

*Permanent Mission of Lebanon
to the United Nations*

Ref: 1506/10

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to inform of the following:

In accordance with Articles 75(1) and 75(2) of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which the Republic of Lebanon is party by virtue of its Law number 295 of 22/2/1994, we hereby deposit with the United Nations Secretary General the charts and lists of geographical coordinates of points defining the Southern limit of Lebanon's Exclusive Economic Zone.

Kindly find attached herewith a copy of the Report on the Maritime Delimitation of Lebanon's Exclusive Economic Zone, and a copy of the relevant charts and lists of geographical coordinates of points.

The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, July 14, 2010



H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General
United Nations, Rm. NL-3019
New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 963-5012
Fax: (212) 963-2155

تقرير
بشأن تحديد
الحدود البحرية الجنوبية للمنطقة الاقتصادية اللبنانية الخالصة

استناداً إلى إتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لقانون البحار والتي وافق لبنان على الإنضمام إليها بموجب القانون رقم ٢٩٥ تاريخ ١٩٩٤/٢/٢٢ لا سيما منها المواد المتعلقة بتحديد المناطق الاقتصادية الخالصة للدول التالية:

المادة ٥:	خط الأساس العادي
المادة ٧:	خطوط الأساس المستقيمة
المادة ١٤:	الجمع بين طرق تحديد خطوط الأساس
المادة ١٥:	تعيين حدود البحر الإقليمي بين دولتين ذوات سواحل متقابلة أو متلاصقة
المادة ١٦:	الخرائط وقوائم الإحداثيات الجغرافية
المادة ٥٥:	النظام القانوني المميز للمنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة
المادة ٥٦:	حقوق الدول الساحلية وولايتها وواجباتها في المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة
المادة ٥٧:	عرض المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة
المادة ٥٨:	حقوق الدول الأخرى وواجباتها في المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة
المادة ٥٩:	أساس حل المنازعات حول إسناد الحقوق والولاية في المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة
المادة ٦٠:	الجزر الإصطناعية والمنشآت والتركيبات في المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة
المادة ٦٣:	المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة والقطاع الواقع وراءها والملاصق لها
المادة ٧٣:	تنفيذ قوانين وأنظمة الدول الساحلية
المادة ٧٤:	تعيين حدود المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة بين الدول ذات السواحل المتقابلة أو المتلاصقة

يتضمن الملحق رقم ١ نص المواد من قانون البحار المشار إليها أعلاه.

واستناداً إلى ما نص عليه إتفاق بوليه نيو كمبر تاريخ ١٩٢٢/٢/٣ والذي أصبح نافذاً ابتداءً من ١٠ آذار ١٩٢٣ بشأن تحديد حدود لبنان الجنوبية إنطلاقاً من رأس الناقورة عند النقطة B 1 التي اعتمدت إحداثياتها رسمياً عام ١٩٤٩ على خارطة تبين الحدود اللبنانية - السورية - الفلسطينية وذلك نتيجة إتفاق الهدنة الذي وقع بين الجهات المعنية،



واستناداً إلى الدليل المتعلق بالنواحي التقنية لقانون البحار لعام ١٩٨٢ (Manual on Technical Aspects of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea – 1982)

تم تحديد خط الأساس (Base Line) من الجهة الجنوبية للشاطئ اللبناني باستخدام الخرائط المتوفرة وهي التالية:

- ◀ الخريطة البحرية الدولية الصادرة عن الأدميرالية البريطانية رقم ٢٦٣٤ (بيروت إلى غزة) بمقياس رسم ١:٣٠٠,٠٠٠ .
- ◀ الخريطة البحرية الدولية الصادرة عن الأدميرالية البريطانية رقم ١٨٣ (رأس التين إلى اسكندرونة) بمقياس رسم ١:١,١٠٠,٠٠٠ .
- ◀ الخريطة الصادرة عن مديرية الشؤون الجغرافية - قيادة الجيش اللبناني لمنطقة الناقورة Feuille B-1 بمقياس رسم ١/٢٠٠٠٠ والمحدثة بتاريخ حزيران ٢٠٠٤ إستناداً إلى الصور الجوية تاريخ ٢٠٠١ - ٢٠٠٢ .

بناء على خط الأساس (Base Line) الذي تم تحديده، وبالإستناد إلى ما نصت عليه مواد قانون البحار فقد تم تحديد حدود المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة من الجهة الجنوبية للبنان بحيث تكون هذه الحدود بمثابة خط المنتصف الذي تكون كل نقطة على طول امتداده متساوية الأبعاد من أقرب نقطة على خط الأساس للبنان وللدولة المجاورة.

وقد تم توقيع (Plotting) حدود المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة للبنان من الجهة الجنوبية على الخريطة البحرية الدولية الصادرة عن الأدميرالية البريطانية رقم ١٨٣ (رأس التين إلى اسكندرونة) بمقياس رسم ١:١,١٠٠,٠٠٠ . وتم وضع لائحة بإحداثيات حدود المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة التابعة للبنان من الجهة الجنوبية.

يتضمن الملحق رقم ٢ الخريطة المشار إليها أعلاه ولائحة الإحداثيات لحدود المنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة التابعة للبنان من الجهة الجنوبية.

هذا، وتجدر الإشارة إلى ضرورة إجراء مسح دقيق للشاطئ المتاخم للحدود الجنوبية شاملة كافة الجزر والنتوءات باستخدام نظام GPS وتحديث الخرائط البحرية للمنطقة الحدودية بما يسمح مستقبلاً بتحديث خط الأساس وفق المسح البحري الدقيق.



Translated from Arabic

Report concerning the delimitation of the southern limit of Lebanon's exclusive economic zone

In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which Lebanon acceded by virtue of Law No. 295 of 22 February 1994, and in particular the following articles on the delimitation of exclusive economic zones, the text of which is contained in annex 1:

- Article 5 concerning the normal baseline;
- Article 7 concerning straight baselines;
- Article 14 concerning the combination of methods for determining baselines;
- Article 15 concerning the delimitation of the territorial sea between States with opposite or adjacent coasts;
- Article 16 concerning charts and lists of geographical coordinates;
- Article 55 concerning the specific legal regime of the exclusive economic zone;
- Article 56 concerning the rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone;
- Article 57 concerning the breadth of the exclusive economic zone;
- Article 58 concerning the rights and duties of other States in the exclusive economic zone;
- Article 59 concerning the basis for the resolution of conflicts regarding the attribution of rights and jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone;
- Article 60 concerning artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone;
- Article 63 concerning stocks occurring within the exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal States or both within the exclusive economic zone and in an area beyond and adjacent to it;
- Article 73 concerning the enforcement of laws and regulations of the coastal State;
- Article 74 concerning the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone between States with opposite or adjacent coasts;

In accordance with the provisions of the Paulet-Newcombe agreement of 3 February 1922, which entered into force on 10 March 1923, delimiting the southern border of Lebanon from Ra's Naqurah at point 1B, the coordinates of which were officially confirmed on the 1949 map detailing the borders of Lebanon, Syria and Palestine further to the armistice agreements between the concerned parties;

In accordance with the manual on technical aspects of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982);

The baseline of the southern Lebanese coast was delimited using the following available maps:

- Admiralty nautical chart No. 2634 (Beirut to Gaza, 1:300,000) produced by the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office;
- Admiralty nautical chart No. 183 (Ra's at Tin to Iskenderun, 1:1,100,000) produced by the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office;
- Chart B-1 (Area of Naqurah, 1:20,000) produced by the Office of Geographic Affairs, Lebanese Armed Forces Command, updated in June 2004 on the basis of aerial photographs taken in 2001-2002.

Using that baseline, and with reference to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the southern limit of Lebanon's exclusive economic zone was determined as the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest point on the baselines of Lebanon and the neighbouring State.

The southern limit of Lebanon's exclusive economic zone was then plotted on Admiralty nautical chart No. 183, and a list of its coordinates was compiled.

The above-mentioned chart and list of coordinates are contained in annex 2.

There is a need to conduct a detailed survey, using a global positioning system, of the shore contiguous to the southern limit, including all islands and spurs, with a view to updating the nautical charts and the baseline accordingly in the future.

List of Geographical Coordinates

for the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone in WGS 84

The following tables contain position information for the Median Line between
Lebanon and Palestine

All positions are referred to WGS 84 joined consecutively by geodesics

Southern Median Line (Lebanon - Palestine)

Points	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
18	35	6	11.84	E	33	5	38.94	N
19	35	4	46.14	E	33	5	45.79	N
20	35	2	58.12	E	33	6	34.15	N
21	35	2	13.86	E	33	6	52.73	N
22	34	52	57.24	E	33	10	19.33	N
23	33	46	8.78	E	33	31	51.17	N



Article 5: Normal baseline

Except where otherwise provided in this Convention, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal State.

Article 7: Straight baselines

1. In localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity, the method of straight baselines joining appropriate points may be employed in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.
2. Where because of the presence of a delta and other natural conditions the coastline is highly unstable, the appropriate points may be selected along the furthest seaward extent of the low-water line and, notwithstanding subsequent regression of the low-water line, the straight baselines shall remain effective until changed by the coastal State in accordance with this Convention.
3. The drawing of straight baselines must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast, and the sea areas lying within the lines must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters.
4. Straight baselines shall not be drawn to and from low-tide elevations, unless lighthouses or similar installations which are permanently above sea level have been built on them or except in instances where the drawing of baselines to and from such elevations has received general international recognition.
5. Where the method of straight baselines is applicable under paragraph 1, account may be taken, in determining particular baselines, of economic interests peculiar to the region concerned, the reality and the importance of which are clearly evidenced by long usage.
6. The system of straight baselines may not be applied by a State in such a manner as to cut off the territorial sea of another State from the high seas or an exclusive economic zone.

Article 14: Combination of methods for determining baselines

The coastal State may determine baselines in turn by any of the methods provided for in the foregoing articles to suit different conditions.

Article 16: Charts and lists of geographical coordinates

1. The baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea determined in accordance with articles 7, 9 and 10, or the limits derived therefrom, and the lines of delimitation drawn in

accordance with articles 12 and 15 shall be shown on charts of a scale or scales adequate for ascertaining their position. Alternatively, a list of geographical coordinates of points, specifying the geodetic datum, may be substituted.

2. The coastal State shall give due publicity to such charts or lists of geographical coordinates and shall deposit a copy of each such chart or list with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 55: Specific legal regime of the exclusive economic zone

The exclusive economic zone is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, subject to the specific legal regime established in this Part, under which the rights and jurisdiction of the coastal State and the rights and freedoms of other States are governed by the relevant provisions of this Convention.

Article 56: Rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone

1. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State has:

(a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;

(b) jurisdiction as provided for in the relevant provisions of this Convention with regard to:

(i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;

(ii) marine scientific research;

(iii) the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

(c) other rights and duties provided for in this Convention.

2. In exercising its rights and performing its duties under this Convention in the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State shall have due regard to the rights and duties of other States and shall act in a manner compatible with the provisions of this Convention.

3. The rights set out in this article with respect to the seabed and subsoil shall be exercised in accordance with Part VI.

Article 57: Breadth of the exclusive economic zone

The exclusive economic zone shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

Article 58: Rights and duties of other States in the exclusive economic zone

1. In the exclusive economic zone, all States, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy, subject to the relevant provisions of this Convention, the freedoms referred to in article 87 of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms, such as those associated with the operation of ships, aircraft and submarine cables and pipelines, and compatible with the other provisions of this Convention.
2. Articles 88 to 115 and other pertinent rules of international law apply to the exclusive economic zone in so far as they are not incompatible with this Part.
3. In exercising their rights and performing their duties under this Convention in the exclusive economic zone, States shall have due regard to the rights and duties of the coastal State and shall comply with the laws and regulations adopted by the coastal State in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and other rules of international law in so far as they are not incompatible with this Part.

Article 59: Basis for the resolution of conflicts regarding the attribution of rights and jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone

In cases where this Convention does not attribute rights or jurisdiction to the coastal State or to other States within the exclusive economic zone, and a conflict arises between the interests of the coastal State and any other State or States, the conflict should be resolved on the basis of equity and in the light of all the relevant circumstances, taking into account the respective importance of the interests involved to the parties as well as to the international community as a whole.

Article 60: Artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone

1. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State shall have the exclusive right to construct and to authorize and regulate the construction, operation and use of:
 - (a) artificial islands;
 - (b) installations and structures for the purposes provided for in article 56 and other economic purposes;
 - (c) installations and structures which may interfere with the exercise of the rights of the coastal State in the zone.
2. The coastal State shall have exclusive jurisdiction over such artificial islands, installations and structures, including jurisdiction with regard to customs, fiscal, health, safety and immigration laws and regulations.

3. Due notice must be given of the construction of such artificial islands, installations or structures, and permanent means for giving warning of their presence must be maintained. Any installations or structures which are abandoned or disused shall be removed to ensure safety of navigation, taking into account any generally accepted international standards established in this regard by the competent international organization. Such removal shall also have due regard to fishing, the protection of the marine environment and the rights and duties of other States. Appropriate publicity shall be given to the depth, position and dimensions of any installations or structures not entirely removed.

4. The coastal State may, where necessary, establish reasonable safety zones around such artificial islands, installations and structures in which it may take appropriate measures to ensure the safety both of navigation and of the artificial islands, installations and structures.

5. The breadth of the safety zones shall be determined by the coastal State, taking into account applicable international standards. Such zones shall be designed to ensure that they are reasonably related to the nature and function of the artificial islands, installations or structures, and shall not exceed a distance of 500 metres around them, measured from each point of their outer edge, except as authorized by generally accepted international standards or as recommended by the competent international organization. Due notice shall be given of the extent of safety zones.

6. All ships must respect these safety zones and shall comply with generally accepted international standards regarding navigation in the vicinity of artificial islands, installations, structures and safety zones.

7. Artificial islands, installations and structures and the safety zones around them may not be established where interference may be caused to the use of recognized sea lanes essential to international navigation.

8. Artificial islands, installations and structures do not possess the status of islands. They have no territorial sea of their own, and their presence does not affect the delimitation of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone or the continental shelf.

Article 63: Stocks occurring within the exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal States or both within the exclusive economic zone and in an area beyond and adjacent to it

1. Where the same stock or stocks of associated species occur within the exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal States, these States shall seek, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional organizations, to agree upon the measures necessary to coordinate and ensure the conservation and development of such stocks without prejudice to the other provisions of this Part.

2. Where the same stock or stocks of associated species occur both within the exclusive economic zone and in an area beyond and adjacent to the zone, the coastal State and the States fishing for such stocks in the adjacent area shall seek, either directly or through appropriate

subregional or regional organizations, to agree upon the measures necessary for the conservation of these stocks in the adjacent area.

Article 73: Enforcement of laws and regulations of the coastal State

1. The coastal State may, in the exercise of its sovereign rights to explore, exploit, conserve and manage the living resources in the exclusive economic zone, take such measures, including boarding, inspection, arrest and judicial proceedings, as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations adopted by it in conformity with this Convention.
2. Arrested vessels and their crews shall be promptly released upon the posting of reasonable bond or other security.
3. Coastal State penalties for violations of fisheries laws and regulations in the exclusive economic zone may not include imprisonment, in the absence of agreements to the contrary by the States concerned, or any other form of corporal punishment.
4. In cases of arrest or detention of foreign vessels the coastal State shall promptly notify the flag State, through appropriate channels, of the action taken and of any penalties subsequently imposed.

Article 74: Delimitation of the exclusive economic zone between States with opposite or adjacent coasts

1. The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone between States with opposite or adjacent coasts shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law, as referred to in Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in order to achieve an equitable solution.
2. If no agreement can be reached within a reasonable period of time, the States concerned shall resort to the procedures provided for in Part XV.
3. Pending agreement as provided for in paragraph 1, the States concerned, in a spirit of understanding and cooperation, shall make every effort to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature and, during this transitional period, not to jeopardize or hamper the reaching of the final agreement. Such arrangements shall be without prejudice to the final delimitation.
4. Where there is an agreement in force between the States concerned, questions relating to the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of that agreement.