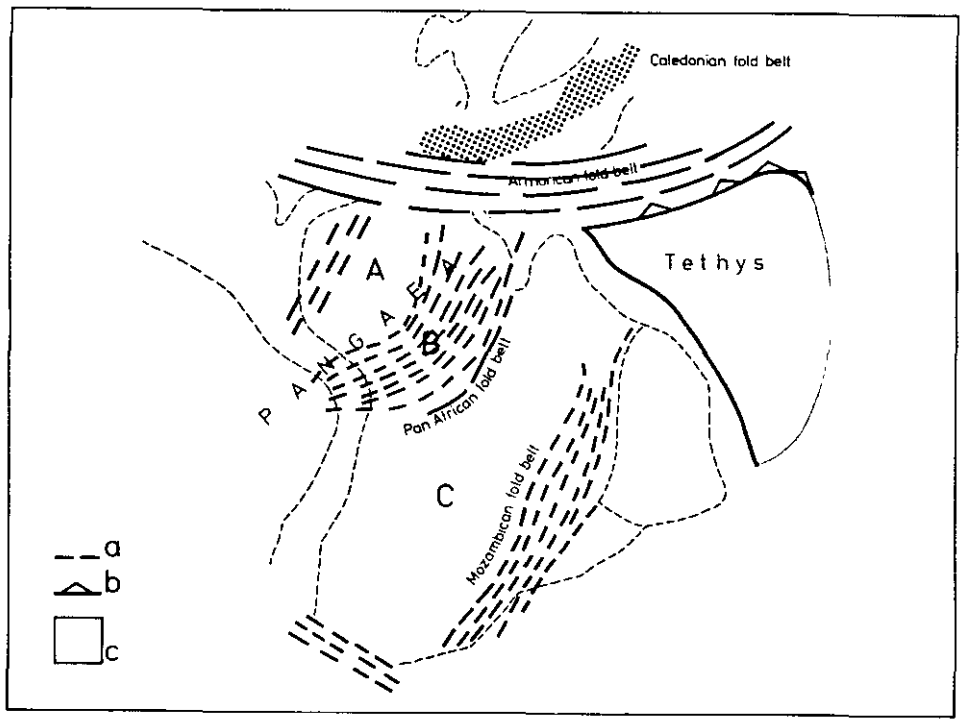
● موقع الحفارة الليبية :

تقع الحفارة العربية الليبية على مسافة ٢٢٠ كم تقريباً شرق مدينة قابس
وعلى مسافة ١٢٠ كم شمال الزاوية و ٤٥ كم شرق خط حدود الامتيازات العربية الليبية

la Plateforme de Forrage Arabe Libyenne
e Arabe Libyenne est Située à une distance
nimotif) à l'est de GABES, 120 Km (approximatif)
WIYA, et à 45 Km à l'est de la Ligne de limites
ns Petroliere Arabe Libyenne.

البحـــر المتوســـ





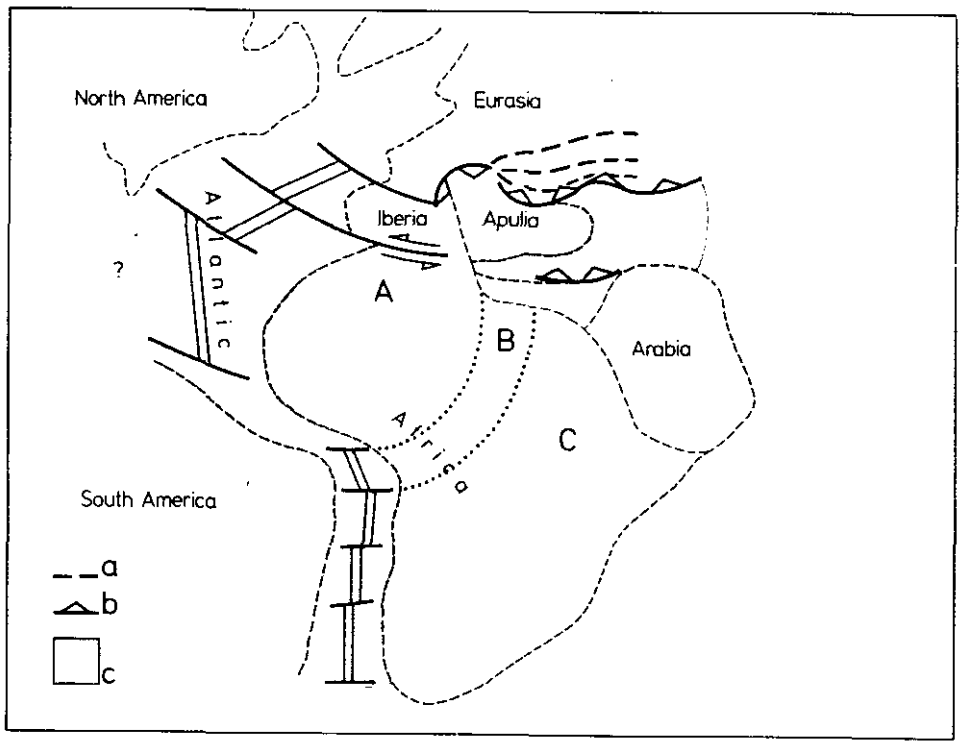
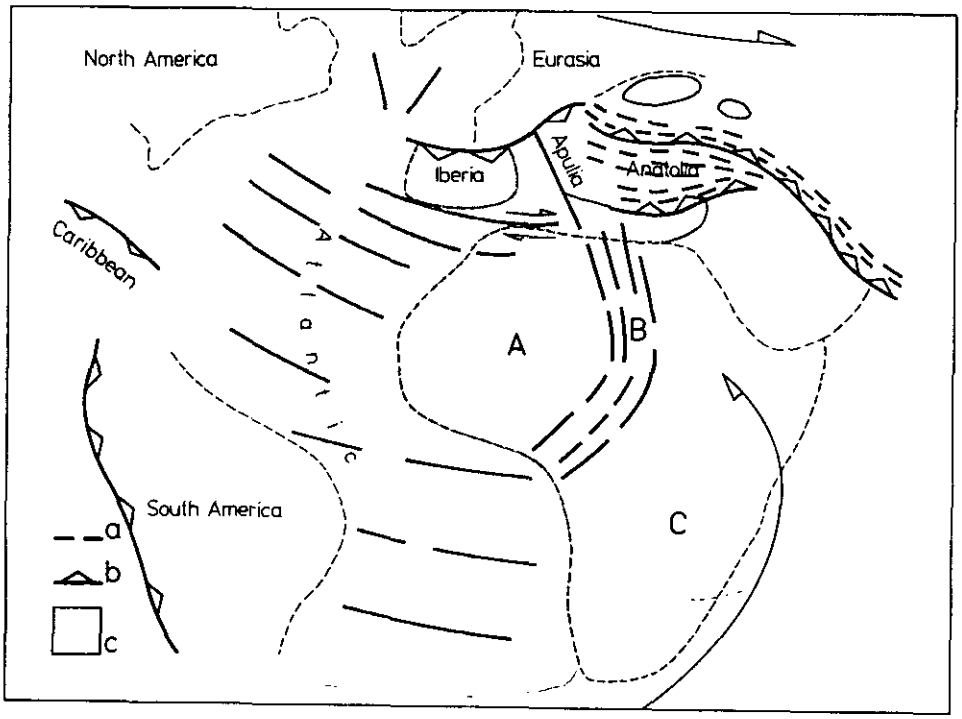


Figure 14. Tectonic Development of the
Tertiary Times.

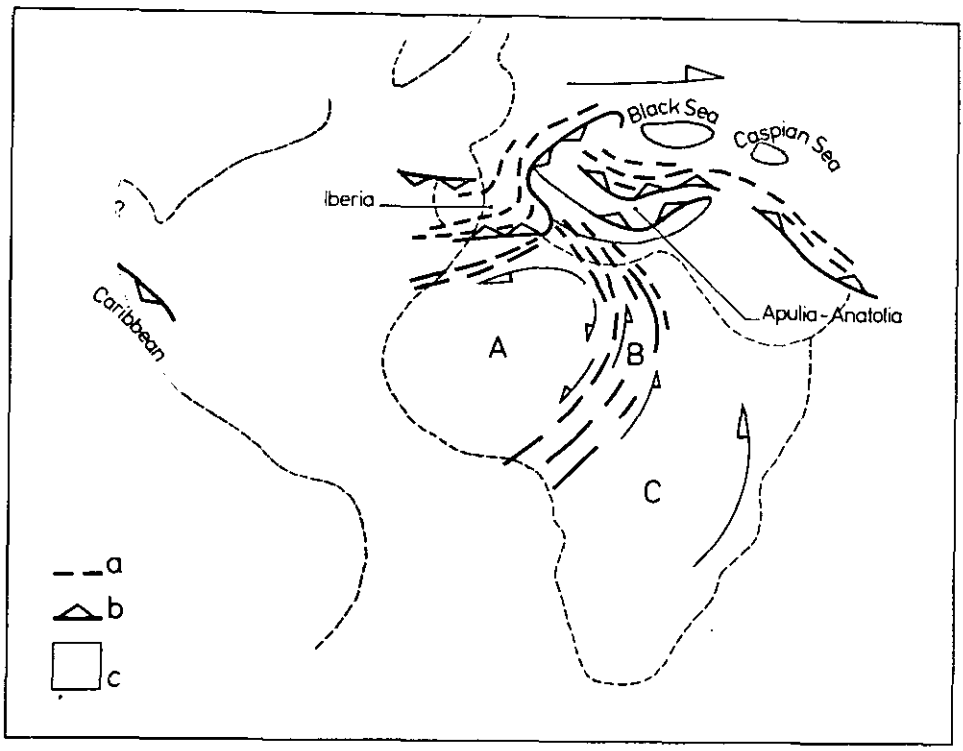
1. Major structural features of the African and Eu
2. Major zonation of the African plate in late Cret
   a. Saharan Nucleus b. Sirt to Gulf of Guniea
3. Development of Sirt Basin dip-slip fault syster
4. Development of lateral shear movement on ol
   plate relative to Europe. a. Major tectonic tr

SOURCE: Modified from Biju Duval, J. *et al.* (1975)

3

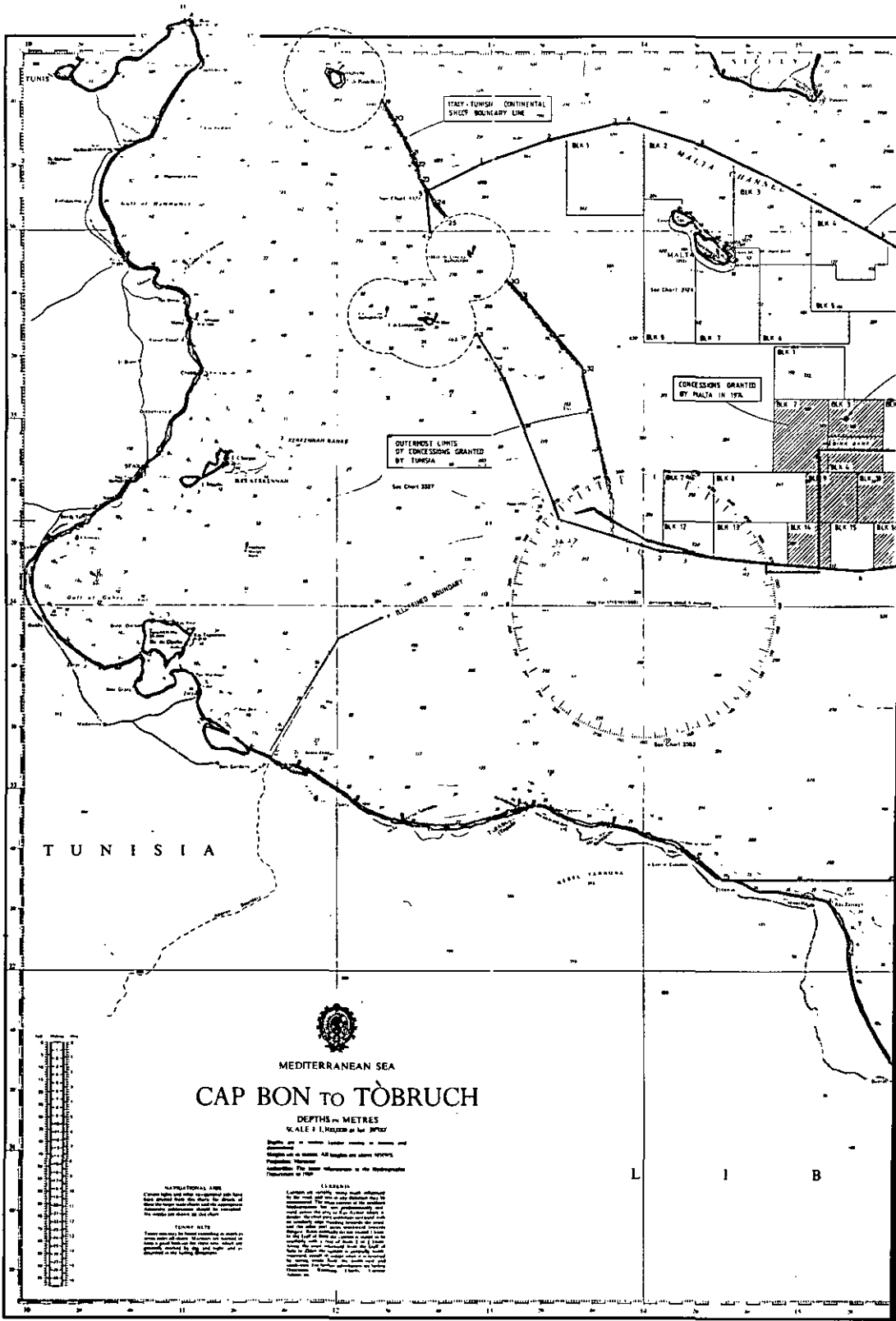


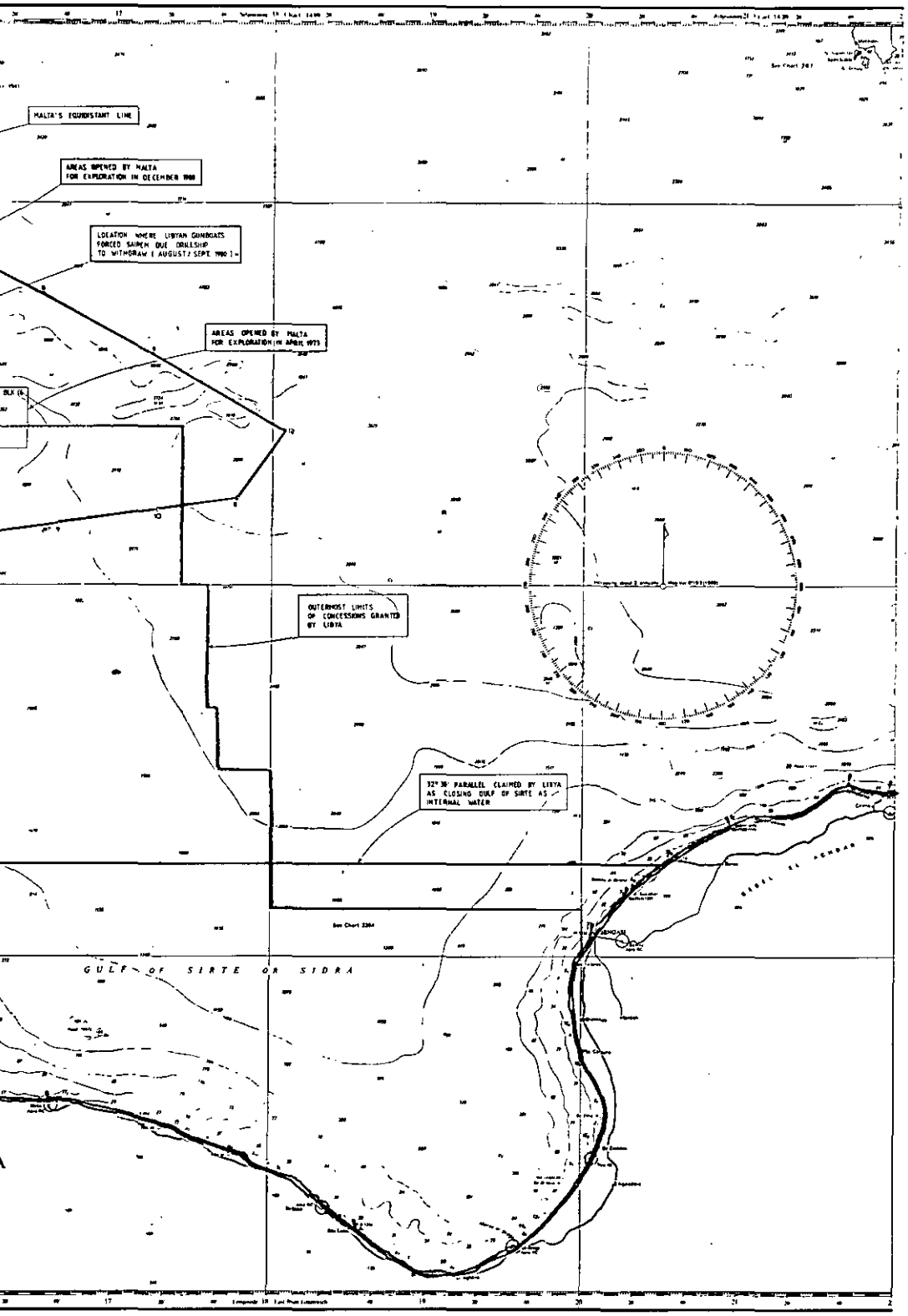
4



nd European Plates from Late Mesozoic to Late

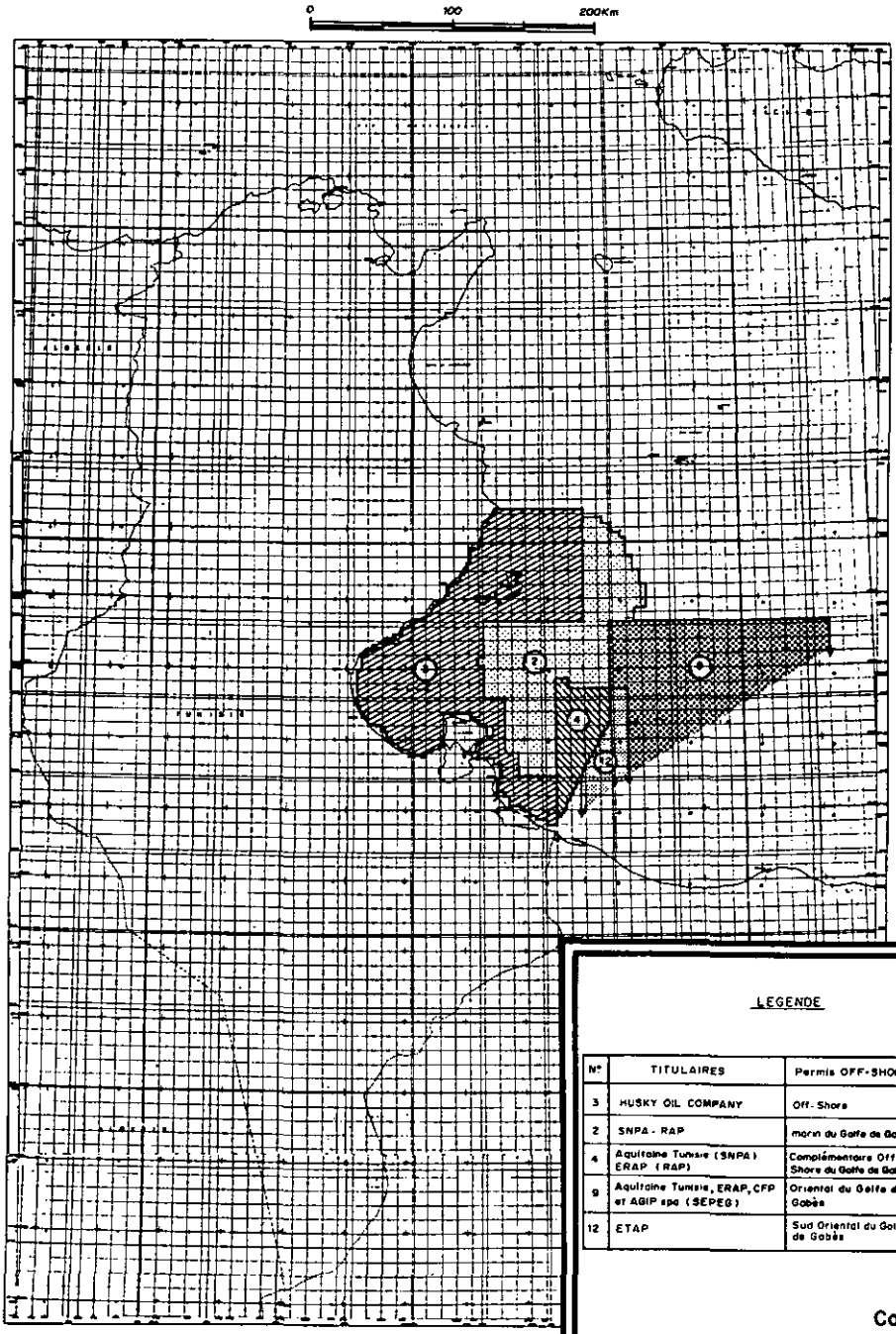
tes in the Pre-Triassic times.
es.
ast African zone.
etaceous times.
n late Eocene times due to dextral rotation of the African
ubduction zones. c. Ocean basins.


ITALY - TUNISIA CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY LINE
MALTA CHANNEL
MALTA
CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY MALTA IN 1974
OUTERMOST LIMITS OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY TUNISIA
RECLAIMED BOUNDARY
TUNISIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CAP BON TO TOBRUCH
DEPTHS IN METRES
L I B


MALTA'S EQUIDISTANT LINE
AREAS OPENED BY MALTA FOR EXPLORATION IN DECEMBER 1980
LOCATION WHERE LIBYAN GUNBOATS FORCED SAIPEM DLE DRILLSHIP TO WITHDRAW (AUGUST/SEPT. 1980)
AREAS OPENED BY MALTA FOR EXPLORATION IN APRIL 1973
OUTERMOST LIMITS OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY LIBYA
32° 30' PARALLEL CLAIMED BY LIBYA AS CLOSING GULF OF SIRTE AS INTERNAL WATER
GULF OF SIRTE OR SIDRA

T U N I S I E

PLAN DE SITUATION DES PERMIS DANS LE GOLFE DE GABES



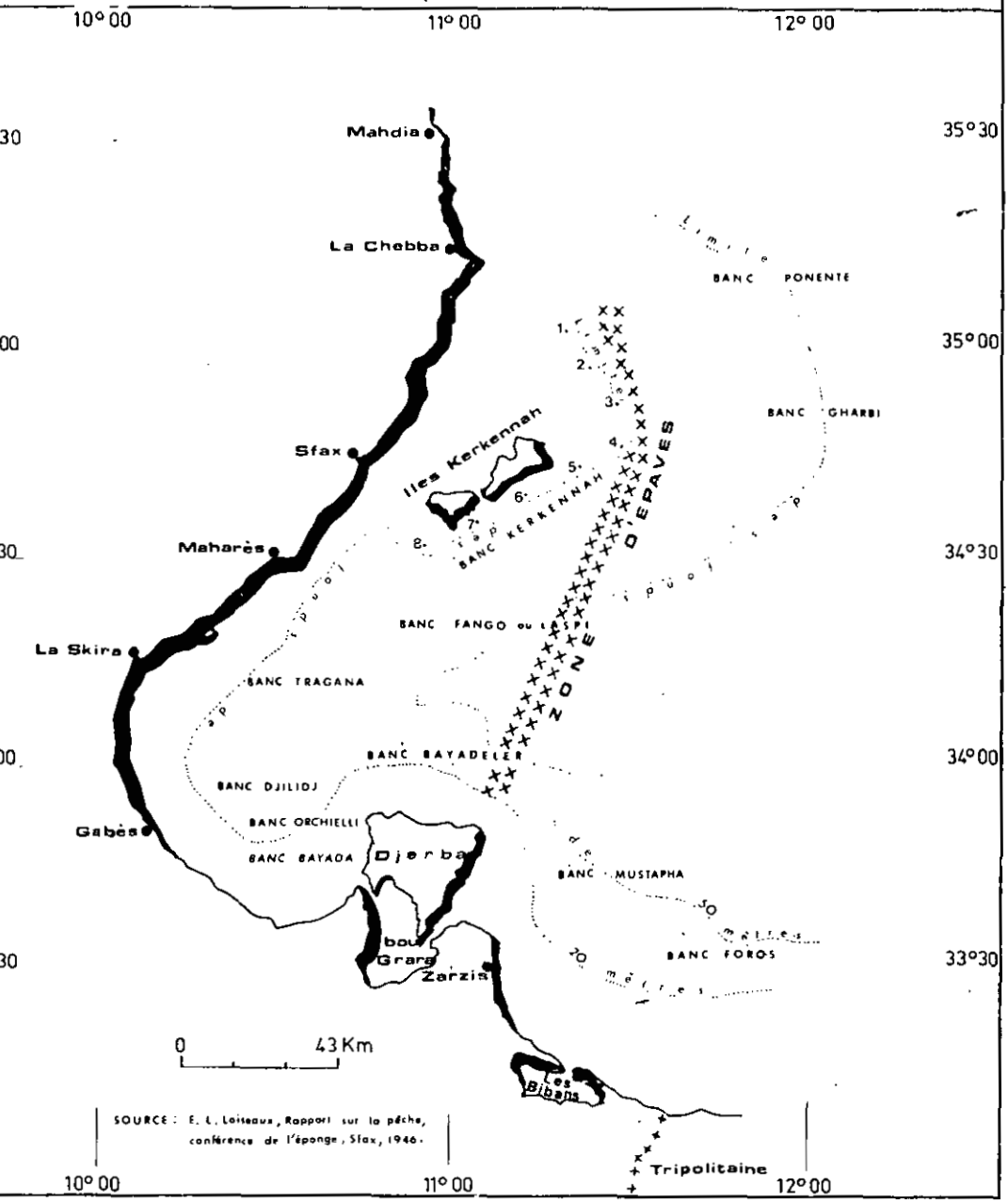
LEGENDE

N°	TITULAIRES	Permis OFF-SHORE	Surfaces
3	HUSKY OIL COMPANY	Off-Shore	14.252 Km
2	SNPA - RAP	marin du Golfe de Gabès	8.852 Km
4	Aquitaine Tunisie (SNPA) ERAP (RAP)	Complémentaire Off-Shore du Golfe de Gabès	2.620 Km
9	Aquitaine Tunisie, ERAP, CFP et AGIP spa (SEPEG)	Oriental du Golfe de Gabès	
12	ETAP	Sud Oriental du Golfe de Gabès	

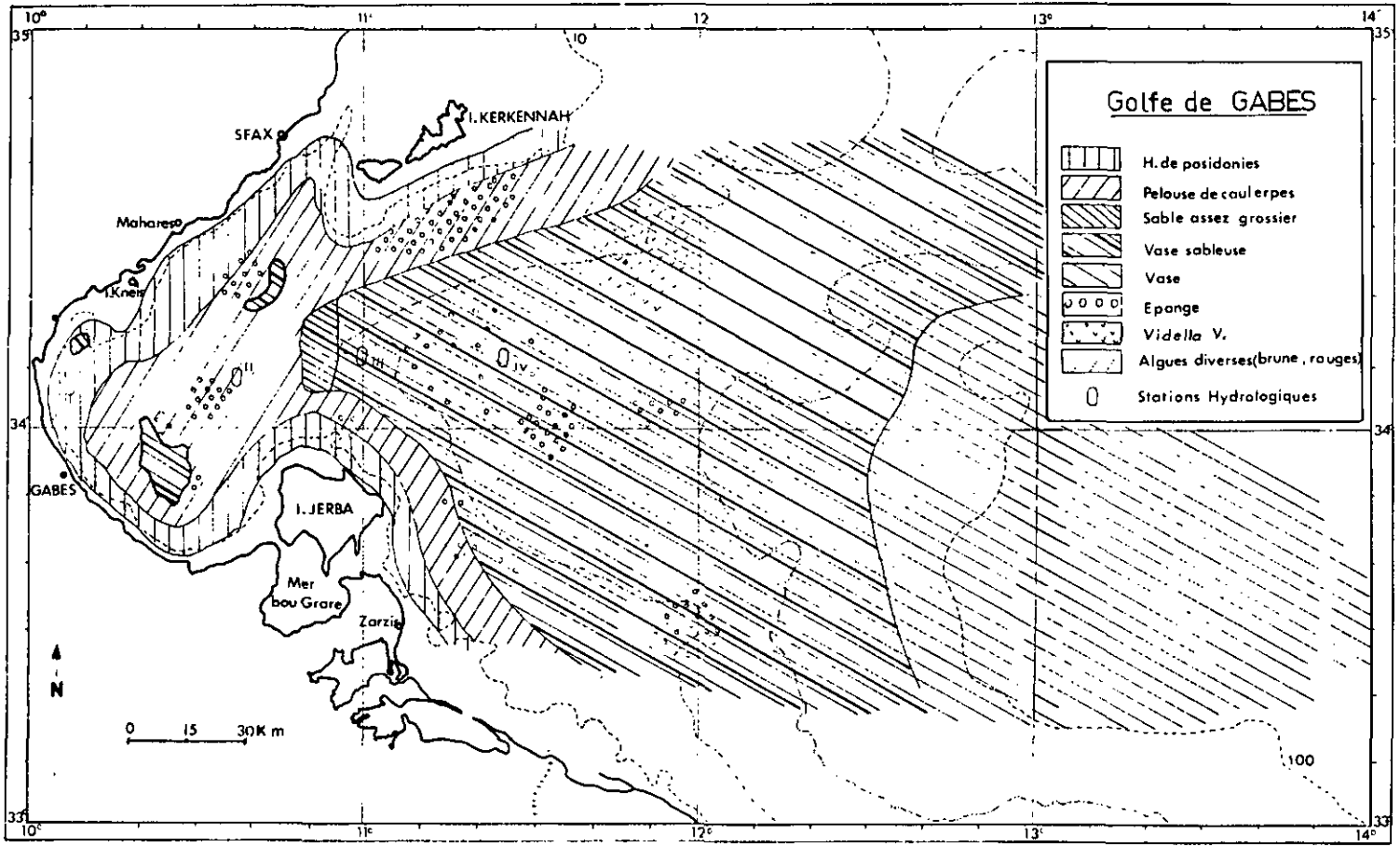
Carte 1.0

FIG. 1.02
R.T. Vol. I

CARTE DES BANCS D'EPONGES DE LA REGION SUD



SOURCE : E. L. Loiseaux, Rapport sur la pêche, conférence de l'éponge, Sfax, 1946.



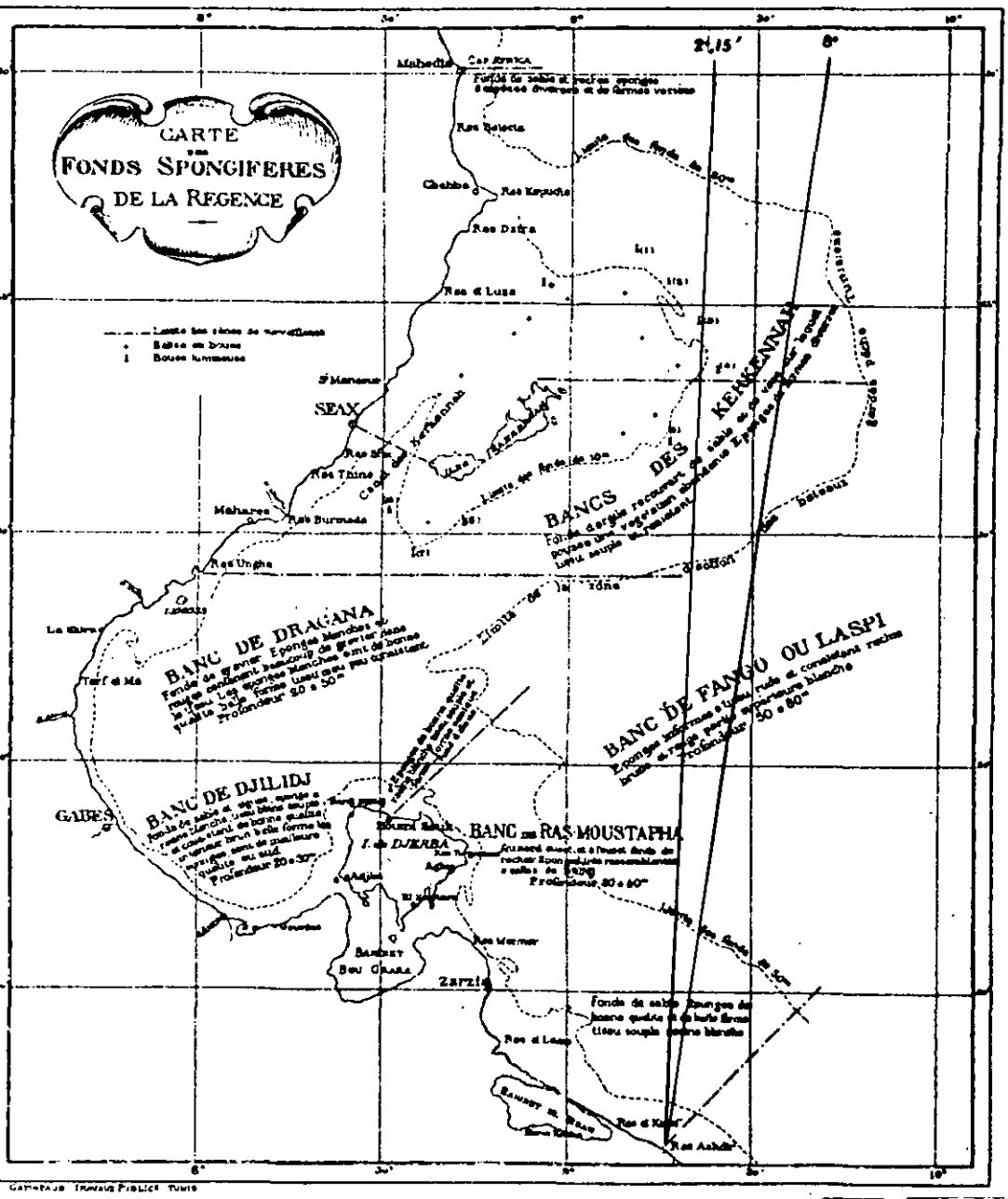
SOURCE : Ktari Chakroun et Azzouz les fonds chalutables de la region sud-est de la Tunisie (Golfe de Gabès). Bulletin de l'INSTOP. Salammbô. 1971 Vol. 2. n°1. p 12.

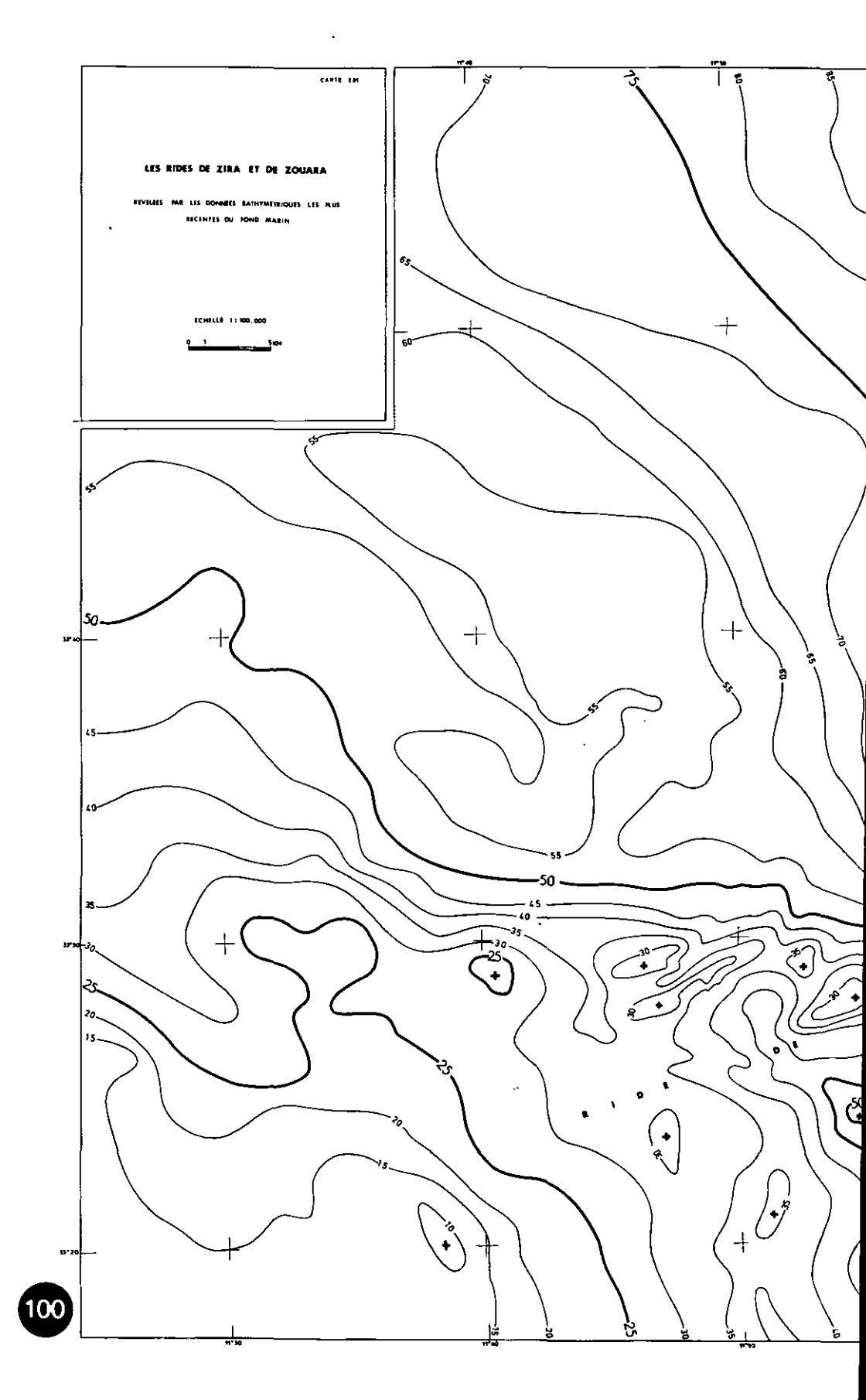
FIG. 1. 03

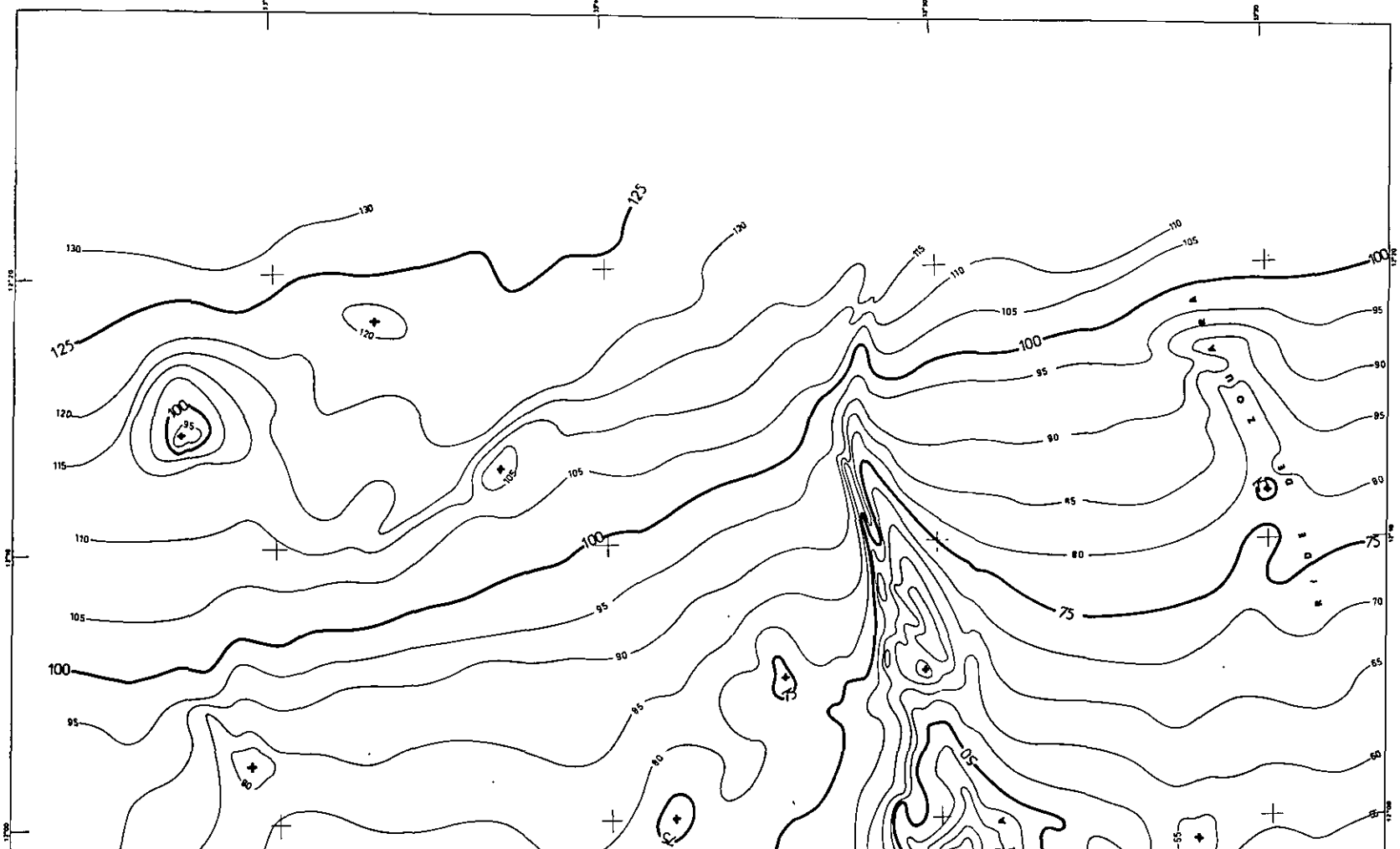
INTERPRETATION LIBYENNE DE LA LIGNE INCLINEE VERS LE N.E. (2°, 15' et 8°)

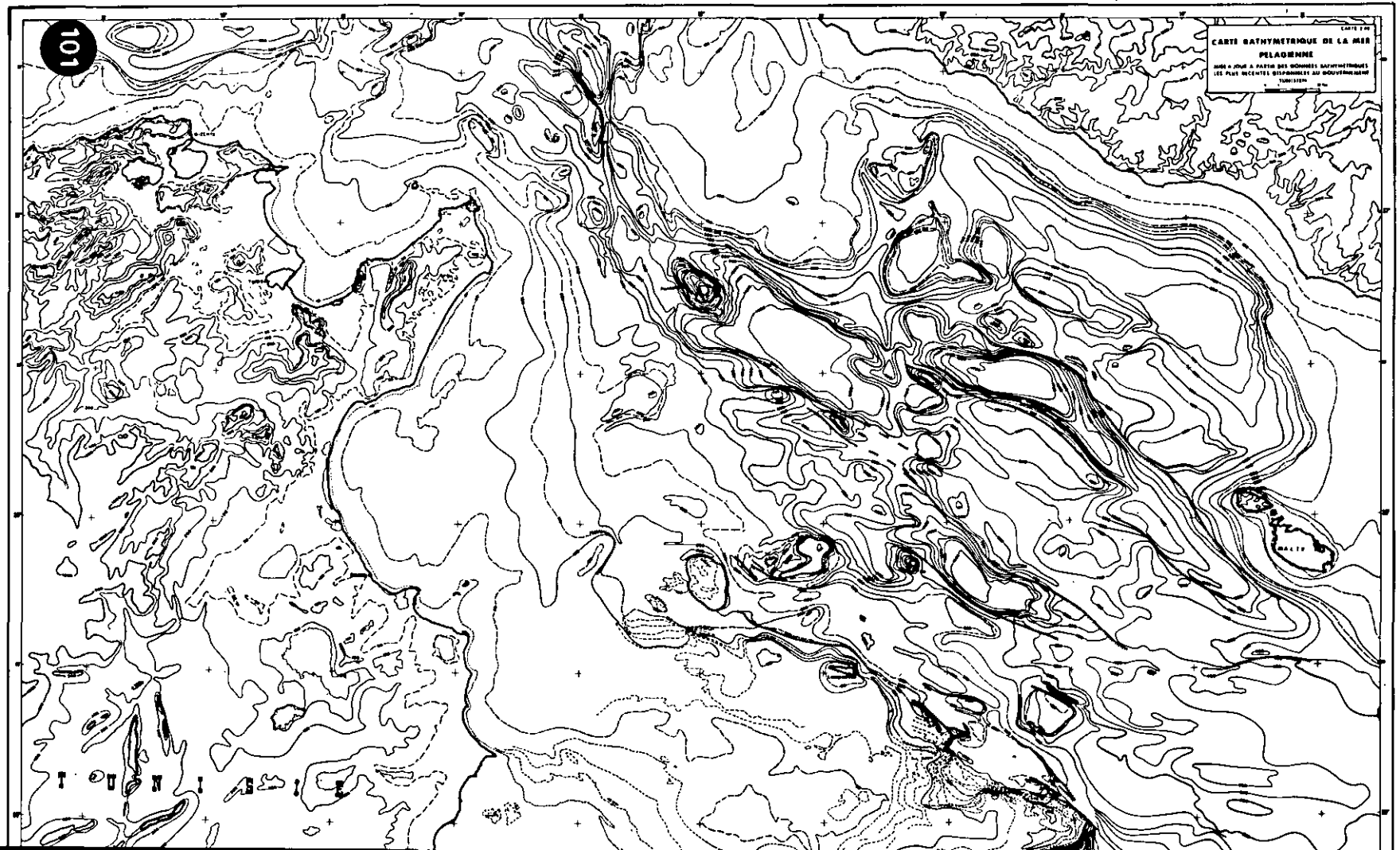
PORTEE SUR LA CARTE PUBLIEE PAR LES TRAVAUX PUBLICS DE TUNISIE

(1904)

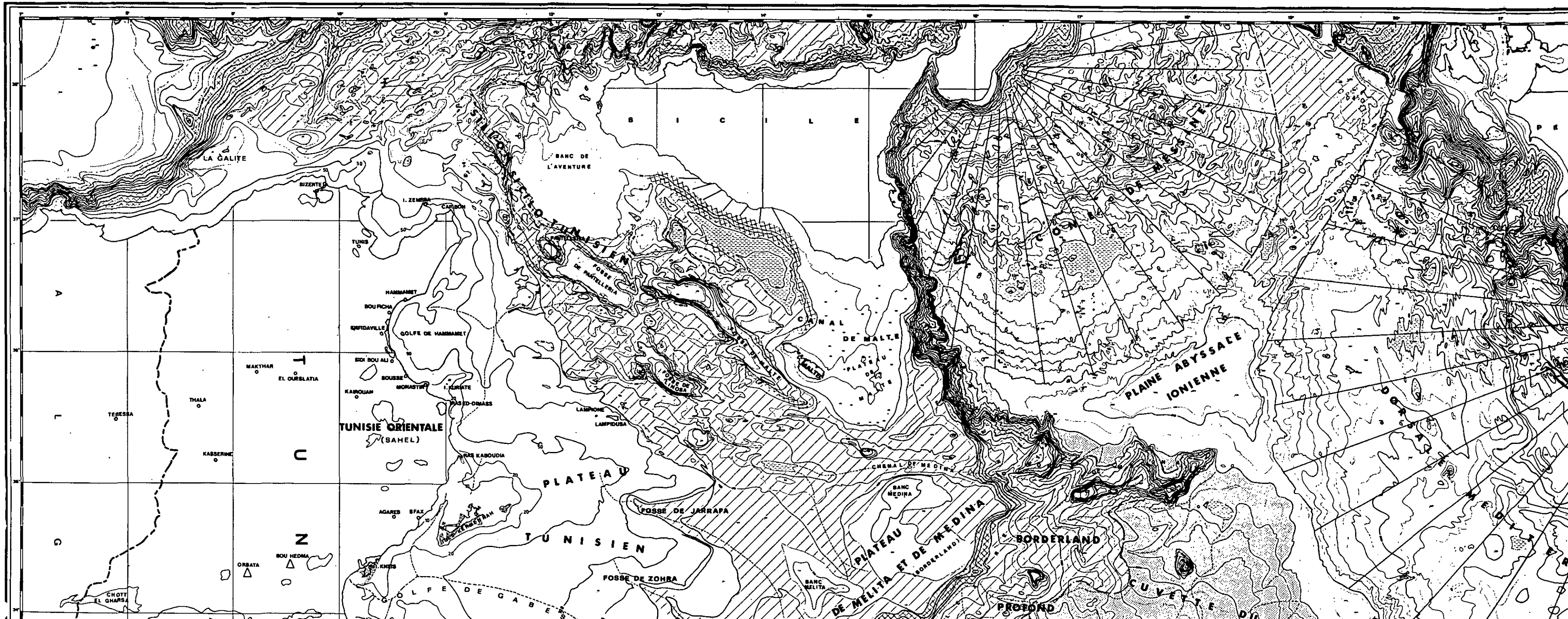


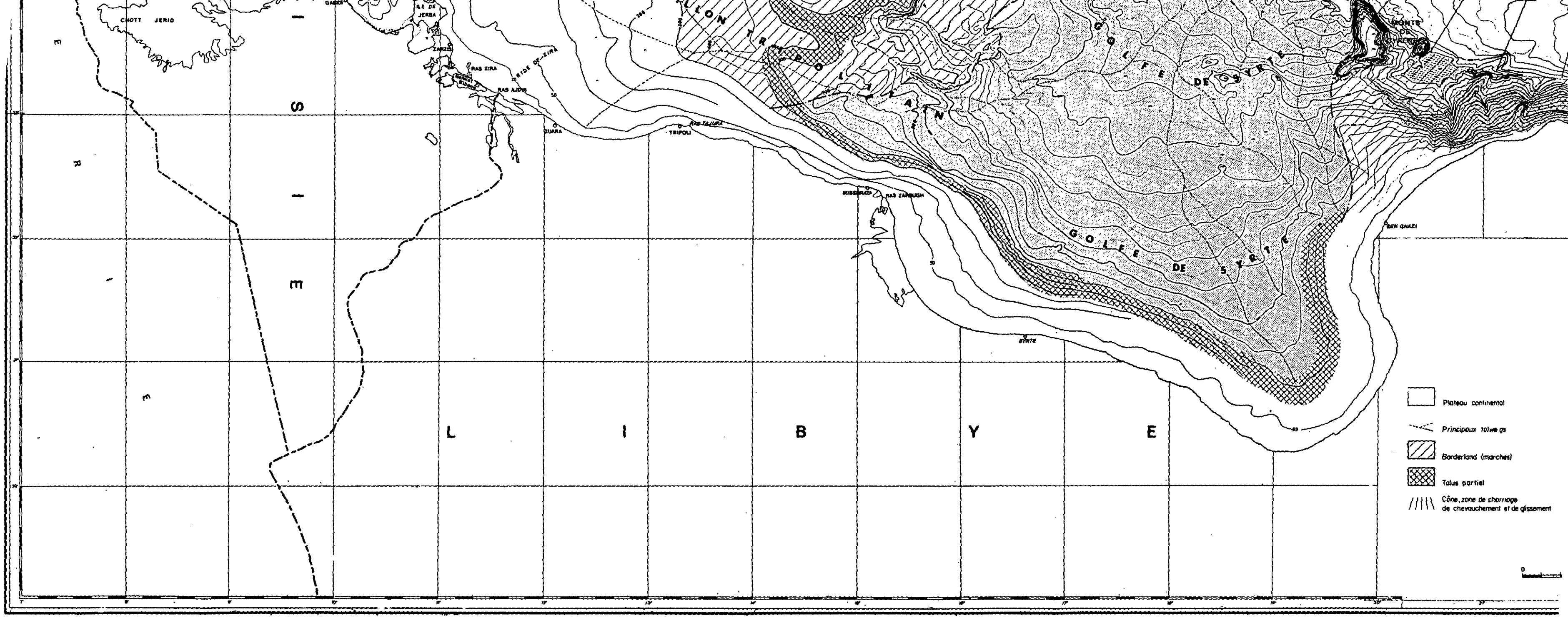

CARTE EM
LES RIDES DE ZIRA ET DE ZOUARA
REVELEES PAR LES DONNEES BATHYMETRIQUES LES PLUS RECENTES DU FOND MARIN
ECHELLE 1 : 100.000
0 1 5KM
11°40
11°50
35°40
35°30
55°20
11°30
11°40
11°50

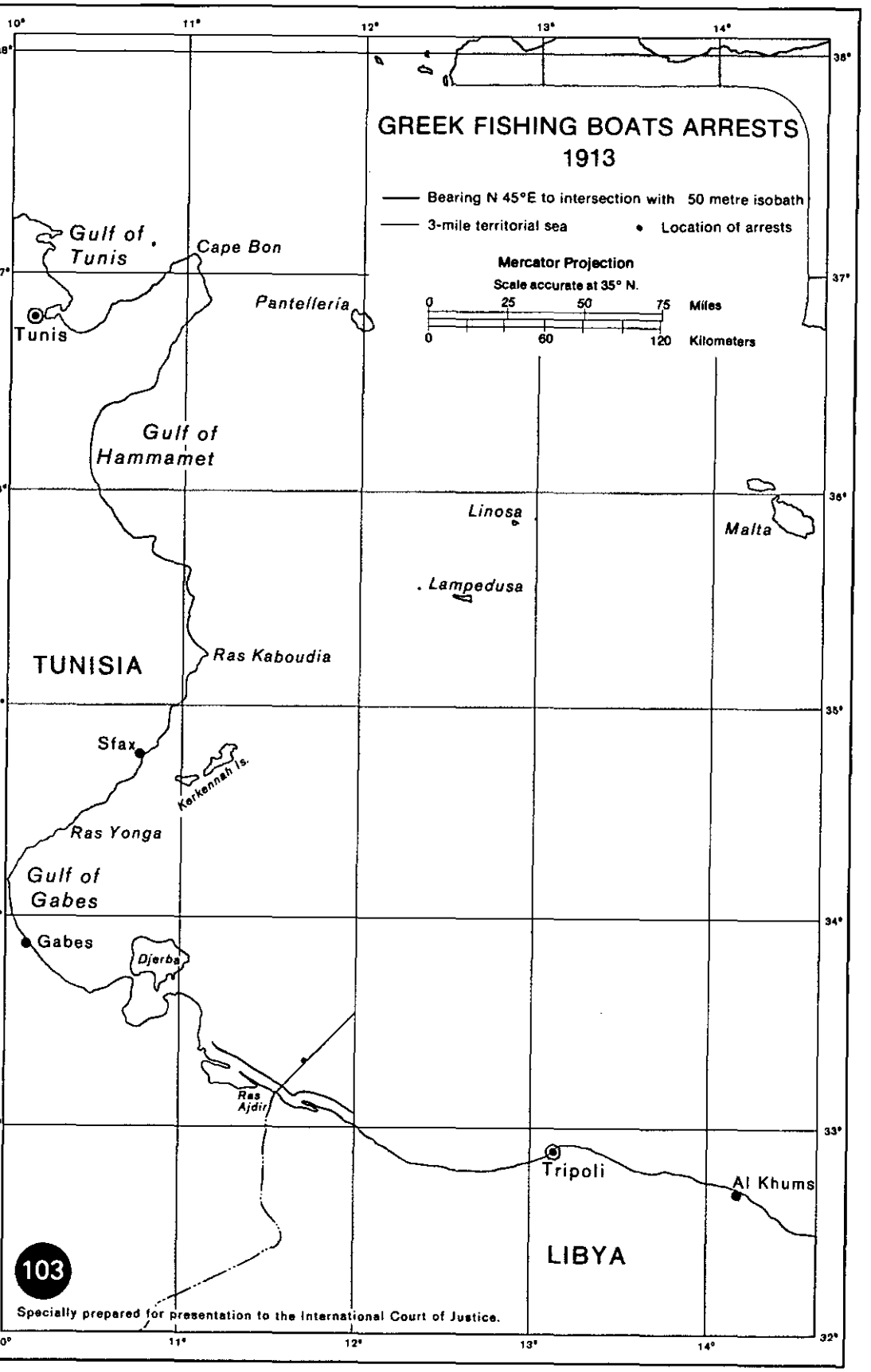



CARTE BATHYMETRIQUE DE LA MER
PELAGIENNE
MISE A JOUR A PARTIR DES DONNEES BATHYMETRIQUES
LES PLUS RECENTES DISPONIBLES AU DEVELOPPEMENT
TUNISIEN
TUNISIE

L I B Y E


LA GALITE
BIZERTE
I. ZEMBRA
CAP BON
TUNIS
HAMMAMET
BOU FICHA
KORBOUS
GOLFE DE HAMMAMET
SIDI BOU ALI
SOUSSE
MONASTIR
KAIROUAN
I. KURIATE
RAS ED-DIMASS
MAKTHAR
EL OUESLATIA
THALA
TEBESSA
KASSERINE
TUNISIE ORIENTALE
(SAHEL)
RAS KABOUDIA
AGARES
SFAX
I. KERKENNAH
I. KNISS
GOLFE DE GABES
BOU HEDMA
ORBATA
CHOTT EL GHARSA
SICILE
BANC DE L'AVENTURE
SILLON SICILO-TUNISIEN
FOSSE DE PANTELLERIA
SEUIL DE PANTELLERIA
CANAL DE MALTE
MALTE
PLATEAU DE MALTE
LAMPIONE
LAMPIDUSA
CHENAL DE MEDINA
BANC MEDINA
PLATEAU TUNISIEN
FOSSE DE JARRAFA
FOSSE DE ZOHRA
PLATEAU DE MELITA ET DE MEDINA (BORDERLAND)
BANC MELITA
BORDERLAND
PROFOND
CUVETTE DU
PLAINE ABYSSALE IONIENNE
DORSALE MEDIANE

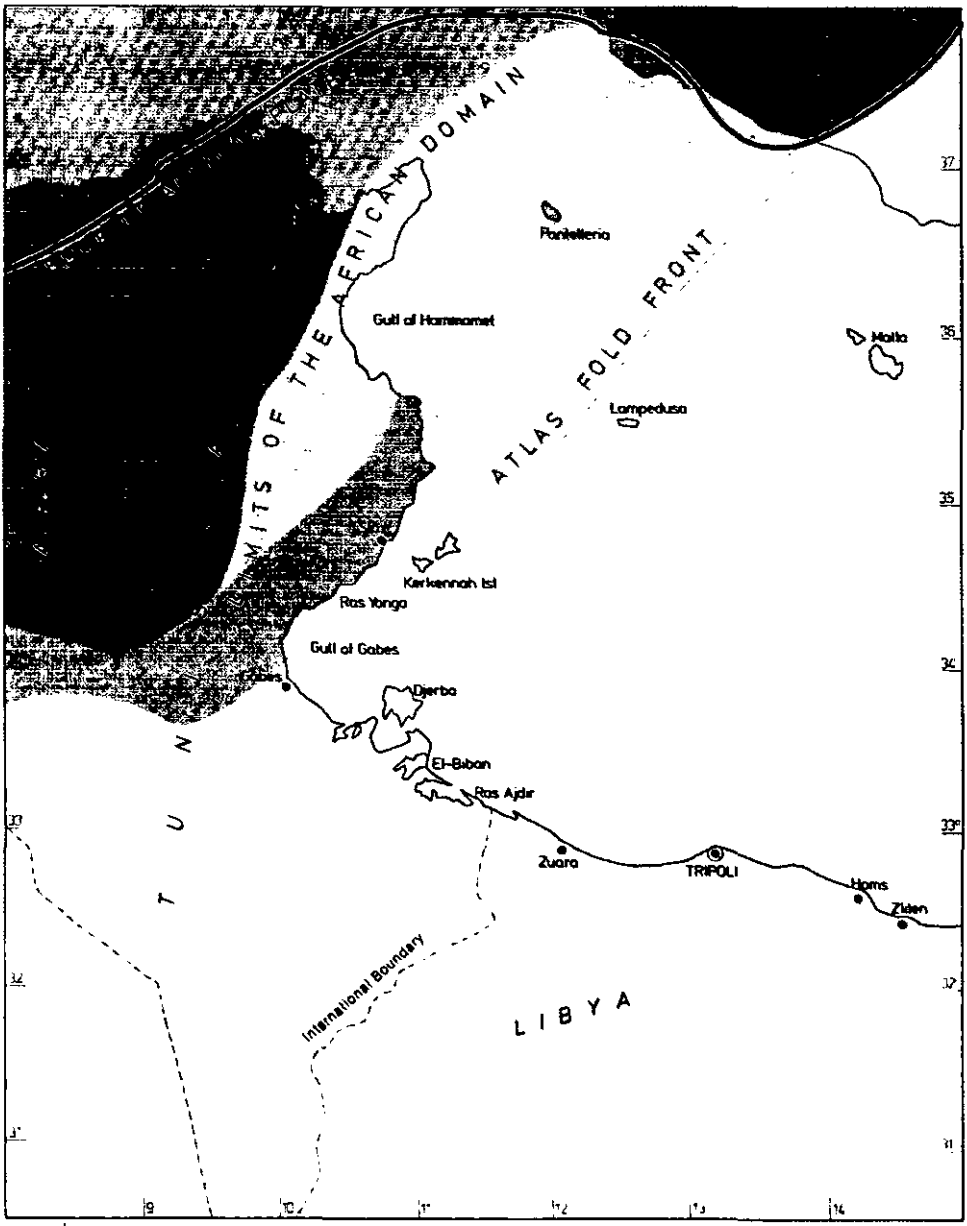

CHOTT JERID
ILE DE JERBA
ZARZIS
RAS ZIRA
RAS AJDIR
RIDGE DE ZIRA
ZUARA
TRIPOLI
RAS TAJURA
MISSURATA
RAS ZARRUGH
SYRTE
BEN GHAZI
PLATEAU CONTINENTAL
GOLFE DE SYRTE
GOLFE DE SYRTE
L I B Y E
Plateau continental
Principaux talwegs
Borderland (marches)
Talus partiel
Cône, zone de charriage de chevauchement et de glissement



103

Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.

Map 1



Zones of Tectonic Trends in NW Libya and Tunisia

ZONE A—AFRICAN DOMAIN
With Mainly NW-SE Tectonic Trend

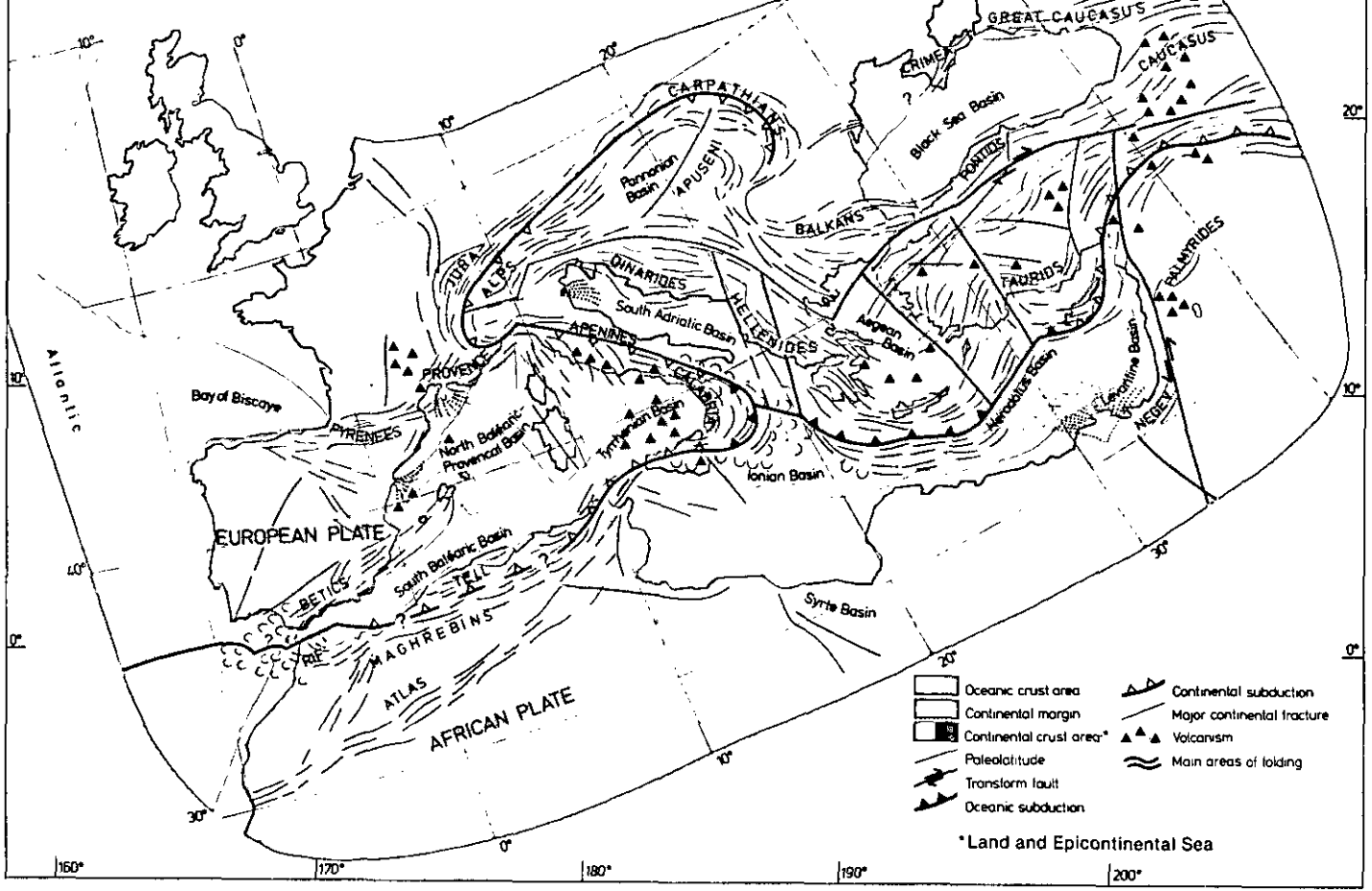
ZONE B—AFRICAN DOMAIN
With Mainly NW-SE Tectonic Trend and Slight Impression of the NE-SW Tectonic Tre

ZONE C—AFRICAN DOMAIN
With Strong Impression of the NE-SW Tectonic Trend

ZONE D—ALPINE DOMAIN
With Mainly NE-SW Tectonic Trend

SOURCE: A.A. Missallati and O.S. Hammuda

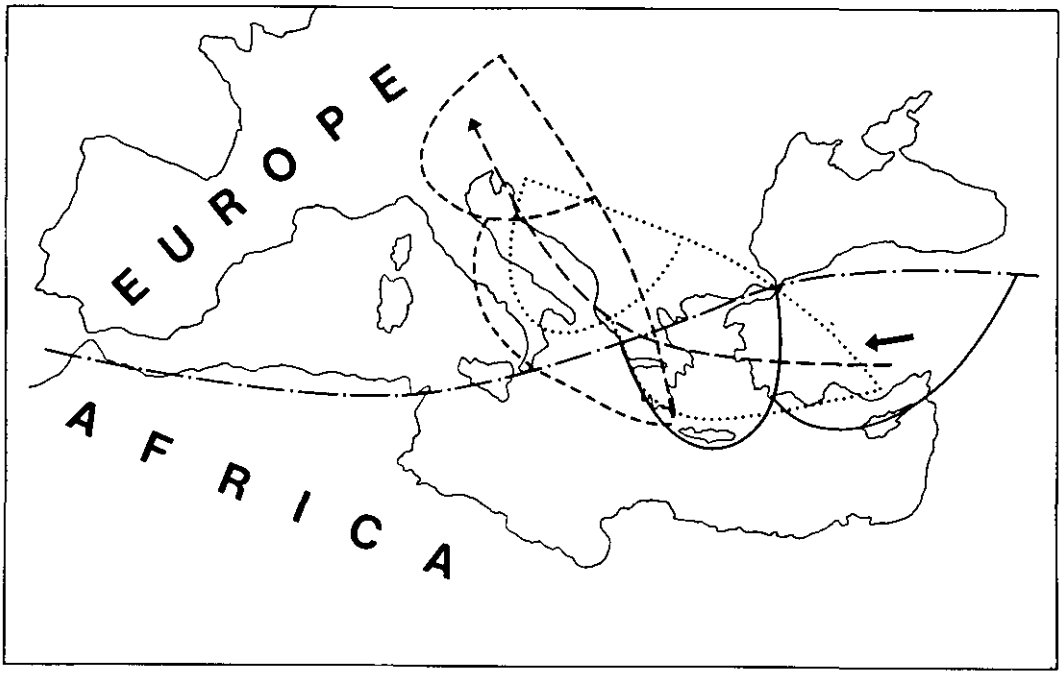
Figure 2



Structural map of the Mediterranean area

Figure 3

SOURCE: J. Biju Duval at al., (1977) *From the Tethys Ocean to the Mediterranean Seas: a plate tectonic model of the western Alpine system.* Symposium on the Geological History of the Mediterranean Basins: Technip, pp. 143-144 (this illustration was Plate 1 in source).

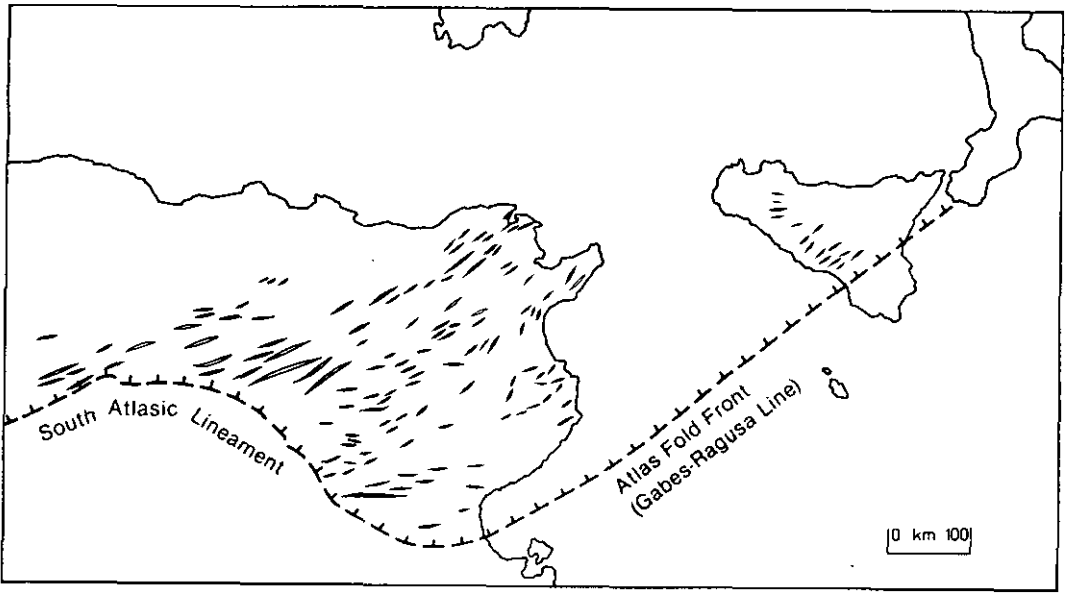


Role of microplates in the Mediterranean Basins, and showing the *trans-Mediterranean line* which is the approximate present limit between the African and European plates (McKenzie, 1970)

——— . ——— . Trans-Mediterranean Line

SOURCE: A Caire, (1978) 'The central Mediterranean mountain chains in the Alpine orogenic environment', in *The Ocean Basins and Margins: the Western Mediterranean*, Vol. 4B, New York, Plenum, pp. 201-256.

Figure 4



a b

Limit of the Sahara and of the Ragusa Plateau according to Caire.

a. limit of the Sahara and the Ragusa Plateau showing the South Atlasic Lineament and the Atlas Fold Front
b. principal fold axes

SOURCE: After A. Caire, (1978) 'The central Mediterranean mountain chains in the Alpine orogenic environment' in *The Ocean Basins and Margins: the Western Mediterranean*, Vol. 4B, New York, Plenum, pp. 201-256.

Figure 5

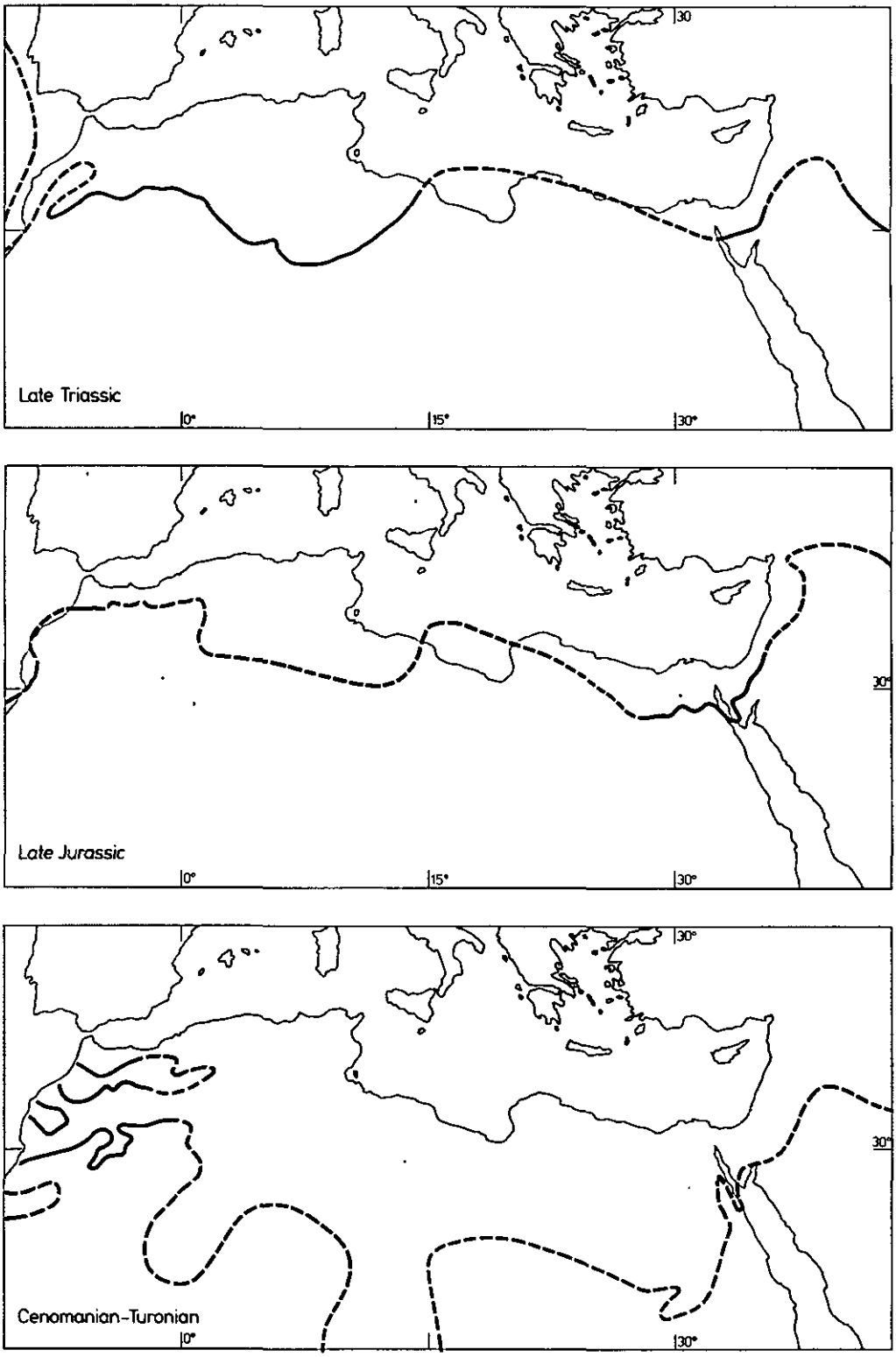
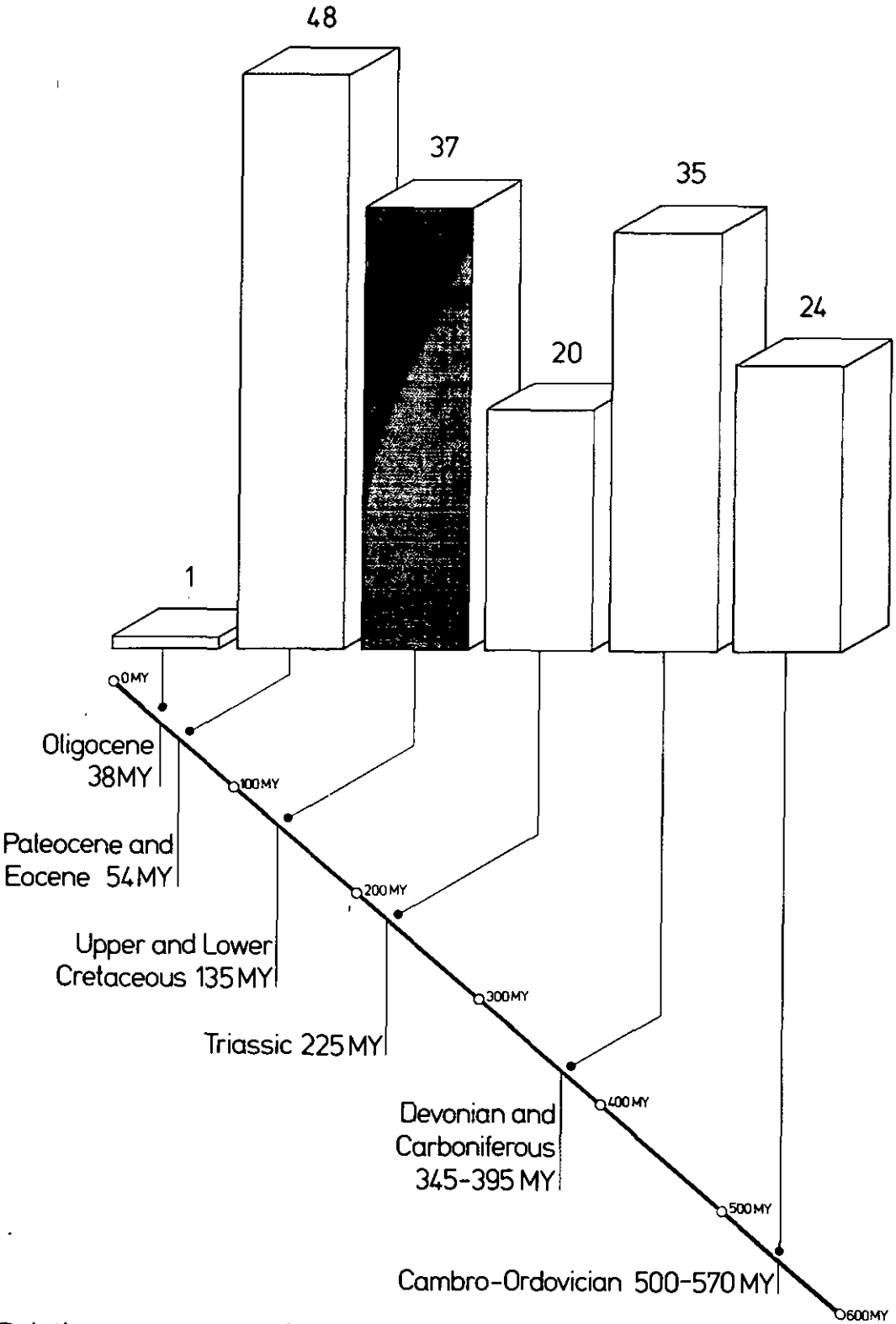


Figure 6

Mesozoic Shoreline

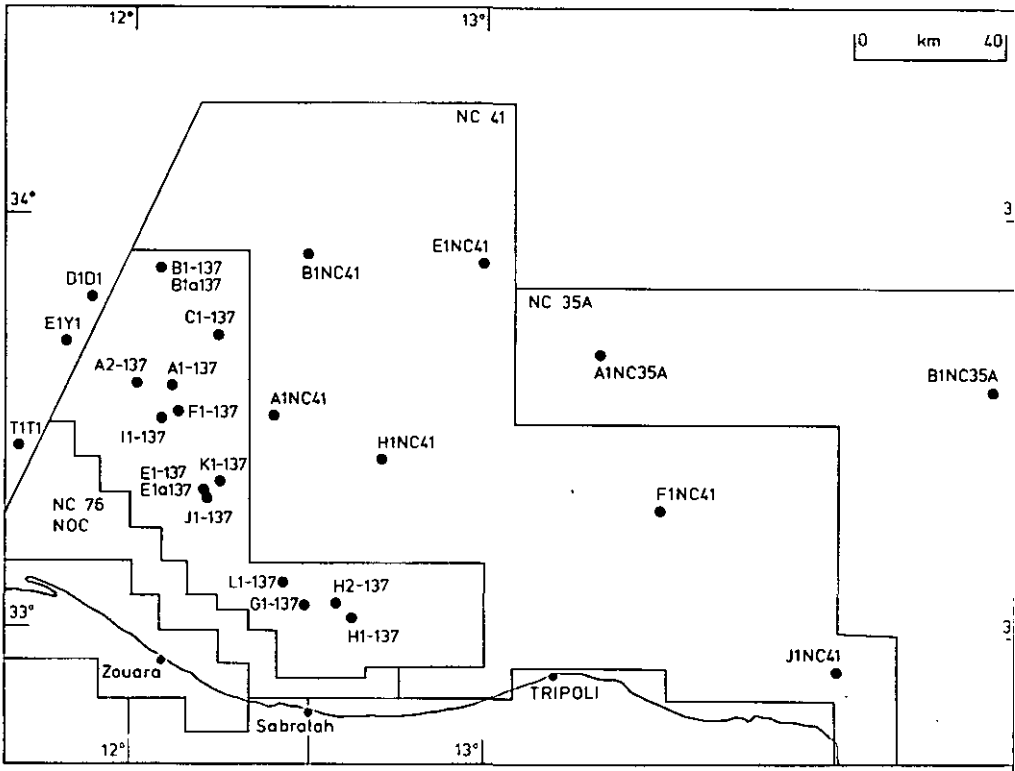
SOURCE: Modified after N.J. Sander (1978) 'Structural evolution of the Mediterranean region d ing the Mesozoic era' in *Geology of Sicily*, Petroleum Exploration Society of Libya, pp. 43-132 (appeared as Figures 3, 6 and 11 in original article)



Relative occurrences of oil and gas according to age of reservoir — on-shore and off-shore Libya, Tunisia and Algeria.

SOURCE: A.A. Missallati

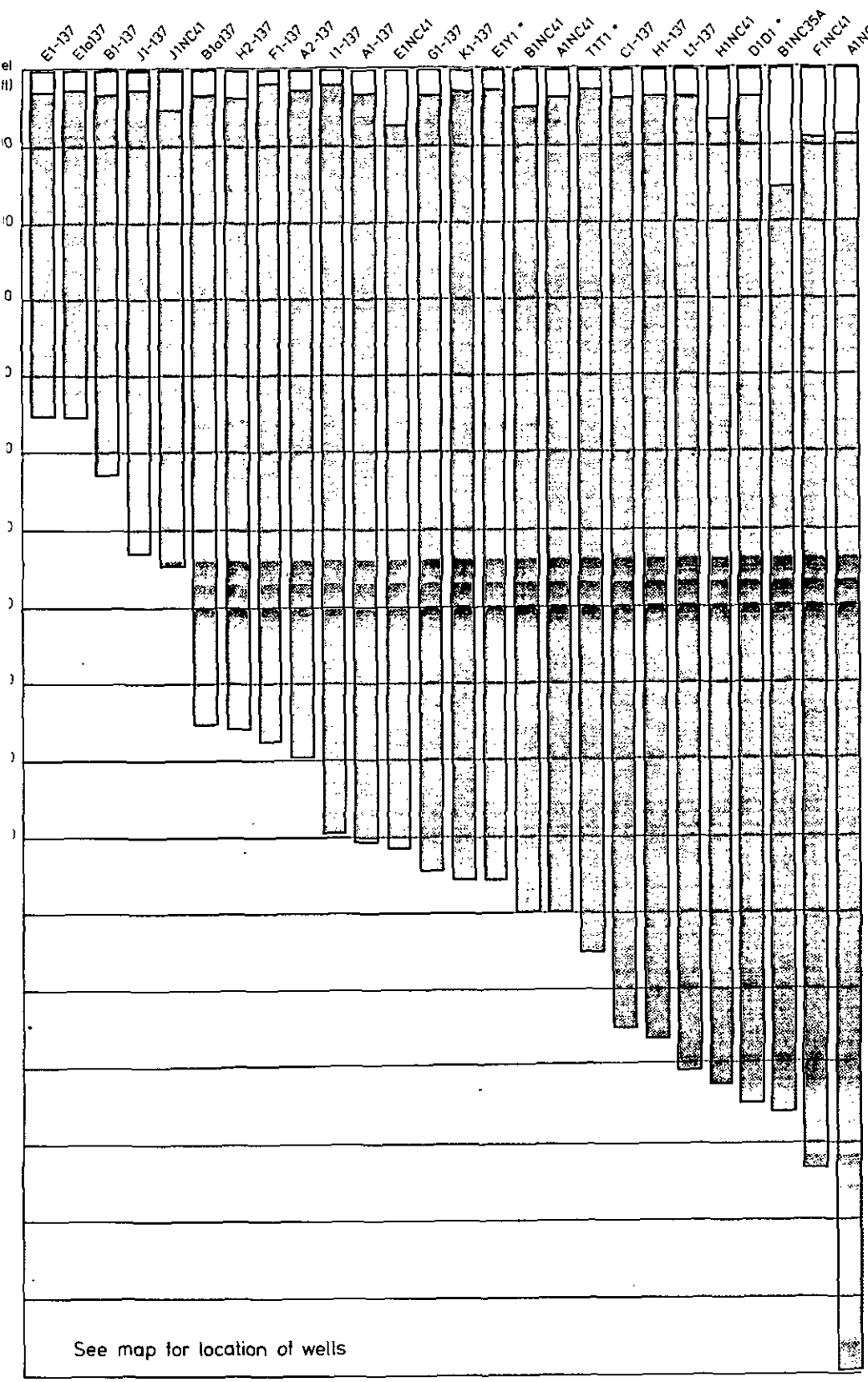
Figure 7



LOCATION OF WELLS

Sea bed and well depths in the off-shore Pelagian Basin.

SOURCE: A.A. Missallati

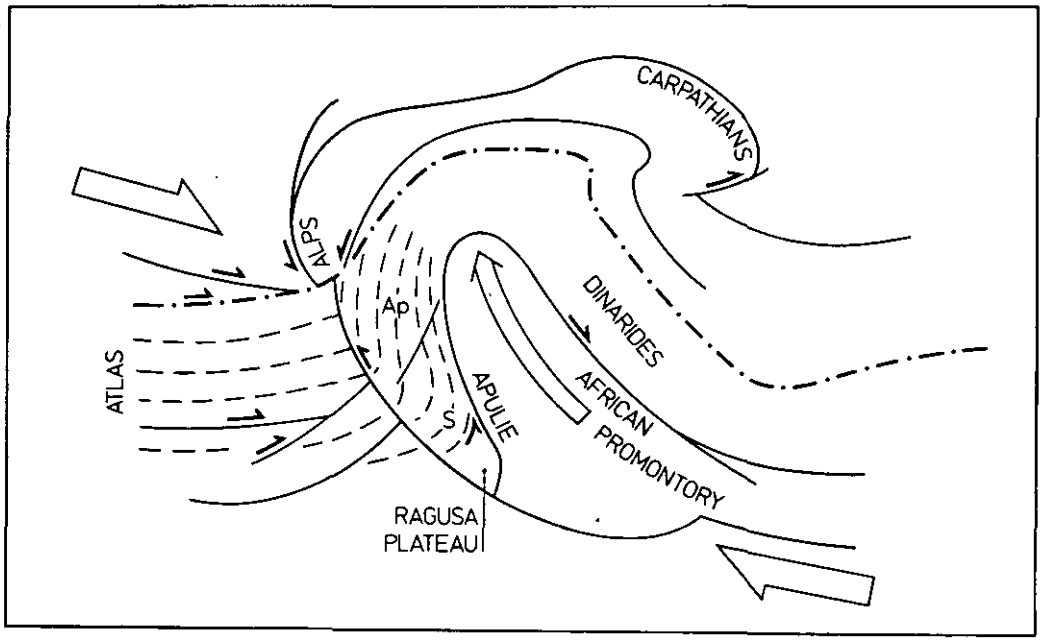


Depth to sea bed

Depth of drilling

*Estimate

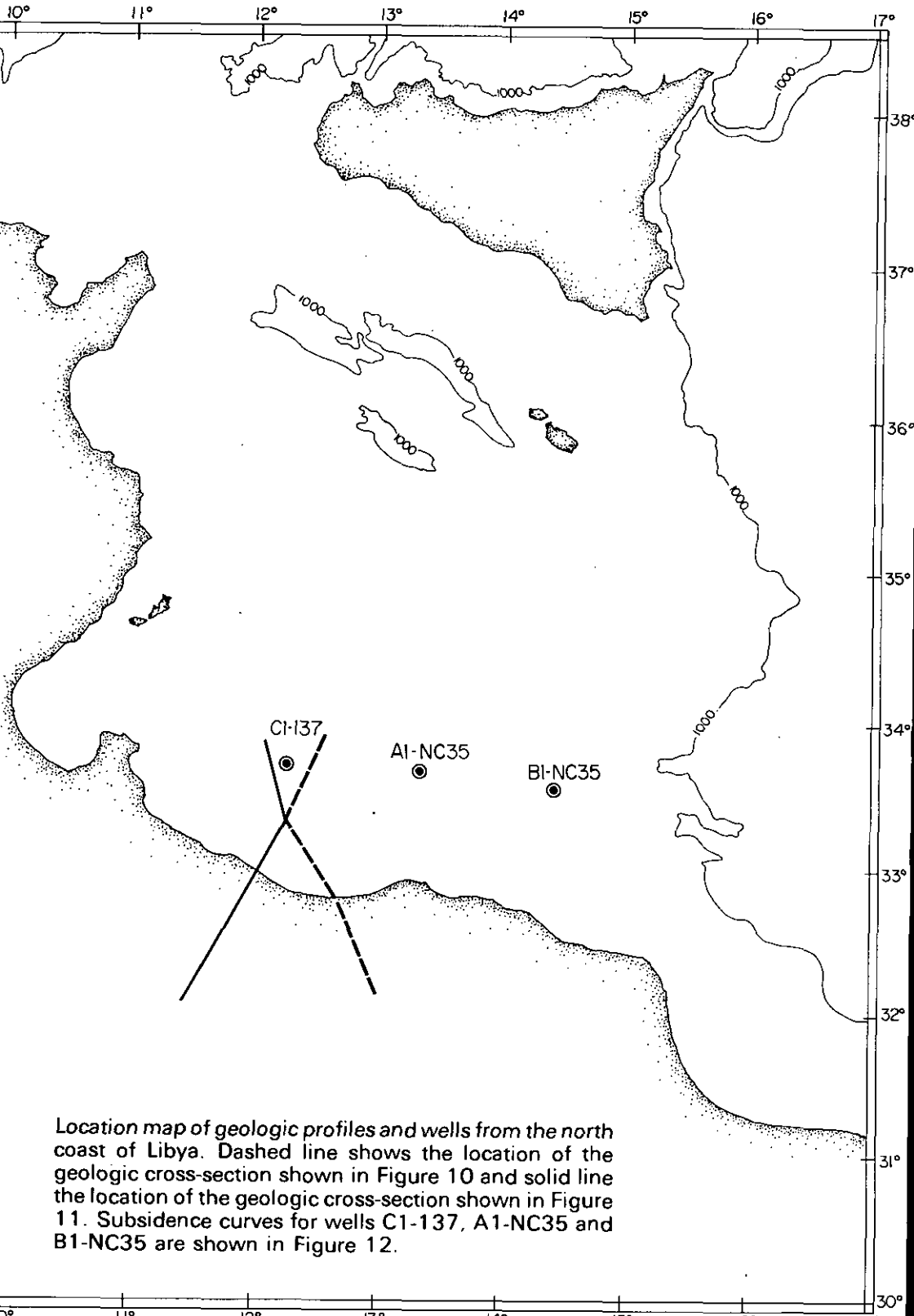
Figure 8



A stage of the Cretaceous or Nummulitic in the area bordering the African Promontory, with an indication of the movement trends

SOURCE: A. Caire, (1978) 'The central Mediterranean mountain chains in the Alpine orogenic environment' in *The Ocean Basins and Margins: the Western Mediterranean,* Vol. 4B, New York, Plenum, pp. 201-256.

Figure 9



Location map of geologic profiles and wells from the north coast of Libya. Dashed line shows the location of the geologic cross-section shown in Figure 10 and solid line the location of the geologic cross-section shown in Figure 11. Subsidence curves for wells C1-137, A1-NC35 and B1-NC35 are shown in Figure 12.

Figure 9

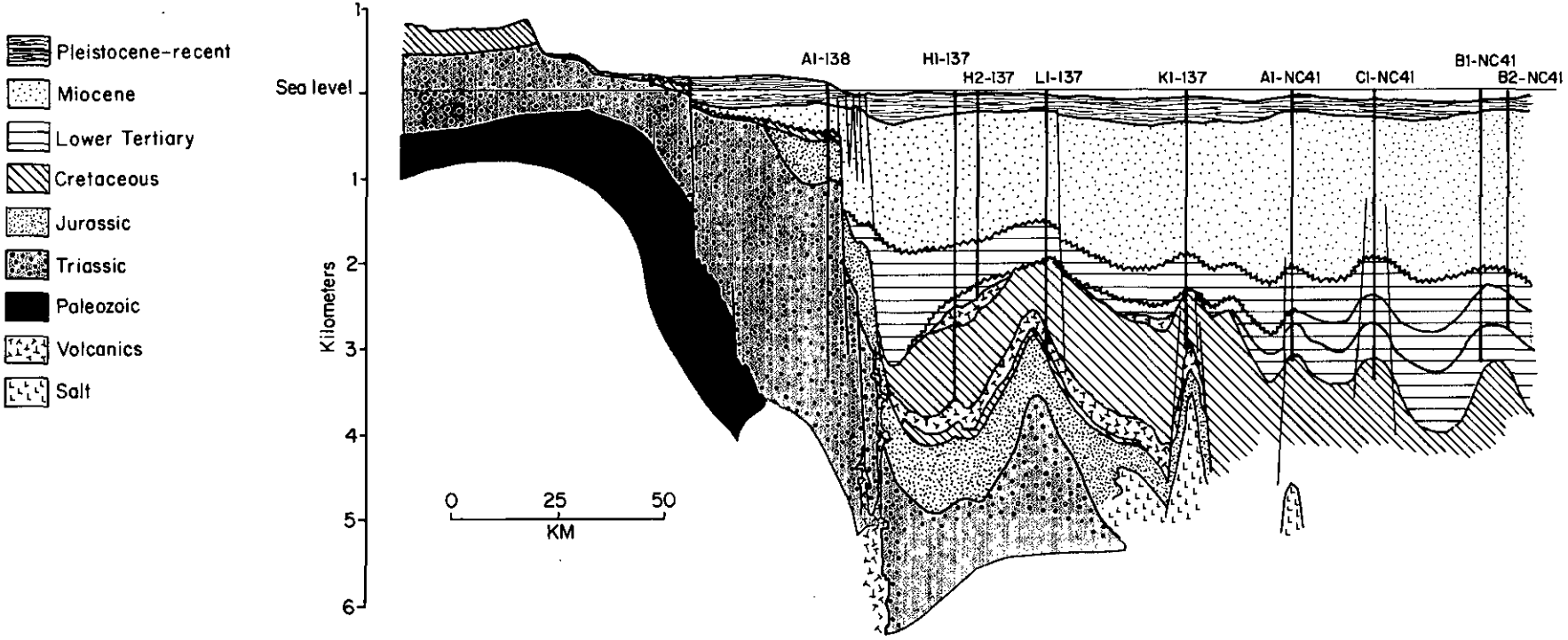


Figure 10

Geologic cross section across the northern margin of Libya based on well data and multichannel seismic reflection data. Location of the profile is shown in Figure 9 as a dashed line. The vertical exaggeration (20 : 1) is the same as for the profiles across the North American margin shown in Figure 5, so the two figures may be compared. Note the prominent hinge zone with a continental shelf sedimentary sequence to the north of it. Wavy lines represent unconformities where part of the section has been eroded. After Choignard, 1979.

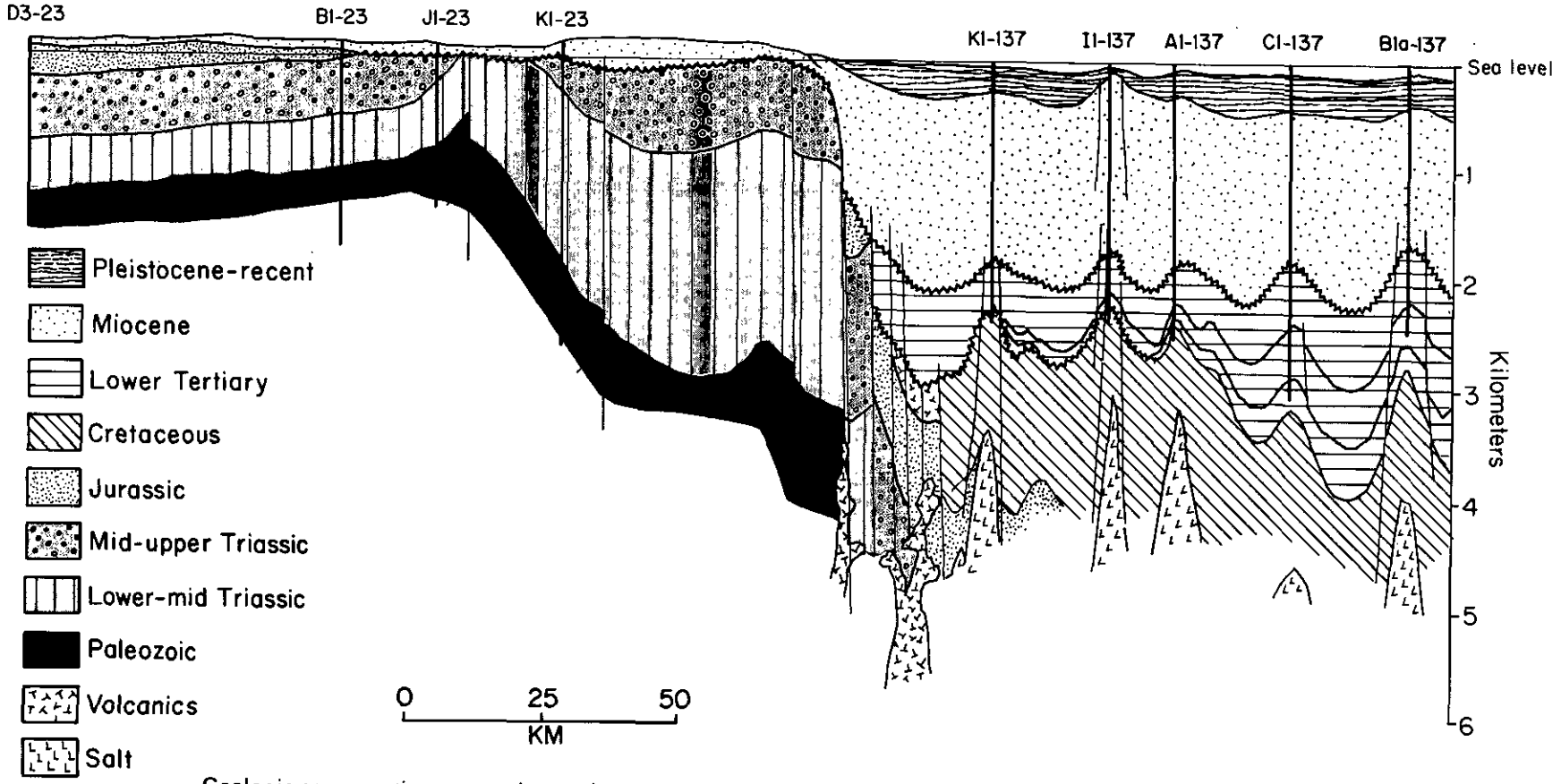
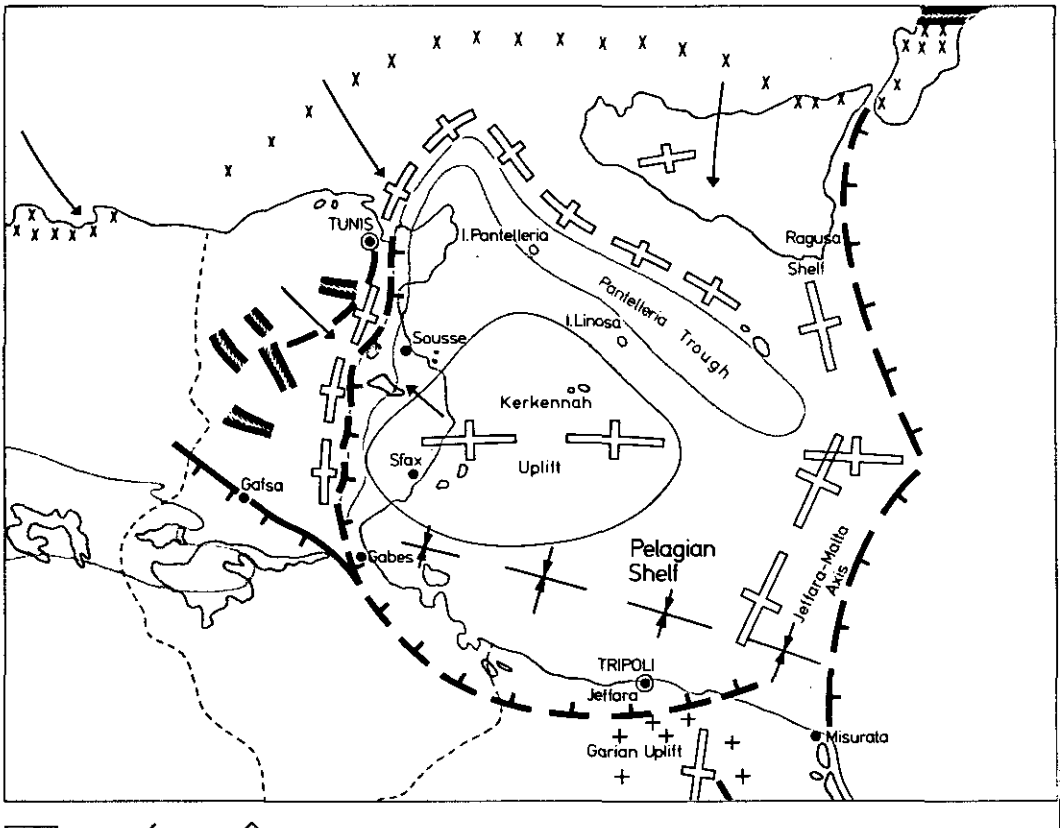


Figure 11

Geologic cross-section across the northern margin of Libya based on well data and multichannel seismic reflection data. Location of the profile is shown in Figure 9 as a solid line. The vertical exaggeration (20 : 1) is the same as for the profiles across the North American margin shown in Figure 5, so the two figures may be compared. Note the prominent hinge zone with a continental shelf sedimentary sequence to the north of it. Wavy lines represent unconformities where part of the section has been eroded. After Choignard 1979.



Tectonic features of the Pelagian Block

a. Peri-atlasic basins
b. Subsidence axis
c. Positive axis

SOURCE: P.F. Burollet, (1967) 'General geology of Tunisia', in *Guidebook to the geology and history of Tunisia,* Petroleum Exploration of Libya, Tripoli, pp. 51-58.

Figure

THE OFFICIAL MAP OF THE PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS IN LIBYA

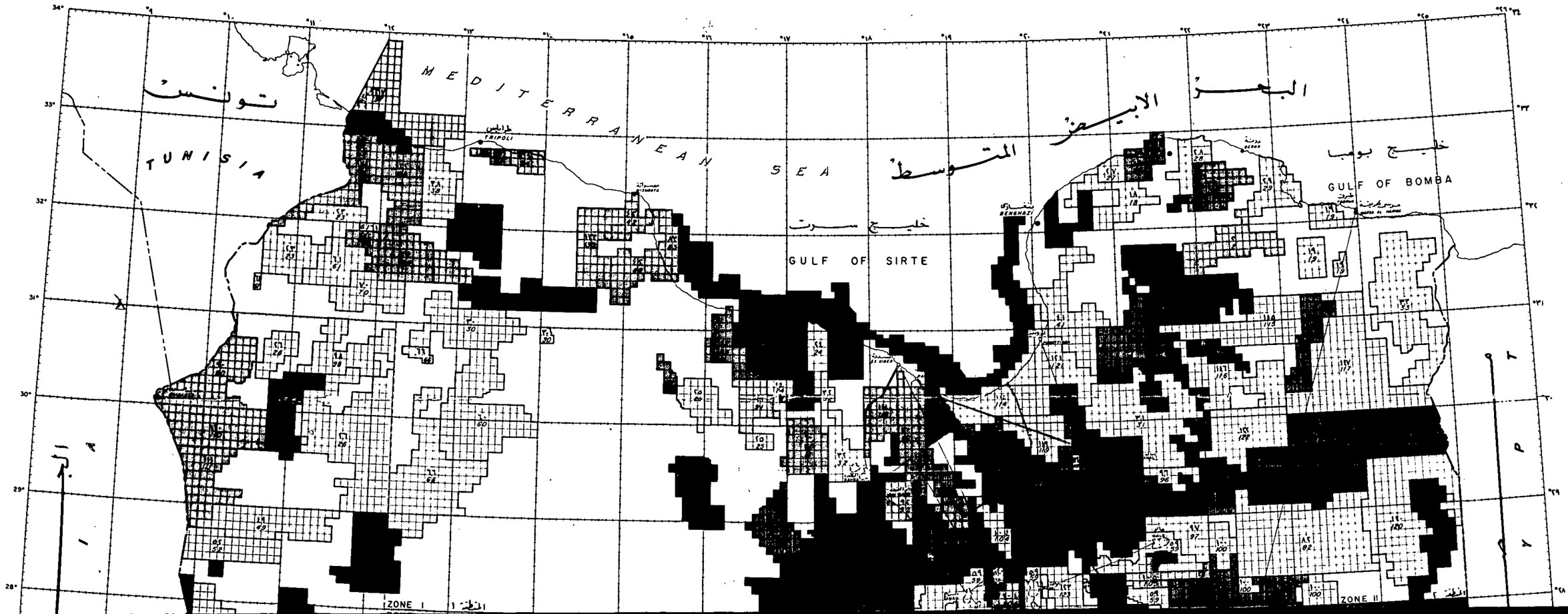
ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AFFAIRS

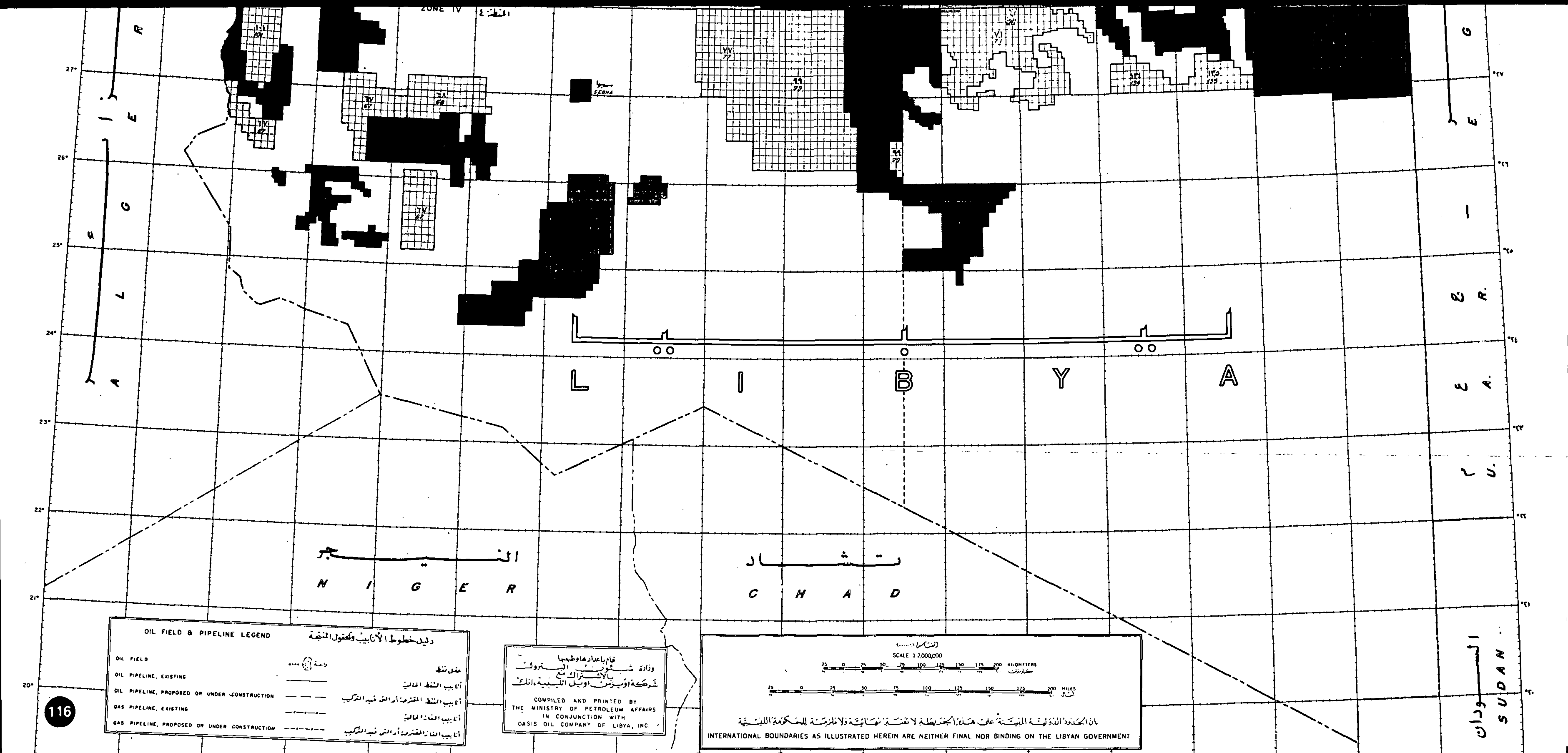
UNDER THE PETROLEUM LAW No. 25 OF 1955

الخريطة الرسمية لعقود الامتياز البترولية في ليبيا

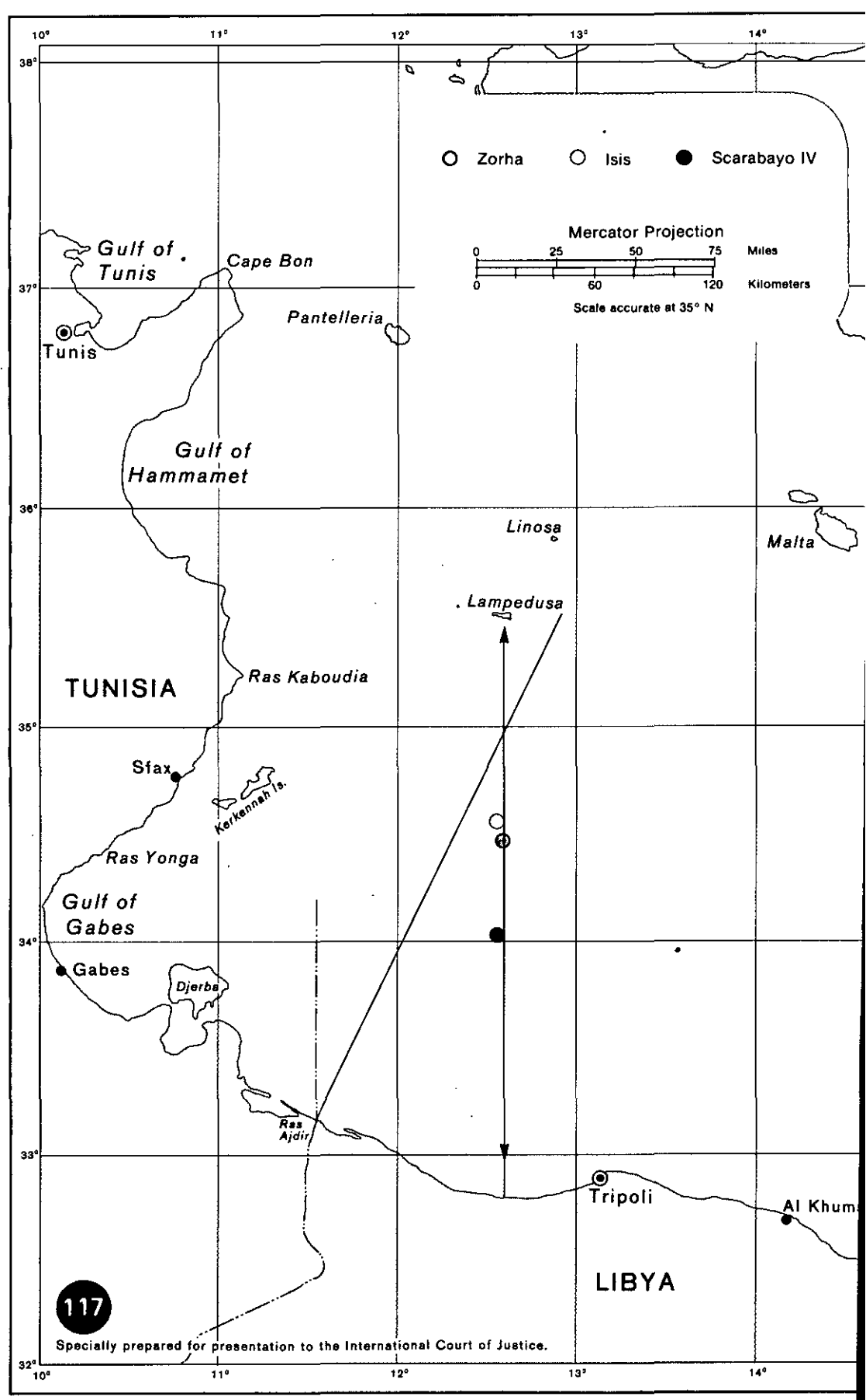
الصادرة من وزارة شئون البترول

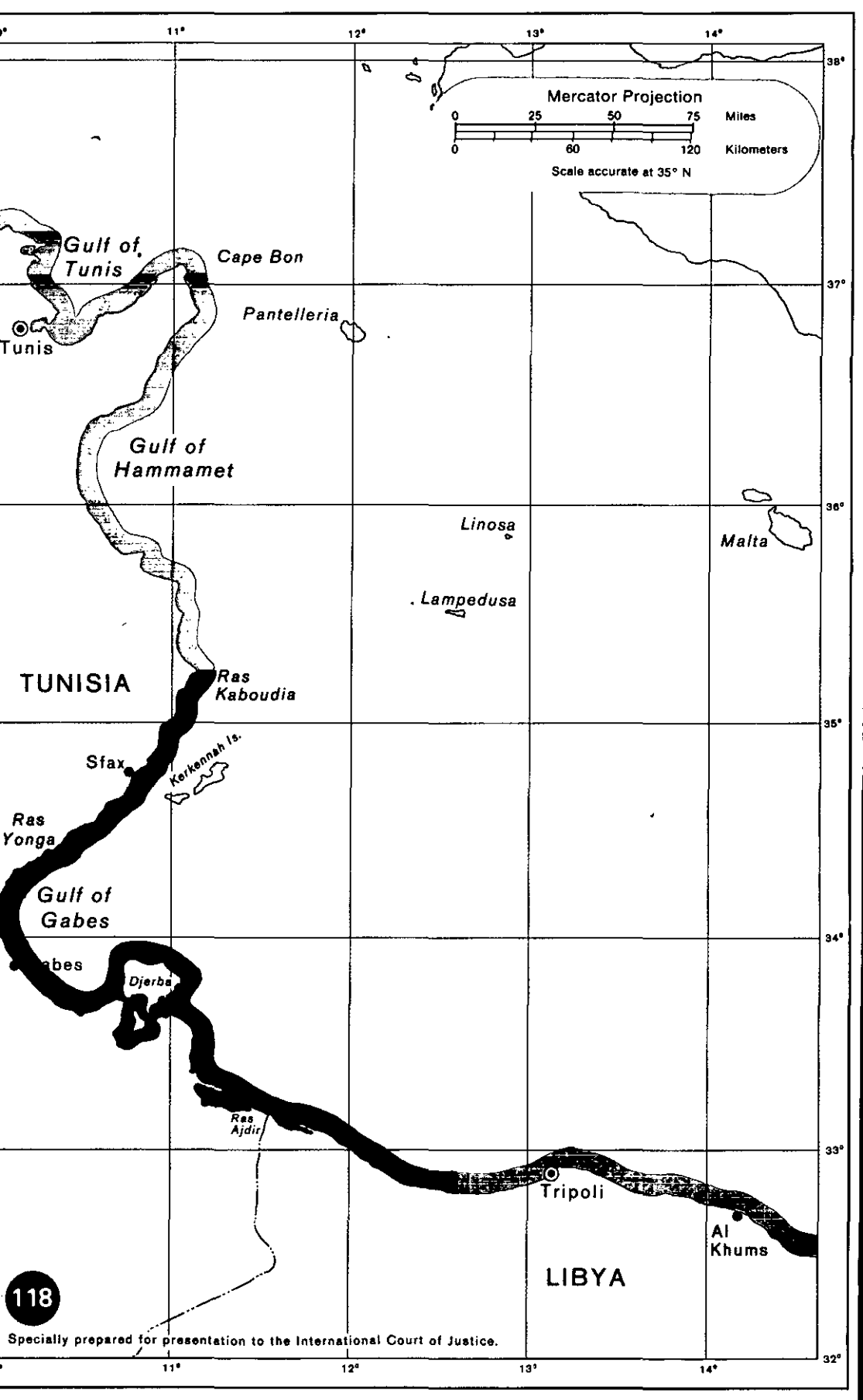
بموجب قانون البترول رقم ٢٥ سنة ١٩٥٥



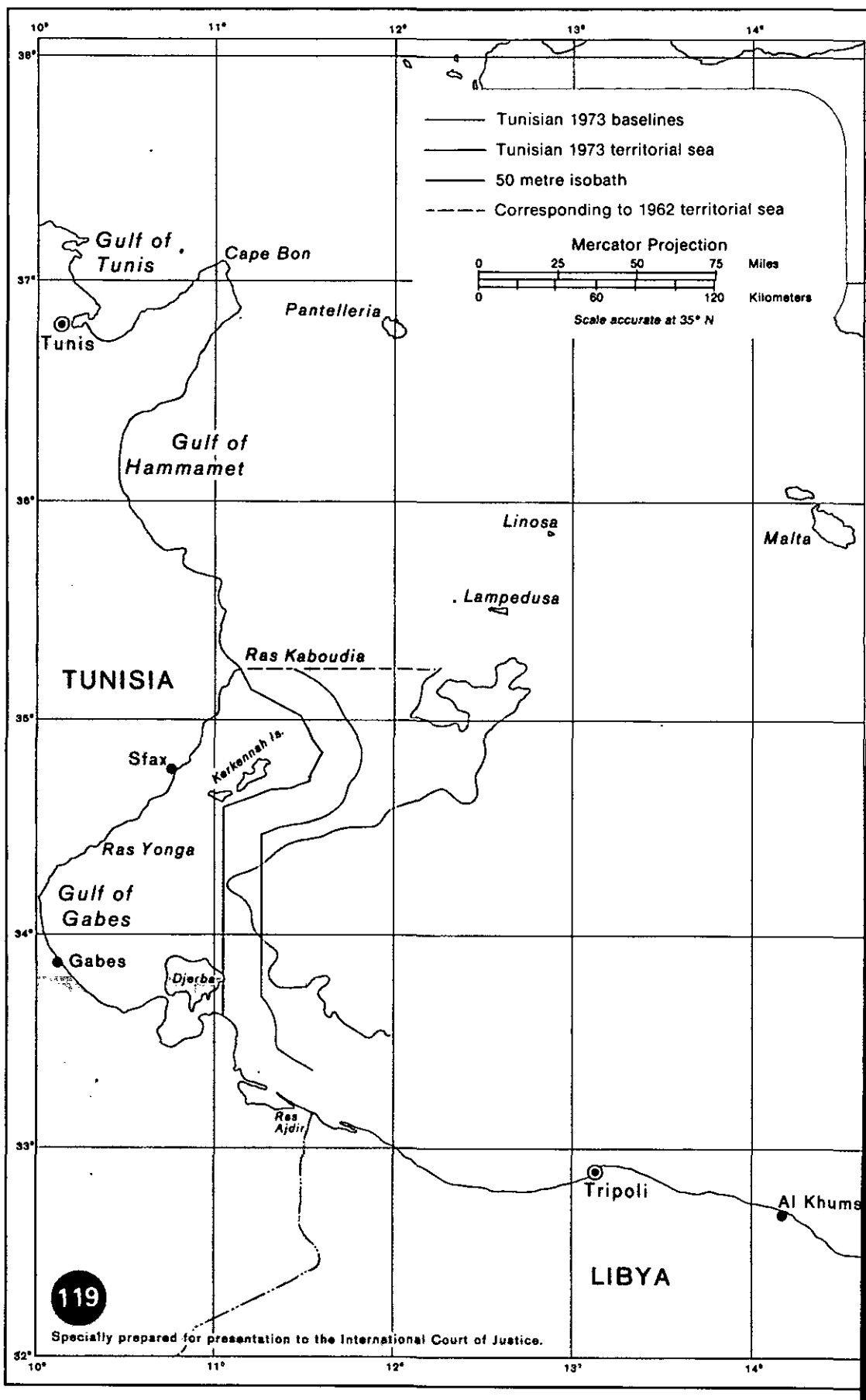


116
ZONE IV
SEBHA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
U. A. R.
EGYPT
OIL FIELD & PIPELINE LEGEND
OIL FIELD
OIL PIPELINE, EXISTING
OIL PIPELINE, PROPOSED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION
GAS PIPELINE, EXISTING
GAS PIPELINE, PROPOSED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION
COMPILED AND PRINTED BY THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AFFAIRS IN CONJUNCTION WITH OASIS OIL COMPANY OF LIBYA, INC.
SCALE 1:2,000,000
KILOMETERS
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES AS ILLUSTRATED HEREIN ARE NEITHER FINAL NOR BINDING ON THE LIBYAN GOVERNMENT


10°
11°
12°
13°
14°
38°
37°
36°
35°
34°
33°
32°
Zorha
Isis
Scarabayo IV
Mercator Projection
0 25 50 75 Miles
0 60 120 Kilometers
Scale accurate at 35° N
Gulf of Tunis
Cape Bon
Pantelleria
Tunis
Gulf of Hammamet
Linosa
Malta
Lampedusa
TUNISIA
Ras Kaboudia
Sfax
Kerkennah Is.
Ras Yonga
Gulf of Gabes
Gabes
Djerba
Ras Ajdir
Tripoli
Al Khums
LIBYA
117
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.



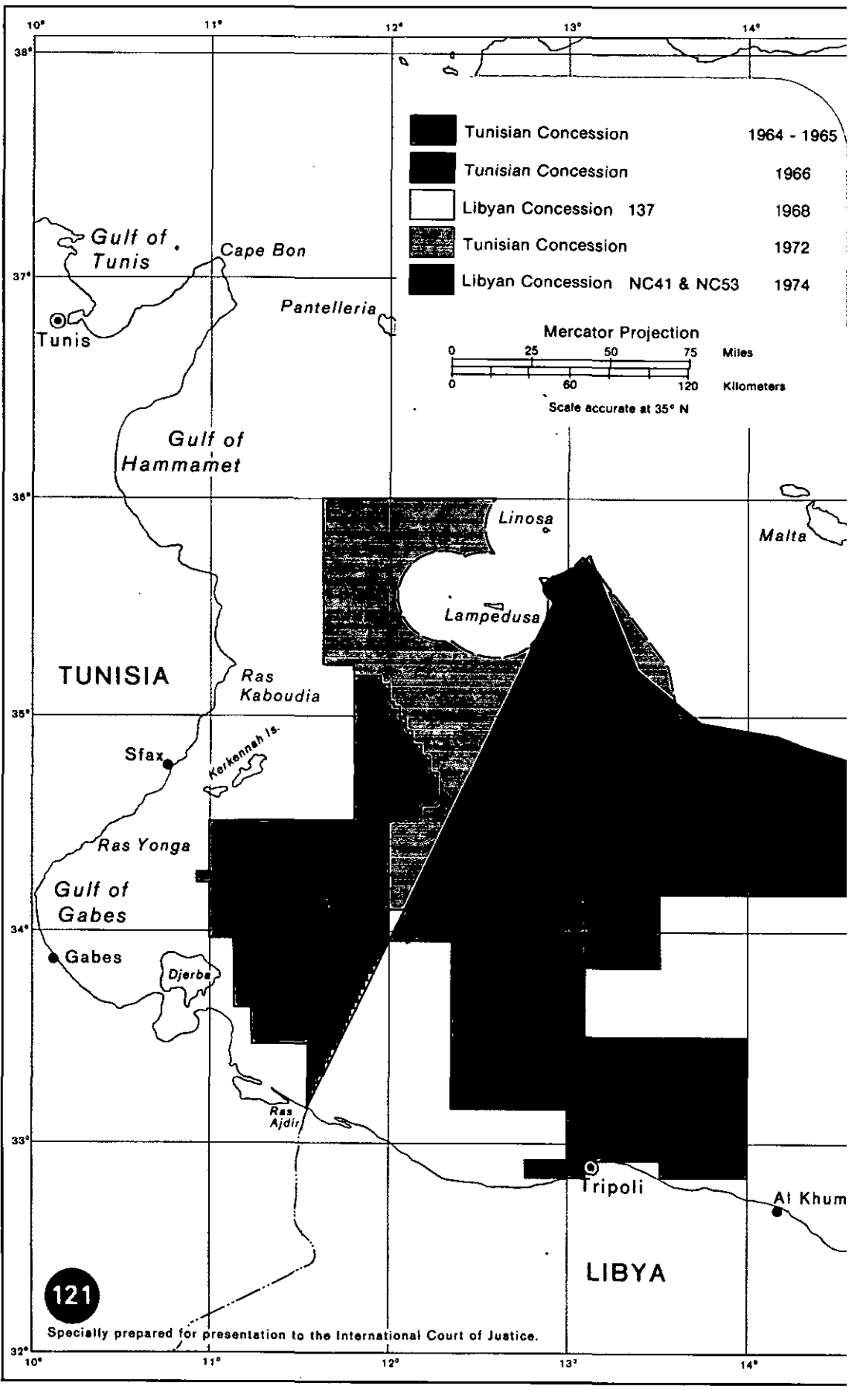
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.



119

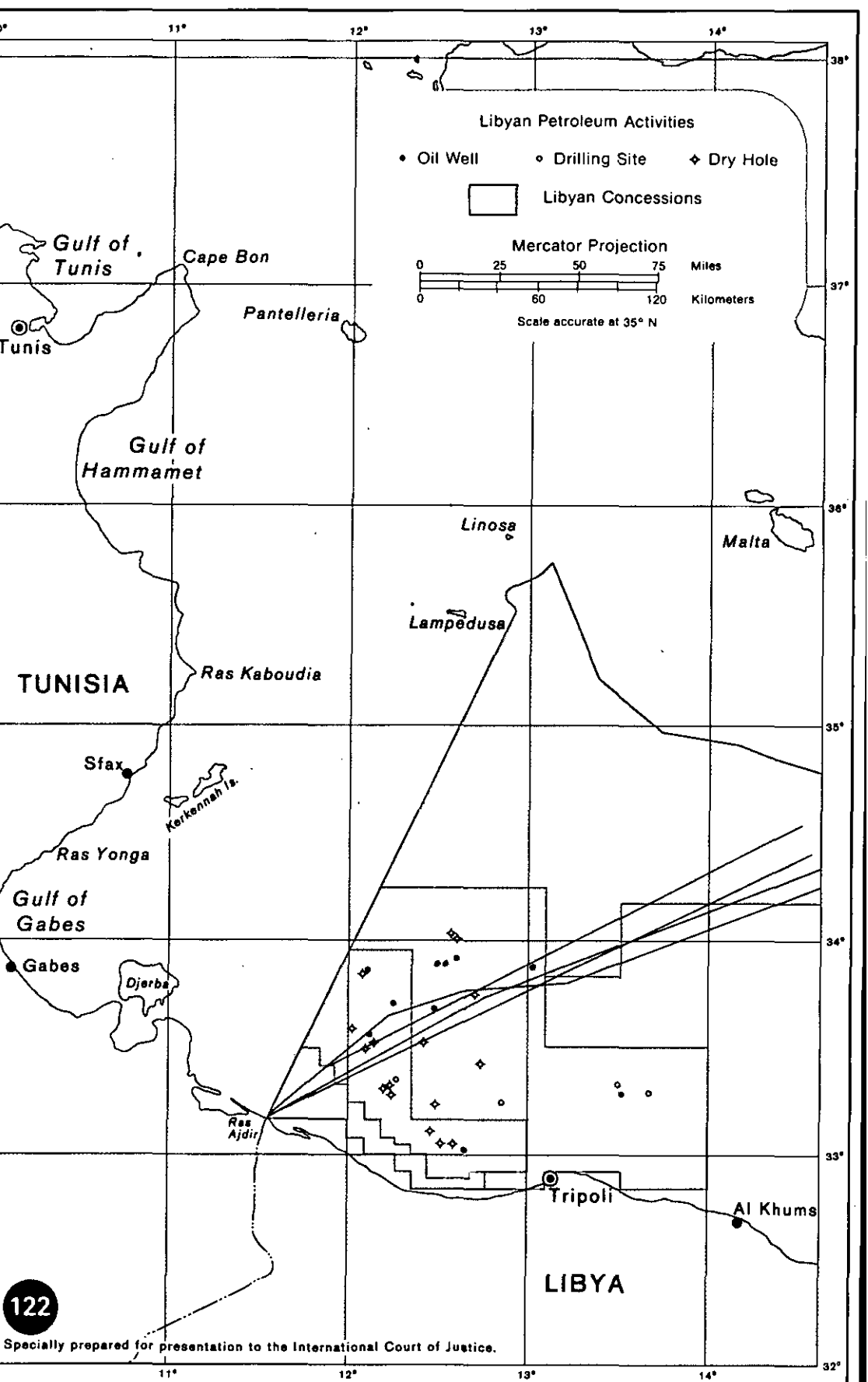
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.

Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.



121

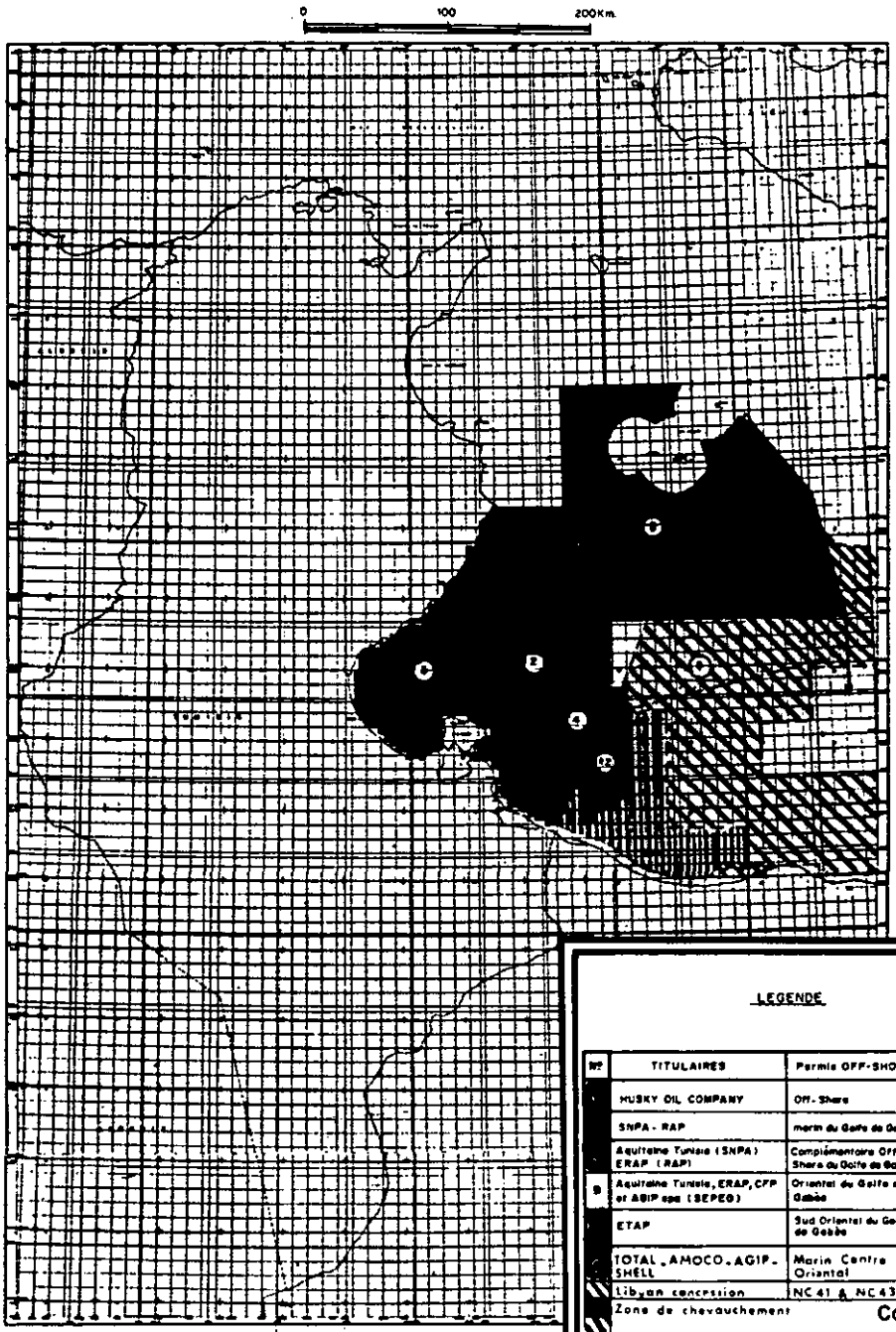
Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.



Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.

TUNISIE

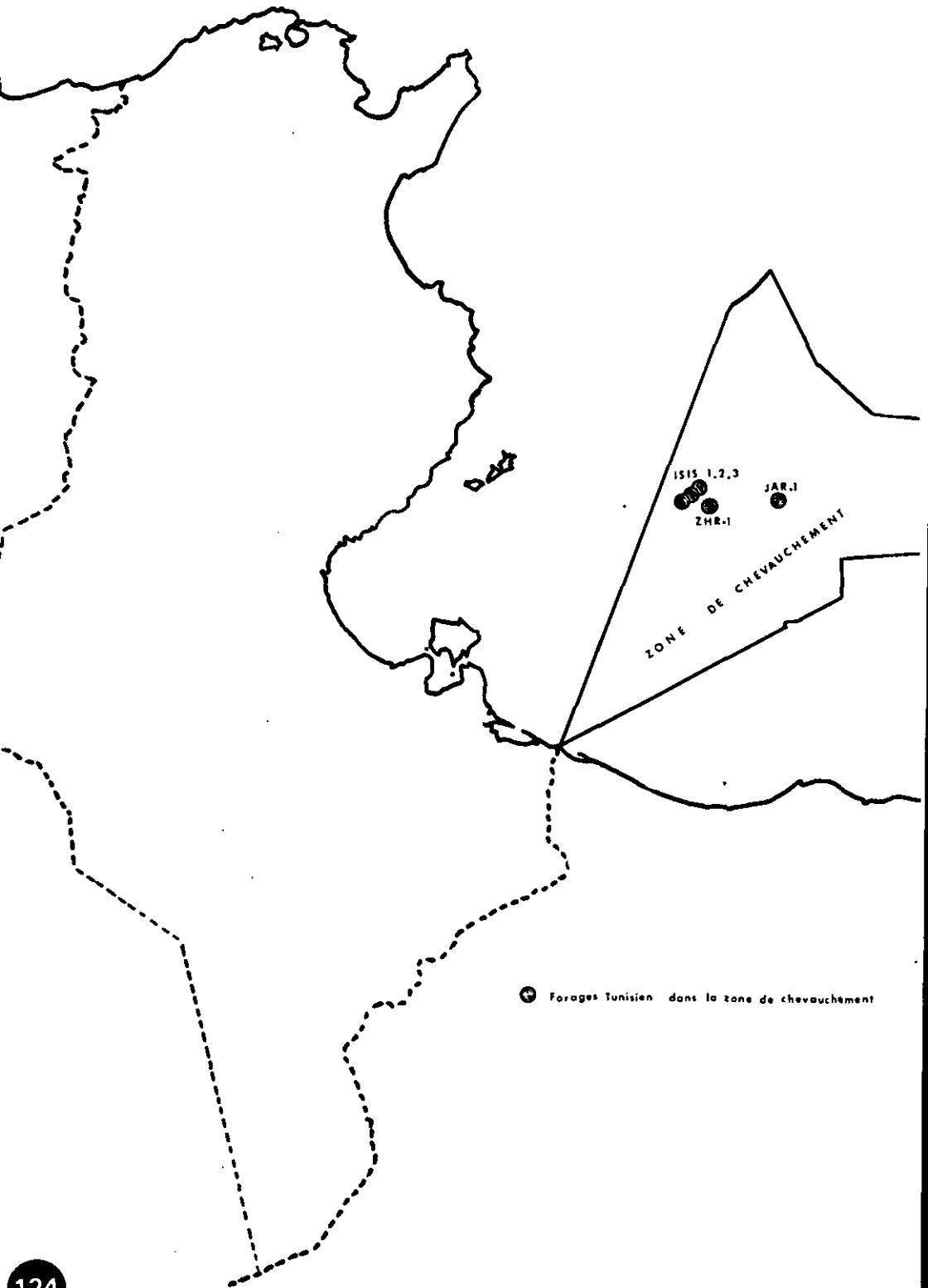
PLAN DE SITUATION DES PERMIS DANS LE GOLFE DE GABES



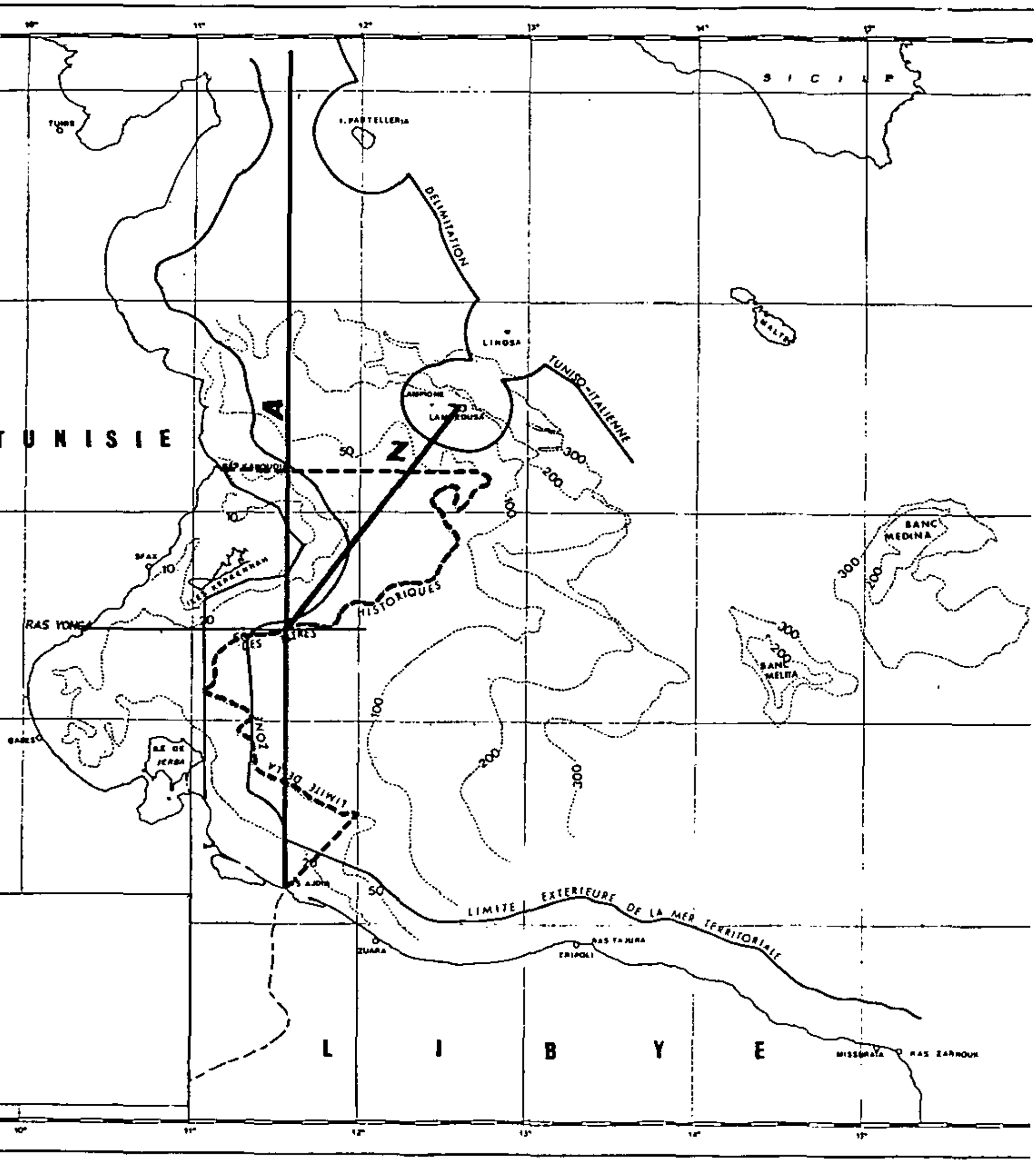
LEGENDE

	TITULAIRES	Permis OFF-SHORE	Surface
	HUSKY OIL COMPANY	Off-Shore	14.238 km²
	SNPA - RAP	marin du Golfe de Gabès	8.852 km²
	Aquitaine Tunisie (SNPA) ERAP (RAP)	Complémentaire Off-Shore du Golfe de Gabès	2.820 km²
B	Aquitaine Tunisie, ERAP, CFP et ABIP spa (SEPEG)	Oriental du Golfe de Gabès	
	ETAP	Sud Oriental du Golfe de Gabès	
	TOTAL - AMOCO - AGIP - SHELL	Marin Centre Oriental	18.000km²
	Libyan concession	NC 41 & NC 43	
	Zone de chevauchement		

Carte 1.01


ISIS 1,2,3
JAR.1
ZHR.1
ZONE DE CHEVAUCHEMENT
Forages Tunisien dans la zone de chevauchement

Pas Aïdir
22°
45°
70km²
50
50



TUNISIE
L I B Y E
S I C I L E
LINOSA
DELIMITATION
TUNISO-ITALIENNE
LIMITE EXTERIEURE DE LA MER TERRITORIALE
LIMITE DE LA ZONE DES PECHERIES HISTORIQUES
BANC MEDINA
BANC MELITA
RAS YONGA
ZUARA
TRIPOLI
RAS ZARROUK

CARTE DES FONDS SPONGIFERES DE LA REGENCE